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THE
BIOGRAPHICAL
ENCYCLOPÆDIA
OF
KENTUCKY

OF THE
DEAD AND LIVING MEN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.



G. D. CINCINNATI, OHIO:
J. M. ARMSTRONG & COMPANY.

1878.

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PREFACE.

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LONG-ESTABLISHED usage makes the appearance of some kind of preface an essential to any work of great public worth. Partly out of respect for this custom, and partly to give credit to those who have kindly assisted us in any way, as well as to aid the friends and readers of the book to see the efforts which have been expended to produce a work of reference concerning the men of Kentucky, that shall be of real value in all time to come, these words prefatory are written.

Probably no State in the Union is more interesting in an historic point of view than Kentucky; and especially is the famed "Dark and Bloody Ground" rich in biography which has made up a large portion of the world's history from the earliest ages. No part of the history of nations is scanned with more interest than that relating to the lives of their prominent actors; nor, indeed, is any part of the history of a country of so great value as that setting forth a true record of the deeds and principles of its most worthy men.

The task of the biographer is a difficult one. To record the great events of history, or those involving communities or States, where there may be a common estimate or a general unanimity of sentiment, is an easy and agreeable work. A record of matters of common interest may be displayed in all the exuberance of the writer's feelings without laying him liable to public question or disfavor, as he but expresses the common opinion. But, with a history of individuals, the case is materially different, as the niche every man occupies in the world is not so much a matter of general consent.

To preserve to the State as true a record of the deeds and standing of its men as possible, without touching too much those inessentials, and points about which there might be a diversity of opinion, without real worth, is the object of this work. Hence, the editor has avoided, to a great extent, unnecessary detail or wordy eulogium, mainly confining himself to a statement of facts as he found them; and to such an estimate of a subject's character, general traits, and work, as he believed, from the best attainable stand-point, would be true, and as he felt would be sustained by an unprejudiced judgment. In many cases it has been impossible to obtain more than the merest outline of general facts; and, in some instances, among the living as well as the dead, that has been attended with great difficulty, and sometimes with results not wholly satisfactory, even with men whose very names are a matter of State pride. This has been attributable, in many cases, to indifference, and, in some instances of deceased men, to a want of reliable information on the part of their friends. Notwithstanding, a very small number, either of the living or the dead, has been omitted; every obstacle having been overcome, as far as possible, with the determination of making a complete encyclopædia of the men of the State from its earliest days to the present time. The soldier of the Confederacy and the soldier of the Union stand side by side, and the representatives of opposing principles are brought together, their deeds with a straight-forward estimate being given; so that, it is hoped, the candid reader may be able to pronounce favorably on the result; and that the work may be of real worth not only in the State, but also in the Northern as well as in the Southern half of this now united country.

As the work advanced, its magnitude became more apparent, and the time originally designed for completing the book was somewhat extended; the delay serving, however, only to enhance its value. No pains or expense, that promised a good result, was spared in gathering the material. Families and individuals were visited throughout the State; there being, at times, as many as twenty men engaged, whose business it was to obtain the valuable facts in the lives of the worthy dead; the same general plan being

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followed as to living men of all pursuits representing best the communities or State. In this way a greater degree of accuracy was reached than could have been done in any other manner, although at a much greater expense to the publishers. Having used every possible precaution, it is not claimed that the work is without error, or, it may be, fault; the difficulties in the way of perfect accuracy being very great, even among living men. In the main, the sketches are as extensive and complete as the nature of the work and the real demands of the case and times made reasonable and proper; keeping constantly in view the leading point—that of giving a true record of *facts* only.

To give more prominence to many of the great or popular dead, especially in cases where success seemed at all probable, the publishers have gone to great expense in inserting steel engravings, the same being done with living men; in short, nothing was neglected which appeared likely to aid in accomplishing the desired end.

The sketch of David A. Sayre is slightly abbreviated and somewhat changed from one prepared, at the time of his death, by the late Hon. George B. Kinkead, of Lexington; that of Col. J. Stoddard Johnston is from the ready pen of Maj. Henry T. Stanton, the author of the "Moneyless Man;" to the same gentleman are we indebted for the substance, and, to a great extent, the language, of one or two other sketches; the sketches of Drs. Philip Trapnall, John Bemis, and John A. McBrayer, were taken in substance from biographies prepared by Dr. C. H. Spilman, of Harrodsburg; those of Drs. John E. Cooke, Coleman, and Lewis Rogers, and Rev. Amasa Converse, are changed and abbreviated from biographies from the pen of Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., one of the most graceful of writers; Hon. Samuel Haycraft, of Elizabethtown, kindly furnished some material, written in his most happy vein, touching the lives of many of the noble old men of his section and generation; the sketch of Rev. John Clarke Young was taken in substance from "The Men of Danville;" several sketches of Confederate soldiers were gathered, in fact, from the "History of the First Brigade," a carefully and admirably written history of the men of Kentucky who fought in the "Lost Cause," through the kindness of Ed. Porter Thompson, the author of that history; the sketches of Lewis and George N. Sanders were furnished by Hon. Wm. M. Corry, of Cincinnati, and, although somewhat abbreviated, and in some particulars changed, are mainly in the language, and agreeable to the desire, of their author—one of the most versatile and able writers of the country, he also supplying the material for that of Dr. S. S. Scott; those of Drs. Charles Caldwell, Benjamin W. Dudley, and Ethelbert L. Dudley, were furnished, in fact, and to a considerable extent in language, by the distinguished Prof. Robert Peter, of Lexington; to Prof. J. K. Patterson, of Kentucky University, thanks are due for the entire material of several of the biographies of dead men, including those of Hon. E. Rumsey Wing and Hon. Edward Rumsey; the sketch of John B. Bowman, Regent of the Kentucky University, is very slightly changed from one furnished by Prof. Jno. Shackleford, of that institution; that of Judge John Boyle is condensed from a lecture delivered by the late distinguished Chief-Justice George Robertson: thanks are also due Prof. J. W. Dodd, Rev. J. R. Hendrick, and Hon. J. W. Davie, of Frankfort, for valuable sketches; also to Dr. John Thruston, of Louisville; great benefit was derived from the "History of Lexington," a valuable work, written by the scholar, Prof. G. W. Rank; to Col. Wm. B. Allen, who early sent us a copy of his excellent "History of Kentucky," a work of great value, written in an easy and graceful style, thanks are tendered; and to the kindness of Richard H. Collins, the historian, we are indebted for a few sketches, written in his superior and appropriate style; and his great work, "Collins's History of Kentucky," an almost inexhaustible source of information, has been constantly referred to, and of great benefit to the editor of this work.

CINCINNATI, November, 1877.



H. Gay

THE BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF KENTUCKY.

LAY, HON. HENRY, Lawyer and Statesman, was born April 12, 1777, in Hanover County, Virginia, and was the fifth child of a Baptist clergyman, who died poor in this world's goods, leaving a widow and seven children. Henry Clay's mother, who was an excellent woman, and possessed great mental strength, was unable to give him more than a limited common English education. He was but five years of age when his father died, and, during the greater part of his boyhood, labored on the farm as any poor boy, and was not recognized as having any remarkable qualities. In 1792 his mother, who had intermarried with Mr. Henry Watkins, removed to Kentucky, settling in Woodford County with all her children, except the subject of this sketch and his oldest brother, who died in early manhood. At the age of fourteen, Henry Clay began to clerk in a dry-goods store in Richmond, but in the following year he entered the office of Peter Tinsley, Clerk of the Court of Chancery; at that time, also, became amanuensis to the venerable Chancellor Wythe. Under the patronage and warm friendship of these gentlemen he made very great additions to his stock of learning, and became decidedly scholarly in his tendencies. He went to reside with Hon. Robert Brooke, once Governor of Virginia, in 1796, and, in the following year, regularly studied law. He received his license to practice from the Virginia Court of Appeals, and, in 1797, located at Lexington, Kentucky, where he held his home until his death. When arriving at Lexington, he was unknown and without money or friends; and, in addition to that, some of the first lawyers of the country were then practicing at that place. It was not long until he attracted

attention, rapidly acquiring a large practice; became distinguished for his power before a jury, for his adroitness and great legal skill and universally captivating manners. His practice in criminal causes became large, and was attended with wonderful success. In suits growing out of the land laws of Virginia and Kentucky he also became distinguished, not only acquiring reputation, but also fortune. As a general practitioner he was everywhere successful. He first appeared in politics in advocacy of the cause of candidates, favoring some plan of gradual emancipation, to the second Constitutional Convention in 1799, and, although his course rendered him somewhat unpopular at that time in his community and section, he never swerved from it during his life. Notwithstanding his opinions in favor of emancipation remained unchanged throughout his life, yet he never entertained feelings of sympathy with the acts and principles of the Abolitionists. All his own political doctrines were conservative, and sought to make a harmonious and prosperous, as well as a strong and righteous, government. As the leader of a great party, and in the midst of heated contest, he may have appeared for a time in the light of a mere politician; but great national principles were the foundation of all his actions, and no man lives to-day in the light which the present throws upon the men and events of the past, who would dare to impugn the motives, or question the political integrity and exalted patriotism, of Henry Clay. His plan of emancipation in Kentucky was that the present generation of slaves should remain as they were; that their offspring, at the age of twenty-eight, should be free, and in the mean time should be prepared to enjoy freedom. This plan he thought, especially owing

to the small slave population of the State, could be carried out without detriment to the Commonwealth. Although he failed in this great project, he never failed to manifest his principle in his profession and life. If a slave brought an action for his liberty, Mr. Clay was accustomed, for many years, to offer his services in his behalf, and never, at any time, flinched from his convictions of right, even when this, the most dangerous and exciting of all subjects, was concerned. He opposed, with great earnestness, the famous "Alien and Sedition Laws" of 1798, and at that time obtained the title of "The Great Commoner." In 1802 he was first elected to the Legislature, from Fayette County, and greatly distinguished himself at once in that body. In 1806, actuated by the same great sense of justice and sympathy with the oppressed, he undertook the defense of Aaron Burr for conspiracy, when arrested in Kentucky, but not until Burr had given him written assurance that his confidence was not misplaced, and that he had engaged in nothing not sanctioned by the authorities at Washington. He was afterwards convinced by Mr. Jefferson that Col. Burr's statements to him were untrue, and regretted that he had been drawn into his defense. On December 29, 1806, he first took his seat in the United States Senate, being appointed by the Kentucky Legislature, of which he was then a member, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. John Adair, and at once began to display his great interest in the advance and improvement of the country, as well as his great breadth of statesmanship. In 1807 he was again elected to the Legislature, and at the following session chosen Speaker of the House. In the Winter of 1809 he again took his seat in the United States Senate, having just previously been elected to the Legislature of his State. He began immediately to favor American manufactures and the "American system" of home production; maintained the right of our Government to the territory between the Mississippi and the Perdido rivers, comprising a great part of Florida, and supported President Madison's proclamation to that effect. During that term of his Congressional service he took part in all the leading discussions; was a member of several important committees, showing great versatility of ability and capacity for labor; advocated a liberal policy for the settlement of the public lands; opposed the rechartering of the United States Bank, but lived to change his opinions on that subject, and became a supporter of the Bank. His conspicuous actions began to attract the attention of the entire country; was elected, at the expiration of his second fractional term in the Senate, by the people of his district, to the Lower House of Congress, and on the assembling of that body, in 1811, he was elected its Speaker; with great energy, favored the second war with Great Britain, supporting every measure looking to the establishment of an adequate naval force, and raising the

army to a standard required by the emergency; with Calhoun, Lowndes, and Cheves mainly pushed through Congress every bill to raise funds, strengthen the weak, and prepare the country for war. Was again elected Speaker at the opening of the Thirteenth Congress, in May, 1813, and throughout the war was doubtlessly the most able and efficient leader of the war party, and to his great and wise exertions the country was largely in debt for the favorable results of the war. He was chosen as one of the commissioners to arrange a treaty of peace, and proceeded to Gottingen, afterwards to Ghent, for that purpose, where he met the other four members of the commission, and, in the long and perplexing negotiations took a leading part, much to the advantage and honor of his country. He afterwards visited Paris, where he met Madame De Stael, a warm advocate of the American cause; he also spent some time in London, and received many marks of distinction. In September of 1815, he returned to America, and, from New York to his home in Kentucky, was received with every demonstration of respect for his eminent services. During his absence he had been re-elected to Congress, but fearing the legality of the election, a new one was ordered, with the same result. On the assembling of Congress, in December, 1815, he was again elected Speaker of the House, almost unanimously. During the administration of Mr. Madison, he was on two occasions offered a position in the Cabinet or the ministry to Russia, but declined them. At the commencement of the war, Mr. Madison had actually chosen him to be commander-in-chief of the army, so great was his regard for Mr. Clay's ability, but his influence was too much needed in Congress, and consequently his nomination to the command of the army was not presented. In December, 1817, he was again chosen Speaker of the House, on the assembling of the first Congress under the administration of President Monroe, and continued with great vigor his advocacy of every measure looking to internal improvements, fostering home manufactures, and for the general prosperity of the country. About this time he became one of the champions of South American independence, and received many tokens of respect and gratitude for his disinterested exertions in behalf of Republicanism in that country. He was again elected to Congress, being again made Speaker of the House. In 1824, he made his memorable speech in favor of an American Tariff, and was, indeed, the founder and great patron of protection of home industries, and doubtlessly one of his greatest services to his country was rendered in connection with the system of legislation for the support of home industries and internal improvements, and on this ground alone the American people owe him an exhaustless debt of gratitude. In 1820, on account of pecuniary embarrassment, by loaning his credit to his friends, he announced his determination of retiring

from Congress, and did resign his position as Speaker of the House; but by reason of the great excitement over the admission of the State of Missouri, he was induced to retain his seat in the House, and through his great efforts, resulting in the "Missouri Compromise," that State was finally admitted to the Union and the threatened rupture of amicable relations of the slave-holding and free States prevented, and comparative quiet on the disturbing question of slavery restored for many years. During his retirement from Congress in 1822, he was sent, with Geo. M. Bibb, to the Legislature of Virginia, to present to that body the "Occupying Claimant Laws of Kentucky," with the hope of leading to some plan of relief to the people, who were greatly disturbed, owing to the uncertain tenure of their lands. This mission was successful, and, on the part of Kentucky, he was appointed to conduct negotiations which were finally ratified by the Legislature of his State, and in the Lower Branch of the Virginia Legislature, but which were rejected by the Virginia Senate. Having recovered from his embarrassment by laborious professional practice, he again accepted the nomination, and was unanimously elected to Congress; was again elected Speaker; advocated the recognition of Greece; was offered a seat in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet; also, any foreign mission he would ask; but he declined, thinking that he could better serve the country in its national council. In 1824, he was one of the nominees for President of the United States. There was no election by the people, and he was the hindmost candidate. He cast his vote in the House for John Quincy Adams, and decided the contest in favor of Mr. Adams; and, although greatly calumniated for his course, he accepted the position of Secretary of State under President Adams, knowing his own motives, and deeming his duty to his country of greater weight than to allow the false accusations of intriguing politicians and base time-servers to influence his course. He entered upon the duties of his new position in March, 1825, although he afterward thought his accepting the place an error, personally considered. From 1811 to 1825, with the exception of two years, he had presided over the House, and was so impartial and wise in his rulings and decisions that appeals were rarely taken from them; indeed, his Speakership of the House was a remarkable period in the annals of Congress. During his occupancy of the position of Secretary of State, he concluded treaties with Columbia, Central America, Denmark, and Prussia; also effected a treaty with Austria; wrote many letters of instruction to foreign ministers, and other State papers of great value; and probably the diplomacy of the nation has never been so ably and wisely conducted as when under Mr. Clay. At the close of his term of office, and of that just and good administration, in March, 1829, he left Washington, and throughout his journey home was received with great honor,

and in his own State was hailed as a benefactor. In the Fall of 1830, the Legislature again elected him to the United States Senate. At the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, December 12, 1831, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency of the United States. In the Spring of 1832, he made his great speech on the American against the British system of trade, and presenting the most powerful argument ever made on the protective policy necessary for the growth and welfare of the country. In this year the Presidential election took place, and resulted in the re-election of Gen. Jackson. Now seeing the great danger to the tariff system by the opposition of the Administration, and deploring the nullifying spirit manifested in the South, he introduced his famous "Compromise Bill," the measure becoming a law in March, 1833, and he again being regarded as the great pacificator, and throughout the nation the people again bestowed upon him every mark of honor and admiration. During the entire administration of Gen. Jackson, the most imperious and dictatorial of all the American Presidents, as well as one of the most vindictive and unfair of political opponents, there is no question that Mr. Clay greatly retarded the progress of the evil tendencies of the government, and was a great power for good in the country. The amount of work he did in Congress was remarkable, and he never did any thing of a worthless or trifling character, his acts being the result of great thoughts and great desires, and were, of consequence, all great. During the administration of Martin Van Buren, he addressed the Senate on almost every subject of importance, and, by every step of his earnest, open life, more deeply ingratiated himself into the public favor. The demonstrations throughout the country in his honor were probably never equaled in the case of any other American statesman. In the National Convention at Harrisburg, in 1839, his friends hoped again to nominate him for the Presidency; but the choice seemed to fall on Gen. Harrison, although a great and deep disappointment was for a time felt in the Whig ranks on account of the failure to nominate Mr. Clay. Again he returned to his place in the Senate, and, with all his former ardor, devoted himself to advocating the great principles that he and his colleagues had been laboring for years to establish in the government. He participated actively in the campaign of 1840, resulting in the election of Gen. Harrison, and the success of his own principles, at least so far as human reason could determine; but the sudden death of President Harrison again changed the political sky. Under the new administration he had been offered any position he might name, but he declined. In March, 1842, after the longest Congressional career on record, he retired to private life. During the next two years his business caused him to make several tours to the South and other parts of the country, and

he was every-where received with the greatest respect and reverence. On May 1, 1844, he was nominated for the Presidency by the Whig National Convention assembled at Baltimore. But his old enemy, Gen. Jackson, again came to the front with his exploded calumny, and all the evil forces of the leaders of the opposition were put in operation, and in many parts of the country the grossest system of frauds was practiced to defeat the will of the people, and Mr. Clay was beaten. His defeat was a great mortification to the friends of the Republic. Madness, wickedness, and folly prevented the United States being blessed by the Presidency of the man best fitted for the position then living. Although the "Great Commoner" was defeated, the public estimate of his character remained undiminished, and he continued to be the recipient of numerous tokens of popular devotion. In 1847, an attempt was made to induce him to again accept an election to the United States Senate, but he peremptorily declined. In 1848, his friends again brought his name before the National Convention as their candidate for President, but the result was in favor of Gen. Taylor. Although nine-tenths of all the intelligent Whigs of the country wanted Mr. Clay for President, and with them he stood pre-eminent above all men, yet he never carried with him the thoughtless floating masses. With them he was not ever, strictly speaking, a popular man. In 1848, the Legislature unanimously chose him United States Senator for the full term of six years, and in the following December he took his seat, where he had first appeared in 1806. In January, 1850, he introduced to the Senate his plan for adjusting the difficulties in organizing the new Territories, and the management of the question of slavery, the most prolific source of division and evil to the nation. Over his measures a long and bitter controversy ensued, and especially was his plan attacked by Southern Senators; and, although they were defeated, he lived to see some of his plans of pacification become laws, and a temporary lull settle upon the political maelstrom. To the last, he gave his attention to all the great interests of the country, his last legislative acts being in his earnest attempt to establish a law providing for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. But the life of the great statesman was drawing to a close, and higher themes than those discussed in the halls of Congress occupied much of his attention. Throughout his life he had been a firm believer in Divine Revelation, and a strong and conscientious supporter of the great doctrines of Christianity, and by them had been led in all the acts of his long and noble public career. During the latter years of his life he had been a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and as the time and hour approached he gave himself more and more, with great pleasure, to devotional thoughts and exercises. His physical strength declined daily, until at last

he disappeared from his seat in the Senate; and finally, without warning or struggle, he breathed his last, at seventeen minutes past eleven o'clock, June 29, 1852, at his lodgings in the National Hotel at Washington City. Every respect was shown his memory at the National Capital, and on the long and circuitous journey to his former home at Lexington, Kentucky, where the remains were finally interred July 10. A fine monument has been erected by the State to his memory. Not only similar monuments were built in various parts of the country, but in the hearts of his countrymen his great deeds and noble life are forever enshrined. Probably no public man in this country had ever taken so deep a place in the respect and confidence of the people. Not only his deeds, but also his remarkably happy personal manners and fascinating address, as well as his fine, manly, tall, erect, dignified, and commanding form, endeared him to the people. His whole person, including his attractive features, his piercing gray eyes, and strong, intellectual countenance, made him exceedingly prepossessing, and no little was added to the charm of his presence by the melody and beauty of his voice. He was without assumption; was frank, open, and communicative, and, above all, his great uprightness and integrity of character gained for him the implicit confidence of his friends and countrymen. Few men possessed more of the elements of true greatness, or enjoyed with less personal pride the flatteries and genuine displays of affection from an admiring people. He was not only one of the greatest and purest of American statesmen, patriots, and lawyers, but was also one of the most sincere, true, and exemplary of men in his private life and character. In April, 1799, Mr. Clay married Lucretia Hart, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Hart, of Lexington, Kentucky. She was born in 1781, at Hagerstown, Maryland. They had eleven children—six daughters and five sons. Four of their daughters died young. Susan Hart Clay, then Mrs. Duralde, of New Orleans, died at the age of twenty. Ann Brown Clay, born in 1807, married James Erwine, of New Orleans, and died in 1845. Thomas Hart Clay was born in 1803, and lived to a good age. Henry Clay, Jr., was born in 1807, graduated at West Point, studied law, married, entered the army, and fell, gallantly leading his men, in 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista. John M. Clay, the youngest child, was born in 1821, and educated for the law. The other sons were Theodore W. Clay and Hon. James B. Clay. (See sketch of the latter.) It is with regret that it is found necessary to state that Mr. Clay was engaged in three "affairs of honor," so called—one with Col. Joe. H. Daviess, one with Humphrey Marshall, the historian, and lastly with the eccentric John Randolph, of Virginia. Probably no man was ever induced by popular sentiment or the evils of the times to engage in any act which he more utterly detested and deplored.

NICHOLAS, COL. GEORGE, Lawyer, Soldier, and Jurist, was probably born in James City County, Virginia, about 1743. His father, Robert Carter Nicholas, was a distinguished lawyer of that State; and was treasurer of the Virginia Colony, member of its Council, and of the House of Burgesses. Col. Nicholas served in the Revolutionary War; subsequently practiced law in Charlottesville, Albemarle County; was a member of the Virginia Convention, assembled for the consideration and adoption of the Constitution of the Federal Union; was an earnest and influential advocate of the Constitution in that Convention; was a member of the Virginia Legislature from Albemarle County, and had taken rank among the first men of that State long prior to his removal to Kentucky. It does not clearly appear that he permanently settled in Kentucky before 1789, but it is, perhaps, certain that he made a trip to this State in the former year, and not unlikely in 1787, and practiced his profession in the "General Court of the Kentucky District." He settled in Mercer County, near Danville, and was a member, from that county, of the Constitutional Convention which met at Danville in 1792, and formed the Constitution under which Kentucky was admitted into the Union. Although that Convention was composed of the best and most able men then living in the State, it has been claimed that he was the particularly bright luminary of them all. He had, in Virginia, figured conspicuously in a similar convention, associated with such men as Madison, Randolph, and Henry, and was soon established in the confidence of the people of Kentucky, largely influencing the State in the course taken in the politics of 1798. He was the first Attorney-General of Kentucky, under Gov. Shelby, appointed June 15, 1792, serving five or six months only. He spent the last years of his life in Lexington; and, in 1799, became the first law professor in Transylvania University. He was the law preceptor of many Kentuckians who became eminent in their profession, among them such men as Daviess, Rowan, Martin D. Hardin, Barry, and Robert Wickliffe. He lived for several years in Bath County, and while there was largely interested in the manufacture of iron. Nicholas County was named in honor of him. He was a man of great virtue and many noble traits of character; was universally beloved throughout the State; and was one of the most distinguished men and lawyers who figured at any time in the early history of Kentucky. He died at Lexington in 1799. Col. Nicholas was married to Mary Smith, of Baltimore, Maryland, sister of General Samuel Smith, Brigadier-General in the Revolutionary War, originally a merchant of Baltimore, once mayor of that city, and many times elected to both branches of Congress; also sister of Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of Navy under President Jefferson, and Secretary of State under President Madison. Their

youngest daughter is now living, and is the widow of Judge Richard Hawes, late the most noted citizen of Bourbon County. The late Judge Samuel Smith Nicholas, of Louisville, was their son. (See sketch of Samuel Smith Nicholas.)

SHELBY, GOV. ISAAC, Farmer, Soldier, and Patriot, son of Gen. Evan Shelby, was born December 11, 1750, near the North Mountain, a few miles from Hagerstown, Maryland, where his father and grandfather had settled on their emigration from Wales. He received quite an ordinary English education, and, like his father, was reared to labor, and taught the use of firearms and the pursuit of game. He learned surveying, and at the age of twenty-one settled in South-western Virginia, where he engaged in farming, and feeding and herding cattle. He was a lieutenant in his father's command in the battle fought at the mouth of the Kanawha, October 10, 1774. In that engagement the officer in command was killed, when his father, Gen. Evan Shelby, took command of the troops, and both his father and himself were conspicuous in the battle. He first came to Kentucky in 1775, and was employed as a surveyor by Henderson & Co., who had established a land office in that territory under their purchase from the Indians, but in the following year he returned to Virginia, having been appointed captain of a minute company; in 1777, was appointed, by Gov. Henry, of Virginia, as commissary of supplies for militia defending different parts of the frontier; was in the commissary department of the army for several years, and supplied some of the expeditions against the Indians on his individual responsibility. In the Spring of 1779, he was elected to the Virginia Legislature from Washington; in the same year was commissioned major by Gov. Jefferson, in the escort to the commissioners for determining the line between Virginia and North Carolina. By that survey his own land was found to be within the boundary of North Carolina. He was then a citizen of that State, and was soon after made colonel of the new county of Sullivan, formed by the territory added to the State by the expedition. In 1780, he came to Kentucky to look after the lands located for himself on his former visit. On his return home he was requested by Gov. Charles McDowell to furnish all the aid possible, and march to check the progress of the British, then overflowing the South. He soon gathered a considerable force, and displayed great skill in conducting his retreat after two brilliant engagements, against great odds, at Cedar Spring and Musgrove's Mill. He originated the pursuit of Ferguson, which terminated in the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780, in which

he was one of the commanders, and in which the brave and impious Ferguson was killed, and new zeal added to the Republican cause. On account of this battle the Legislature of North Carolina voted thanks to him and other officers, and ordered a sword to be presented to each; which resolution was carried out in his case in 1813, when he was leading his troops from the State of which he was then Governor to participate in the second war with Great Britain. In the Fall of 1781, he served under Gen. Marion, and during that campaign the British post at Fairlawn surrendered to him. He was at that time a member of the North Carolina Legislature, and attended its sitting in the Winter of 1781, highly commended by Gen. Marion. In 1782 he was again a member of the Legislature, and was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the pre-emption claims on the Cumberland river, and lay off the lands allotted the North Carolina soldiers, south of Nashville. He returned from that service, and in the Spring of 1783 settled in Kentucky on the first pre-emption granted in the State, and on which he continued to live until his death. At Boonsborough he married Susannah Hart, second daughter of Captain Nathaniel G. T. Hart, one of the land proprietors called Henderson & Co., and one of the early distinguished settlers of Kentucky. He was a member of the various conventions held at Danville, looking to separation from Virginia; was a member of the Convention of 1792, which framed the Constitution by which Kentucky was made a State; and in May, 1792, was elected the first Governor of the State, serving four years with great distinction, both as to State and National affairs. At the close of his gubernatorial term he retired to his farm, where, as in public affairs, he was distinguished for his judgment and success. He was several times chosen Presidential Elector, and voted for Jefferson and Madison. In 1812, he was again elected Governor, and, after sending supplies and aiding in every possible way to put the army of the North-west in a good condition, the Legislature requested him to lead the additional troops of the State. Accordingly, four thousand men rallied to his call in thirty days, with their own horses, and with them he marched to the aid of Gen. Harrison. Although his authority as Governor ceased after crossing the Ohio at the head of his volunteer army, yet he was regarded by Gen. Harrison as the senior General of Kentucky troops, the two divisions of his force being commanded by Gens. Henry and Desha. The Legislature of the State and the Congress of the Nation expressed their sense of his gallant and patriotic conduct, and Congress voted Gen. Harrison and himself each a gold medal on account of the victory of the Thames. Throughout the war he was active in his devotion to the Government, using great exertion for the defense of the country in the North, and at the same time sending troops to the

aid of Gen. Jackson at the South. In 1816, at the expiration of his term of office, he again retired to his farm; and although in the following year President Madison offered him the position of Secretary of War in his Cabinet, he declined. In 1818 he was commissioned, with Gen. Jackson, to treat with the Chickasaw Indians. This mission was conducted with satisfaction to the Government, and was his last public service. Gov. Shelby's career was marked by great wisdom, justice, economy, and skill; and he was one of the best Governors, and one of the most able, upright, patriotic, and valuable men Kentucky has ever had. In 1820, he was attacked by paralysis, which disabled his right leg and arm, but his mind remained unimpaired to the last. He died July 18, 1826. For this event he was prepared, being a member of the Presbyterian Church, and having lived a Christian life conscientiously and faithfully. He had a vigorous constitution, was symmetrical in person, agreeable in manners, of dignified bearing; was a man of great natural ability, and his great energy and perseverance were largely instrumental in making him one of the first and most successful men of his times.

 AGOFFIN, GOV. BERIAH, Lawyer and Farmer, was born April 18, 1815, at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky. His ancestry were Scotch-Irish; his father, Beriah Magoffin, was a native of the County of Down, Ireland; a successful merchant, and was President of the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky, at Harrodsburg. His mother was of Scotch-Irish origin, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Samuel McAfee, one of the early settlers from Virginia, of Kentucky, and cousin of the late historian and statesman, Gen. Robert B. McAfee. (See sketches of the McAfees.) Gov. Magoffin received a liberal education, graduating at Center College, Danville, in 1835, under the Presidency of Rev. John C. Young. He studied law under the direction of his brother-in-law, Charles M. Cunningham; graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, under Judges Robertson and Mayes; and entered upon the practice of his profession at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1838, in partnership with Judge Harney, a relative of Gen. Harney; was very successful from the first, in his profession, and while in Mississippi was elected reading clerk for the State Senate, in the Winter of 1838-39. After two years of lucrative and honorable practice in that State he returned to Kentucky and settled at Harrodsburg, on the estate inherited from his father, where he has since resided. After returning home, he was associated in practice with his law preceptor, whose death soon after left him in control of a large and valuable business, which he carried on with exceptional

professional and pecuniary success. When first commencing practice at Harrodsburg, he received the appointment of Police Judge from Gov. Letcher, and was one of the few Democrats ever favored with an appointment from a Whig administration. In 1844, 1848, 1852, and 1856, he was Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector, either for his district or the State at large, and was elected in 1856, casting his vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate without opposition; was Chairman of the Committee on the Court of Appeals; and was author of the bill regulating the present public-school system of the State; in 1851, was offered the nomination for Congress, but declined; in 1855, was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor against the Know-Nothings, but was defeated; in 1859, was elected Governor, by a majority of 8,904 votes, over the Whig candidate, Hon. Joshua F. Bell, and served as Governor through the most eventful and exciting period of the State's history, until, finding his views and acts at utter variance with the dominant party in the Legislature, he resigned, August 18, 1862, and retired to his home in Mercer County. He was author of the Feeble-minded Institution, established near Frankfort, in the success of which he took the deepest interest, and recommended, in a message to the Legislature, a stringent law for the prevention of the marriages of first cousins. He was at no time a Secessionist, and, after making some bold and able efforts to avert the war and lay the foundation for a permanent peace settlement between the sections, and failing in this, favored armed neutrality for the State, and issued his proclamation to that effect. In this he was undoubtedly actuated by the highest sentiments of regard for the safety and welfare of the people, both of the State and nation, firmly believing in the supremacy of the State government over its own affairs. He is one of the most able men who has ever filled the gubernatorial chair of Kentucky. In 1848, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore; was also delegate, for the State at large, to Cincinnati in 1856, and at Baltimore in 1872, and to Charleston in 1860. In 1867, he was elected to the Legislature from Mercer County, without opposition, and favored every measure for the improvement of the State; but, differing widely from his party, in favoring negro testimony in the courts, and accepting the Constitutional Amendments and the changed state of affairs in the country, has been but little connected with politics, and has not sought office since his voluntary retirement in 1862. He has been very successful in business, and is probably the most wealthy Kentuckian who has been much in public life. He is a man of great honor and dignity of character, and genial and attractive in his social manners. Governor Magoffin was married, in 1840, to Anna N. Shelby, daughter of Isaac Shelby, and granddaughter of Gov.

Isaac Shelby. Of their ten children, three boys and three girls are living. One of their sons is a prominent citizen of Minnesota, and now member of the Legislature of that State, from Ramsey County.

ALDWELL, HON. ISAAC, Lawyer, was born January 30, 1824, near Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky. His parents, William and Anne Caldwell, were Virginians, the fathers of both having served in the War of the Revolution. They were both persons of great breadth of character, possessing many intrinsic virtues, which they endeavored to impress upon their children. His mother's maiden name was Trabue, of French-Huguenot descent. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and, after removing to Adair County, became Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, continuing to hold the latter office for forty years, declining to run for the office under the new Constitution. He was a systematic, intelligent, and thorough business man; and under him he received the greater part of his most valuable education. He remained in school till his fourteenth year, and, after writing some time in his father's office, spent three years in Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Kentucky. He selected the law for a profession, and at once entered upon its study; was admitted to the bar, and immediately began practice at Columbia, Kentucky, having received great assistance in his legal preparation from Judge Z. Wheat, of Columbia. In 1848, he became a partner of Judge Wheat, practicing in that connection for several years. In 1851, he became associated with his brother, Hon. George A. Caldwell, continuing to practice with great success till the death of his brother, in 1866. In 1852, they removed their office to Louisville, where he has since resided. He rose rapidly into favor among the members of the bar, and acquired a wide-spread reputation for learning and talent, and soon took a position as one of the most able and successful lawyers of Louisville. He is known as one of the first criminal lawyers of the State, and probably has few superiors in any branch of his profession. He is an indomitable worker, an exhaustive thinker, and a man of cool judgment; prepares his cases with consummate tact, and presents himself in the advocacy of his causes with a dignity and force which command respect and secure success; and is unflinchingly honorable in his practice, scorning fraud and hypocrisy. Without a great ambition to attain eminence, he has risen step by step to a position not only of great distinction in his profession, but also as one of the most public-spirited, influential, and valuable men in his community. In 1870, he took a prominent part in the contest before the

Legislature on the provisions of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, acquitting himself with great credit. In the same year he was engaged as attorney for the State, in the discussions of the Civil Rights Bill of 1866; and he has conducted some of the most important cases before the highest courts of his State, and also the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1875, his friends in the Legislature announced him as their candidate for the United States Senate, but he withdrew from the contest. In 1876, he was made Elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket. In politics he has always been a Democrat, having taken an active interest in the local organizations and affairs of that party. He is President of the University of Louisville, an institution in which he has taken a great interest. He is a man of fine social qualities, of great physical and mental vigor, and yet takes life with all the ardor of youth. Mr. Caldwell was married, January 20, 1837, to Miss Kate Smith, of Louisville. They have six living children.

 BROWN, HON. JOHN, Lawyer, son of Rev. John Brown and Margaret Preston, his wife, was born September 12, 1757, at Staunton, Virginia. His father was a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, a man of great piety and learning, graduate of Princeton College, and pastor, for nearly half a century, of a church in Rockbridge County, Va. His mother was second daughter of John Preston and Elizabeth Patton, and sister of William Preston, and related to the families from which sprang the Prestons, Breckinridges, McDowells, Harts, and other families distinguished alike in Virginia and Kentucky. He was put in school at Princeton, and when the college was broken up he joined the troops under Washington; crossed the Delaware with them, remaining as a volunteer for some time. He was afterward a volunteer under Lafayette. He completed his education at William and Mary College; read law with Thomas Jefferson; came to Kentucky in 1782 or 1783, and chiefly remained in that State during his life. He took prominent part in the politics of the State; was elected member of the Virginia Legislature from the District of Kentucky; was sent by the Legislature of Virginia to the Old Congress; in 1789 and 1791 was sent to Congress by the people of Kentucky; after Kentucky was admitted as a State, he was three times, consecutively, elected United States Senator, retiring to private life in 1805, and was the first member of Congress from the Western Country. He projected several expeditions against the Indians, accompanying one as a volunteer; was a prominent actor in the events preceding the admission of Kentucky as a State; in securing to the West navigation of the Mississippi, and was one of the most able and valuable of the early set-

tlers of Kentucky. He was the friend of Jefferson, and was urged by him to accept public position, which he declined. He was also urged by President Monroe to enter the public service, but persistently declined. He made his appearance in Kentucky under favorable auspices, being pronounced a classical scholar, and his father and many of his relations lending him their own great popularity; besides, he had attained a portly figure and looked able to meet any emergency in a new country. He set himself down for the purpose of making a fortune; he was a lawyer of ability, and business increased rapidly, and he soon arose to a high degree of popularity. He attained great eminence in his profession, and took high rank among the first men of his day. He died August 28, 1837, at his residence in Frankfort, Ky. Mr. Brown was married to the daughter of Rev. John Mason, of New York City; she survived him but a few months. Marshall, the historian, accuses Mr. Brown of intriguing with the Spanish Government, and of being decidedly anti-federalistic, at least of having a kind of patriotism which might be suspected. Mr. Marshall was a fascinating writer, but a strong partisan.

 BROWN, HON. JAMES, Lawyer, son of Rev. John Brown and Margaret Preston, and brother of the distinguished lawyer, John Brown, was born September 11, 1766, in Virginia. He was educated at William and Mary College; came to Kentucky and settled at Lexington in 1789; commanded a company of Lexington riflemen in Gen. Wilkinson's expedition against the Indians in 1791; was the first Secretary of State of Kentucky, under Gov. Shelby; removed to Frankfort, Ky., when the government was established there; moved to New Orleans; was twice elected to Congress from Louisiana; otherwise figured prominently in its affairs; was Minister to France from 1823 to 1829, residing in the city of Paris; was a diplomatist of ability; was admired for his great hospitality, legal attainments, and learning, and died suddenly in Philadelphia, April 7, 1835. He was contemporary with Henry Clay, and was his brother-in-law, both marrying daughters of Col. Thomas Hart.

 ROBINSON, REV. STUART, D. D., one of the ablest of living Kentucky divines, was born of poor parents, at Strabane, County Tyrone, in the north of Ireland, about 1812. When he was quite small, the family emigrated to the United States, settling for some years near Martinsburg, Va., but removing, before the son was grown, to Charleston, Kanawha County, in what is now West Virginia.

Here the strong will, quick wit, and rugged clear-headedness of the boy attracted the attention of Rev. James M. Brown, D. D., a noble Presbyterian clergyman, who gave him a good private school education, and started him at teaching at one of the neighboring salt-works. His education was completed at Amherst, Mass., where he graduated in 1834. Among his college mates were several who, like himself, have achieved wide distinction; among them Rev. Benj. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., of Louisville, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn. Having studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church (Old School), he preached for some years at Malden, near Charleston. He married Miss Mary Brigham, whose father, Col. Wm. Brigham, an English gentleman of large estate and great enterprise, had been engaged in salt-making for some years before his death, in 1829. In 1846, it was a gratifying circumstance that when his old college mate, Dr. Humphrey, was compelled by ill health to relinquish for eight months his pulpit (the Second Presbyterian Church in Louisville), it was filled by Mr. Robinson, and so acceptably, that the same congregation, when a vacancy occurred, years after, unanimously chose him as their pastor. From 1846 to 1854, he was pastor at Frankfort, Ky., and, during that period, found time to act as president of a female seminary, president of a cotton factory, president of a turnpike road company, and director of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, with its seven branches and \$2,200,000 capital. In 1854, he was called to the pastoral care of the Central Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, Maryland. With a large and growing congregation, he yet found time to originate and edit, for two years, 1855-56, the "Presbyterian Critic," a very able monthly, strongly controversial in character. In May, 1856, the Presbyterian General Assembly elected him professor of Church government and pastoral theology in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky., which he filled for two years with distinguished talent. Pecuniary reverses, in a business interest at too great a distance for his personal supervision, compelled him, in 1858, to resign the professorship, against the protest of many of his friends; he claiming that no minister of the Gospel could retain the respect of his congregation, and be exemplarily useful, except by a nice regard for his pecuniary obligations. In this view, he accepted the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, which he has now held for nineteen years, and also taught a school of forty boys, to supplement his resources, and enable him to pay the security debts which misfortunes had cast upon him. In 1858, he wrote "The Church of God as an Essential Element of the Gospel, and the Idea, Structure, and Functions Thereof;" a 12mo volume of great power and labor, which in a few months called for a second edition, much enlarged. He has since written several other smaller

works, and one 8vo, "Discourses of Redemption," probably the ablest of his writings. In 1861, he began the publication, at Louisville, of a weekly newspaper, "The True Presbyterian," which was twice suppressed by the military—in July, 1862, and in November, 1864—not because of any political utterances, but because its pronounced opinions on religious and Church topics were distasteful to some who sank their views of independent Church government and personal action in the maelstrom of subserviency to the military spirit of the hour. In 1862, he was himself arrested by the military, but after being released, and fearing a repetition of the indignity, went to Toronto, Canada, where he remained until April, 1866. The publication of his newspaper was resumed in 1865, by his co-editor, as "The Free Christian Commonwealth," which he aided in editing "from a far country." In May, 1869, at the session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South), at Mobile, Alabama, he was elected moderator *unanimously*—a compliment as distinguished as it is rare. In 1873, in a series of lectures to his congregation, he delivered a commentary on the Book of Genesis, both striking and exhaustive. They were published weekly in "The Courier-Journal," but the public still look for them in revised book form. In the Summer of 1873, Dr. Robinson visited Europe, Egypt, and Palestine; and in the Winter following lectured upon his travels to crowded houses, always for the pecuniary benefit of worthy Church objects, never for private reward. At this time, July, 1877, he is on the floor of the Pan-Presbyterian Convention, in Edinburgh, Scotland, one of the most observed in that assembly of great and cultivated Christian minds, and is one of the strongest of the American representatives to that body. He imitates nobody. He is unlike any one else. He is odd at times, but great in his address. If not always sparkling, he is never dull. He is sometimes rapid in his speaking, yet deliberate always; earnest, but cool; presses his antagonist in controversy with great vigor, yet gives up gracefully when outvoted; chains his hearers by his intensely suggestive thoughts, or startles them by his brilliant contrasts. He is wonderful in his power of endurance, in his freshness, in his versatility, in his broad, good humor, in his striking common sense. "The secret of Dr. Robinson's power," said a sanguine admirer, in attempting to daguerreotype the man some years ago, "is his directness, simplicity, scripturalness, and intense convictions of truth. Of course, these traits are mingled with genius, learning, and great industry. Dr. Ben. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, excels him in word-painting; Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Virginia, in poetic temperament and power of pathos; Dr. Samuel R. Wilson, of Louisville, as a compact and wary debater in ecclesiastical courts; Dr. Robert L. Dabney, of Union Theological Seminary, in exactness of information upon a limited number of sub-

jects; Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, in melody and compass of voice; but in breadth and versatility of character and genius, the American pulpit has no superior. Were he settled in London or Edinburgh, his congregations would be equal to those of the most celebrated men."

ATTERSON, HON. HENRY, Editor, was born February 16, 1840, in Washington City, and is the son of the Hon. Harvey Watterson, of Tennessee, a Democratic writer and speaker, who distinguished himself in Congress, in the diplomatic service, and in journalism, having been an editor of the "Washington Union" in its palmiest days. Henry Watterson received a good education, mainly under private tutors, and was well trained in the polite accomplishments. He received much of his early political culture under the direction of his father, and, being reared for the most part at Washington City, derived great advantage from public men and public affairs during the ten years preceding the rebellion, and, having a passion for literary work, began his career in New York as a writer of drama, criticisms, stories, verse, and essays for periodicals. In 1859, he was engaged as a writer on the "States," an organ of the young Democracy at Washington; in the following year, was engaged to edit the "Democratic Review." War coming on, the "States" was suppressed, and, after returning to Tennessee, he soon became leading editor of the "Nashville Republican Banner," the oldest and most influential paper in that part of the country. When the Government took possession of Nashville, he became editor of the "Rebel," at Chattanooga, which, under his management, became the most popular and widely circulated paper in the South. At the close of the war, he again resumed editorial charge of the "Banner;" in 1866, visited Europe; after returning home in the following year, was invited to become editor of the "Louisville Journal," and took charge of the paper in 1868, being part owner; a few months later, in connection with Mr. Haldeman, the well-known proprietor of the "Louisville Courier," he effected a union of the two papers, and, through a third person, bought the old "Louisville Democrat;" and Sunday morning, November 18, 1868, the community was startled by the appearance of the first number of the "Courier-Journal," controlling the press dispatches and commanding the field, he taking its editorial management and Mr. Haldeman the financial. The "Courier-Journal" was a success from the onset, and is to-day the most ably edited and influential newspaper in the Southern States. Mr. Watterson is a writer of great versatility and force, grasping every subject that agitates the public, and allowing little to escape that would give him advantage as an editor, or be

of value to the people; is a man of nervous, active nature, genial disposition, quick in his movements; is never idle, and is one of the most sterling, able, and progressive editors of his times. Always a Democrat in politics, he has become one of the most powerful leaders of his party; was mainly instrumental in the nomination of Mr. Tilden at St. Louis in 1876, and in that year was elected to Congress from the Louisville District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. Y. Parsons, and made a national reputation in that body during the great contest resulting from the close Presidential election. Mr. Watterson was married, in 1865, to Miss Rebecca Ewing, daughter of Hon. Andrew Ewing.

RISTOW, HON. BENJAMIN HELM, Lawyer and Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, was born in July, 1832, at Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky, and is the second in a family of four children. His father, Francis M. Bristow, was widely known throughout the State as a lawyer of ability, and the leading man of his section. (See sketch of Hon. F. M. Bristow.) His mother, who is yet living, was Emily Helm, daughter of Benjamin Helm, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. His two sisters, Mrs. Petree and Mrs. Gill, and his brother Frank Bristow, a lawyer, all reside at Elkton, Kentucky. He received a thorough education, which was completed at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. He studied and practiced law with his father until 1857, at which time he removed to Hopkinsville, and there, in connection with his brother-in-law, Judge R. J. Petree, pursued his profession with success, until the opening of the civil war. He entered the Federal army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-Fifth Kentucky Regiment, under Col. Shackelford, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh. In 1862, he assisted in raising the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, and, after serving for a time as Lieutenant-Colonel, became its Colonel. In 1863, he was elected to the State Senate, from the Hopkinsville District, serving on the Committee on Military Affairs, and honestly stood by the cause of the Union during the stormy contests in that body. After serving until toward the close of his term, he resigned, and located in Louisville, for the practice of his profession; in 1866, was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for Kentucky; performed the duties of that office with great ability; resigned in 1870, and formed a law partnership with Gen. John M. Harlan; was soon afterwards appointed Solicitor-General of the United States, and, after filling the position two years at Washington, resigned, and again entered upon the practice of his profession in Louisville; in the Winter of 1874, was nominated for Attorney-Gen-

eral of the United States, but did not enter upon the duties of that office, owing to the non-confirmation of Attorney-General Williams, as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court; in the same year, became Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and after filling that office with great distinction, and gaining for himself a national reputation, as one of the most able and upright men who had for many years appeared in American politics, he resigned, and again began the practice of the law in Louisville, where he now resides. In 1876, the reform element of the Republican party brought forward his name, and with great energy sought to procure his nomination for the Presidency, in the National Convention at Cincinnati. Mr. Bristow has never sought an office, and has resigned every civil position he has had, and is a man of unassuming character, and great modesty of disposition, having a decided aversion to personal display; is a man of magnificent personal appearance, and singular dignity of manner; and is undoubtedly one of the most able men in the country.

BECK, HON. JAMES BURNIE, Lawyer, was born February 13, 1822, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He received an academic education, and came to America in the Spring of 1838, joining his father in Wyoming County, New York, where he had settled and engaged in agricultural pursuits many years previously, leaving his son to complete his literary education in Scotland. In 1843, he came to Lexington, Kentucky, and at once began to read law; after a thorough preparation, graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, in March, 1846; and at once entered on the practice of his profession, at Lexington, where he has since resided. In 1867, he was elected to Congress; was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1871 and 1873, serving eight years, consecutively, in the National House of Representatives; during the sessions of the Fortieth Congress, was member of the Reconstruction Committee, of which Thaddeus Stevens was Chairman, and was conspicuous in his influence over the acts of that committee; was member of the Committees of Reconstruction and Appropriation during the Forty-first Congress; was member of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congress, and distinguished himself by his great industry, ability, and zeal. In January, 1876, he was elected to the United States Senate, being selected, without opposition, by the Legislative Democratic caucus. His name had previously appeared, on several occasions, in the party caucuses, for the same position. He was a member of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, and assisted, at the latter place, in the nomination of John C. Breckinridge. He

was identified with the Whig party until its dissolution, casting his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, in 1844; was the law partner of John C. Breckinridge from 1854 to 1860, and supported Mr. Breckinridge in his race for the Presidency. Senator Beck is a man of powerful build and constitution, his whole make-up indicating a man of great strength, determination, and self-reliance. He is a speaker of uncommon powers, and is undoubtedly one of the ablest lawyers and most influential men of his adopted State. He was married, February 3, 1848, at Louisville, to Miss Jane W. A. Thornton, of Loudon County, Virginia, step-daughter of Gov. James Clark, of Kentucky, and daughter of Geo. W. Thornton, grand-nephew of Gen. Washington.

BUCKNER, RICHARD A., Lawyer and Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in 1783, in Fauquier County, Virginia. He received a good education, and was a fine Latin scholar; came to Kentucky with his father's family in 1803, and settled in Greene County; had probably previously studied law; was admitted to the bar in Kentucky; taught school some, and made very little advance in his profession until about 1811, when he located in Greensburg, and soon established a large practice and became widely known in his profession. He was for a time County Attorney for Greene County, and for several years Commonwealth's Attorney; was Prosecuting Attorney in the famous trial of Alexander Hamilton, at Glasgow, for the murder of Dr. Sander-son, in 1818; his success in that case gave him considerable notoriety and greatly increased his popularity. In 1813, he was first elected to the Legislature; was re-elected in 1815. In 1822, was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was again elected in 1824 and in 1826, serving six years; was one of the Kentuckians who brought a storm on themselves by voting for Adams instead of Jackson, when the choice of a President was thrown into the House, in 1825; yet, he was successful in the ensuing contest for Congress. In December, 1829, was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals; resigned this position in a short time; was several times elected to the Legislature, serving his last term in 1838 and 1839. In 1833, he was the nominee of the Clay, "National Republican," or Whig party, for Governor, and, in one of the most exciting contests ever made, was beaten by a small majority by John Breathitt, the Jackson or Democratic candidate; was Presidential Elector in 1837 and in 1841, voting both times for Gen. Harrison; and was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of his district, which position he held until his death, December 8, 1847. He was one of the most upright and able lawyers of his day. Judge Buckner was mar-

ried to Miss Elizabeth R. Buckner, a native of Greene County, Kentucky, and daughter of William Buckner, one of the early valuable men of that county.

BUCKNER, HON. RICHARD A., JR., Lawyer, son of Hon. Richard A. and Elizabeth R. Buckner was born, December 3, 1813, in Greene County, Kentucky. His father was a Virginian by birth; came to Kentucky about 1803, and became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State. (See sketch of Hon. R. A. Buckner, Sr.) His mother was a native of Greene County, Ky., and daughter of William Buckner, a farmer and surveyor, who was engaged with Knox and Taylor in the early surveys of Kentucky, while it was yet a part of Virginia; finally settled in Greene County; was for a number of years surveyor of that county; and, in 1822, was elected to represent it in the Legislature. Richard A. Buckner was educated at Center College, Danville, and St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, graduating at the latter institution in 1831. He immediately began the study of the law at Greensburg; subsequently continued his studies at Lexington; graduated in law at Transylvania University, in 1837, and, in the same year, entered upon the practice of his profession at Lexington, where he has since resided. In 1839, he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney; was reappointed, and held the office until 1842; in that year, was appointed Circuit Judge, and held that position until 1851; was elected to the Legislature in 1859; was re-elected in 1861; during this term, was Speaker of the House; and, in 1863, made the race for Congress, but was defeated by Brutus J. Clay. Judge Buckner cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, and was originally a Whig. He is now identified with the Democrat party. In 1860, he voted for Bell and Everett, and during the war of the rebellion, was a Union man. He is an influential citizen of Lexington, and one of the most accomplished, successful, and able lawyers of the State.

BUCKNER, HON. AYLETTE, Lawyer, son of Judge Richard A. Buckner, Sr., was born in Greene County, Kentucky. His father was one of the noted men of his time, in the State. His mother, Elizabeth R. Buckner, was a Kentuckian by birth, and a daughter of William Buckner, of Greene County, who served in the Legislature, and was prominent in the affairs of his section. Aylette Buckner was liberally educated; studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar at Greensburg, about 1828; was elected to represent Greene County in the Legislature in 1842; in 1847, was elected from his

district to the Lower House of Congress, and served one term; made the race for the succeeding term, but was beaten, on account of his free-soil tendencies; about this time, removed to St. Louis, where he practiced his profession successfully until 1864; in that year, returned to Kentucky, broken in health; practiced his profession at intervals until his death, which occurred at the residence of his brother, Judge R. A. Buckner, in Lexington. Mr. Buckner was never married.

BRECKINRIDGE, HON. JOHN, Lawyer, was born December 2, 1760, on a farm where Staunton, Virginia, now stands, and was the oldest child of Robert and Letitia Breckinridge. His father was a subaltern officer in the Revolutionary army, and, after the declaration of peace, came to Kentucky, settling in Jefferson County. He served in several Indian campaigns during that period; was a member of the various conventions in the territory of Kentucky, and was the first Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1792. His mother, Letitia Preston, was his father's second wife, and the daughter of John Preston, an ancestor of the Prestons, Browns, Blairs, Marshalls, Woolleys, McDowells, and other families. His grand-parents, Robert Breckinridge and John Preston, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, whose ancestors had been Protestants since the Reformation. John Breckinridge's father moved to Botetourt County, where he died, leaving a large family in narrow circumstances, when the subject of this sketch was but eleven years old. After the death of his father, his opportunities for education were exceedingly limited, attending no school until reaching his nineteenth year, at which time he entered William and Mary College. While attending that institution he was elected to represent his county in the House of Burgesses, without his knowledge, and, being under age, was elected the third time before being permitted to take his seat. From that time, throughout his life, he was almost constantly in public position. He studied law; in 1785, married Mary Hopkins Cabell, daughter of Colonel John Cabell, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who was a son of Dr. William Cabell, from whom the Cabells, Carringtons, Dixons, and others, are descended; settled in Albemarle County, where he practiced law for seven years; emigrated to Kentucky late in 1792; purchased and settled on a tract of land in Fayette County, which he called Cabell's Dale, in honor of his wife; soon became one of the leading citizens of Kentucky, and at that time had but one rival (George Nicholas) as a lawyer in the State. As a public speaker he was probably without an equal, until Henry Clay rose to position; obtained a large and lucrative practice; at first declining political honors, but soon became the

head of the Democratic Society, as it was then called, whose purpose was the securing of the free use of the Mississippi river, and a State Rights' construction of the Federal Constitution; as early as 1793, advocated the acquisition of Louisiana by peaceable or forcible means; he was an intense anti-Federalist, and probably shared Patrick Henry's opposition to the Federal Constitution; was the undoubted author of the Resolutions of 1799, and probably of those of 1798; at least, his immediate friends and relatives never doubted that he was. In 1801, he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, as the recognized leader of the Administration or Jefferson party, and to his views Mr. Jefferson finally yielded, as to the power of the General Government in acquiring new territory. In 1805, he became Attorney-General in the Cabinet of Mr. Jefferson. He died December 14, 1806, at Cabell's Dale, Kentucky, barely in middle life, and at a time when there seemed to be no eminence which he could not reach. Humanly speaking, no life could have had a more untimely end. In stature, he was slightly over six feet in height, slender and muscular; a man of great power and noble appearance; was extremely grave and silent in his ordinary intercourse, but courteous and gentle in manners; possessed a melodious and impressive voice; was unostentatious and exemplary in his habits; of numerous but private charities; patient, forbearing, and just; possessed great bravery; was extremely warm in his friendships, and was every-where beloved. He left a widow and seven children, the youngest of whom died in youth; another, the wife of David Castleman, died within a few years, and the five remaining children were Letitia Preston, Joseph Cabell, John, Robert Jefferson, and William Lewis. His wife was one of the most brilliant women of her day. She survived her husband for nearly fifty-two years. Few women had so wide an acquaintance; plain, simple, generous, and pious, she was universally respected and beloved, and even at the advanced age of ninety, her distinguished sons were obedient to her. Letitia Preston Breckinridge married Col. Grayson, who had one son, John Breckinridge Grayson, educated at West Point, and remained in the regular army until 1861, when, resigning his commission, he entered the Confederate service, and died, in Florida, in 1862, as a Brigadier-General. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Grayson married Gen. Peter Porter, of New York, Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams, and by that marriage had one son, Peter A. Porter, who was killed at the head of a brigade under Gen. Grant, in one of the terrific charges at Cold Harbor, in 1864, a man of splendid social and soldierly attainments, and one of the most daring and able of the defenders of the National cause, who, like many of his relatives on the opposite side, gave his life in defense of his convictions.

BRECKINRIDGE, HON. JOSEPH CABELL, Lawyer, was born July 14, 1788, in Albemarle County, Virginia, and was the second child and first son of Hon. John Breckinridge and his wife, Mary Hopkins Cabell. His mother was the daughter of Col. Joseph Cabell, of Buckingham County, Virginia. (See sketch of Hon. John Breckinridge.) At the age of fourteen he was placed under the tutelage of Dr. Archibald Alexander, afterwards a distinguished professor of theology at Princeton; in 1804, entered Princeton College, remaining until the death of his father, in 1806; returned to Princeton in 1808, and graduated with honor in 1810; after graduating, studied law, and entered upon its practice at Lexington, Ky.; served as a major on the staff of his relative, Gen. Samuel Hopkins, during the war of 1812; in 1816, was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, without opposition; in 1817, was re-elected and chosen Speaker; in 1818, was again a member and Speaker, and, at the age of thirty, occupied a most enviable position as a lawyer, orator, and politician; in 1820, was appointed Secretary of State under Governor Adair, and removed to Frankfort, engaging, at the same time, in the practice of his profession. He died Sept. 1, 1823, a victim to an epidemic fever; and thus was lost to his family, friends, and country, before the prime of life, Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, a man, who, from his first appearance in public life, had steadily grown in the affection and estimation of the people, and whose noble character and genuine talents promised, in any sphere, to reflect honor upon the State. In person, he was about middle height, with a symmetrical form, his whole appearance being graceful and manly. For a number of years he had been connected with the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the founders and ruling elders of the second church of that denomination in Lexington. Mr. Breckinridge was married to Mary Clay Smith, daughter of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College. She was a granddaughter of John Witherspoon, and a lineal descendant of John Knox, and with five children, four daughters and one son, survived her husband. One of their daughters died without children; Mary married Dr. Thomas Satterwhite, a well-known physician of Lexington, who was killed by being thrown from his horse. They have but one living child, Dr. Thomas P. Satterwhite, a physician of Louisville; Frances married Rev. John C. Young, who was for twenty-seven years President of Centre College. She left four daughters, all of whom are now living and married; Caroline married Rev. Joseph J. Bullock, and died leaving a large family; and their son was Gen. John Cabell Breckinridge. (See sketches of other members of the Breckinridge family, and of Dr. Thomas P. Satterwhite, and portrait of the distinguished son, Gen. John C. Breckinridge.)

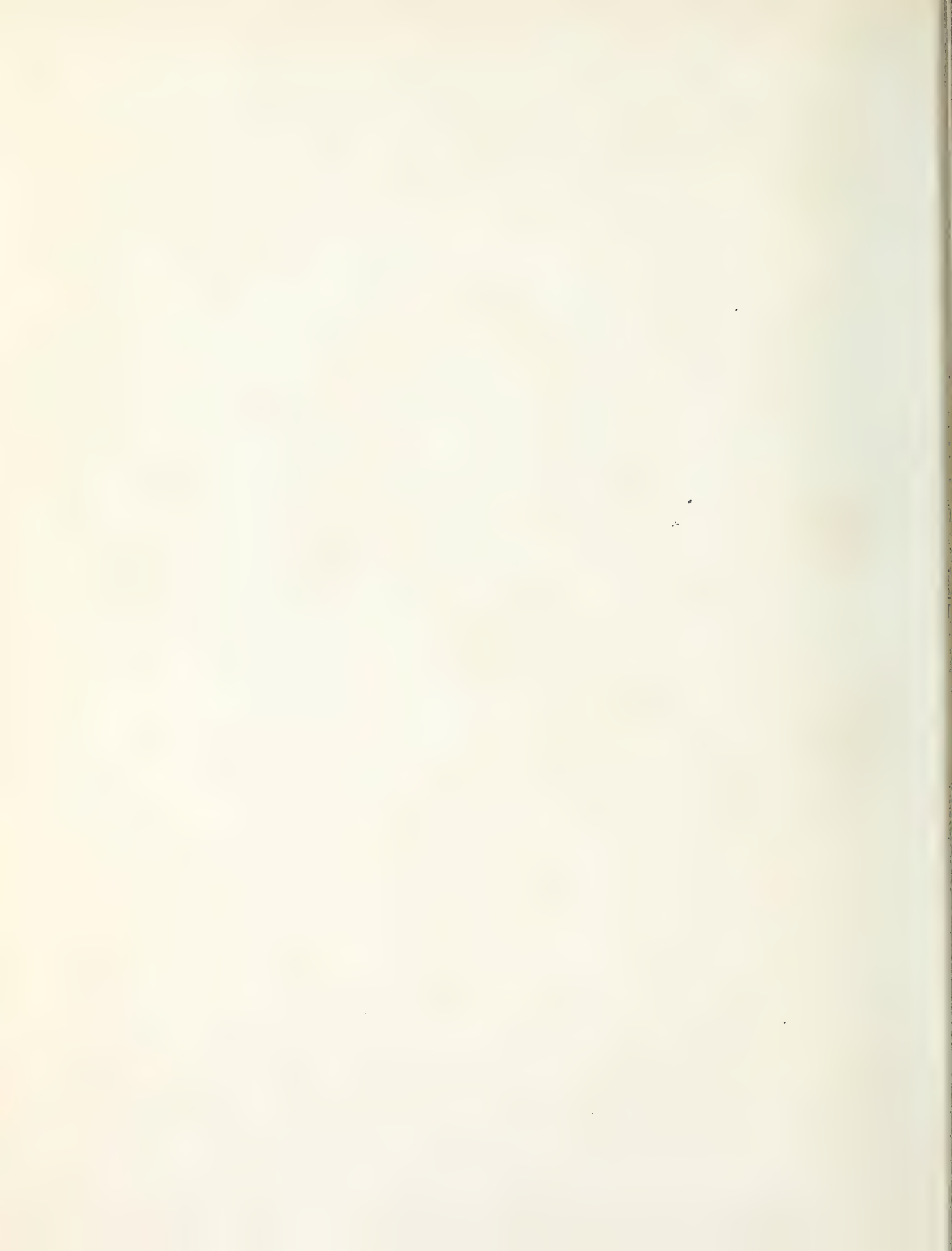
BRECKINRIDGE, REV. JOHN, D. D., was born July 4, 1797, at Cabell's Dale, Fayette County, Kentucky, and was the son of Hon. John Breckinridge and his wife, Mary Hopkins Cabell. He received his early education in the best schools of Kentucky, and graduated with high honor at Princeton College, in 1818. His father dying when he was nine years of age, he was raised by his mother; was designed for the profession of the law, but united with the Presbyterian Church while at Princeton College, and chose the ministry; entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and in due time was licensed and ordained; in 1822, acted as Chaplain of the Lower House of Congress; from 1823 to 1826, was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington, Kentucky; from 1826 to 1831, was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore; from the latter date until 1836, was at the head of the Presbyterian Board of Education; became Professor in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, in 1836; from 1838 to 1840, was Secretary and General Agent for the Church Board of Foreign Missions; at this time, wrote voluminously; became exceedingly popular as a preacher, platform speaker, and controversialist; carried on a debate with Archbishop Hughes on Catholicism; and, failing in health, spent the Winter of 1840 in New Orleans, and while there was elected President of Oglethorpe University, in Georgia; he died August 4, 1841, at Cabell's Dale. He was a man of extraordinary powers; gentle and refined in manners, yet ardent, intrepid, and vigorous; was universally admired, and was one of the most popular ministers of his Church; was an orator of rare force and magnetic influence; was above middle stature, and possessing great activity and strength, and in his personal, social, public, and private character was a man of matchless excellence. Mr. Breckinridge was twice married—first, to Margaret Miller, daughter of Rev. Samuel Miller, a distinguished professor of Princeton College, and afterwards to Miss Babcock. He left but one son, Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge, now a distinguished lawyer of St. Louis.

BRECKINRIDGE, REV. ROBERT JEFFERSON, D. D., LL. D., was born March 8, 1800, at Cabell's Dale, Fayette County, Kentucky, and was the son of Hon. John Breckinridge and his wife, Mary Hopkins Cabell. He was taught in the schools of his State under Thompson, Wilson, Kean O'Hara, and Brock, popular teachers of that day, and at the age of sixteen entered Princeton College, where he remained two years; spent one Winter at Yale, but graduated in the Fall of 1819 at Union College, Schenectady, New York, then under the presidency of the

famous Dr. Samuel Nott. After returning to Kentucky, spent three years in the management of his mother's and his own farm, and in a wide course of reading; in 1824, began the practice of the law in Lexington, in partnership with Charleton Hunt; espoused with great warmth the "Old Court" and "Anti-Relief" side in politics, and was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature in 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828; during the session of 1828, was attacked with a severe illness, from which he never recovered, his long subsequent life being full of physical weakness and pain; in 1831, ran as an independent candidate for the Legislature, in advocacy of gradual emancipation and the abolishment of Sunday mails, but withdrew before the close of the election; in 1828, was grand orator of the Grand Lodge, as his brother Cabell had been before him, and as his nephew, John C. Breckinridge, was afterward, nearly every member of the Breckinridge family having been connected with the Masonic order; joined the Presbyterian Church, and, in the Spring of 1832, was licensed to preach; went to Princeton, and, after pursuing his studies in the Theological Seminary for a few months, became successor of his brother, Rev. John Breckinridge, as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Maryland; in 1831 and 1832, had been a member of the General Assemblies, and had become a prominent leader of what was known as the Old School wing of the Church; was the author of the "Act and Testimony," and, under his lead, the Assembly of 1837 passed the celebrated acts which settled the controversies for thirty years; soon after settling in Baltimore, engaged in an exciting controversy with the Catholics and Universalists; in 1835, was one of the founders of a monthly magazine, of which he soon became sole owner and editor, which, under the name of "The Spirit of the Nineteenth Century," was published for nine years; through his efforts the Bible was introduced into the public-schools of Baltimore; and the colored people of Maryland presented him with a gold snuff-box, in gratitude for his efforts in defeating a bill designed to prevent free colored people from residing in Maryland. For thirteen years he continued his connection with the Church in Baltimore, in addition to his various arduous labors, excepting one year, 1836, which he spent as a delegate from his General Assembly to the Protestant Churches of Europe; while in Scotland, held a debate on American slavery, continuing two weeks, at Glasgow, with the notorious George Thompson, and out of that debate sprang his famous letter to Dr. Wardlaw, on slavery. In 1841, was elected Moderator of the General Assembly; in 1845, became President of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, only remaining in that position two years, his enfeebled constitution being unable to bear the severity of the climate; resigned in 1847 to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Lexington; in the same year



Robt Bucknill Esq



was appointed, by Gov. Owsley, Superintendent of Public Instruction; was reappointed by Gov. Crittenden, and in 1851 was elected by the people; and resigned both positions in 1853, to become Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Danville, of which he was chief founder; and to him is largely due the establishment and growth of the common-school system of education in Kentucky; in 1849, was a candidate for the Constitutional Convention as an Emancipationist, but, after one of the most spirited contests on record in the history of the State, was defeated; he was one of the original stockholders, and directors of the State Agricultural Society, and took an active interest in the formation and maintenance of every public enterprise. He delivered the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to Mr. Clay, at Lexington; opposed with great ability, but unsuccessfully, the loan of county aid for building railroads, and was a successful farmer and breeder of thoroughbred cattle; and, in 1856, received three prizes for agricultural essays. He delivered scores of sermons, speeches, and lectures yearly, and contributed constantly to secular and religious papers, participating freely in all the controversies of the day. His open letters to Dr. Wardlaw in 1837, Charles Sumner and William A. Seward in 1856; and upon the American question in 1855; to General John C. Breckinridge in 1860; on the temperance question in 1862; and upon the revision of the Bible in 1858, were extensively copied and read throughout the country. In the late war he espoused the cause of the National Government with great intensity, and with pen and voice exerted his utmost capacity in support of the Administration; and published a magazine called the "Danville Review," as his special organ; was delegate to, and temporary Chairman of, the Republican Convention which met at Baltimore in 1865, and there refused to permit the nomination of Andrew Johnson, as candidate for Vice-President, to be made unanimous, on account of his distrust in him; and his great moral and intellectual worth gave strength to the cause of the Government, not only in his own State but abroad, and during the great conflict he rose to his greatest height as a writer, statesman, and patriot. He was a man of indomitable will and unquestioned courage; profound and sincere in his convictions; of ardent, intense nature; possessed a singularly quick, active intellect; was possessed of quick impulses; was a warm and generous friend, and probably not always a just enemy; fought with all his power, and forgave with absolute completeness when he professed to forgive. His only published books are "Travels in Europe," "Knowledge of God Objectively Considered," and "Knowledge of God Subjectively Considered;" but his various sermons, published essays, articles, and letters, would make many volumes. His information covered every department of knowledge; his memory was almost

perfect, and his capacity for labor, with an enfeebled body, was apparently without limit; as a debater he never met his superior; was for thirty years the acknowledged leader in every Church court in which he sat, and was as formidable before the people as on the floor of a deliberative body; had all the personal gifts of the genuine orator, and was undoubtedly the most powerful member of the Breckinridge family. In his personal manners, habits, and tastes, he was plain, simple, frugal, and severe; but as a friend and host, was indulgent and exceedingly attractive, having uncommon conversational powers, and a free, unaffected hospitality, certainly displaying himself to as great advantage among his friends, and at his home, as in his great contests before the people. His children were his companions, and were treated by him as equals, and he gave them his confidence, his paternal affection being of the most tender and forbearing nature. In stature he was nearly six feet, erect, active, graceful, and muscular; but toward the close of his life, his continued bad health and incessant labors bent his frame somewhat, and gave him the appearance of feebleness; but, to the last, he maintained his great mental vigor, and displayed all the noble traits of his life. In 1869, he resigned his professorship in Danville Seminary, and, after two years of continual suffering, died, December 27, 1871, in Danville, Kentucky, his last words being, "More light." Dr. Breckinridge was twice married; first, March 11, 1823, to his cousin, Ann Sophronisba Preston, daughter of General Frank Preston, of Virginia, and granddaughter of General William Campbell. She died in 1844, leaving a large family. In 1847, he was married to Mrs. Virginia Shelby, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Hart, of Woodford County. Dr. Breckinridge left seven children, four sons and three married daughters. His oldest daughter, who most resembled him in person, character, and intellect, married William Warfield, a well-known, successful, and influential farmer and breeder of fine cattle in Fayette County. His second daughter married Rev. William C. Handy, now a Presbyterian minister of New York, and his youngest daughter married Dr. Theophilus Steel, who was a colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, and is now a physician in the city of New York. (See sketch of Judge Robert J. Breckinridge, his oldest son.) And his second son, Colonel William C. P. Breckinridge, LL. D., was born August 28, 1837, near Baltimore, Maryland; graduated at Center College, and in the law school of Louisville; entered the Confederate army as a captain, under General John H. Morgan; rose to the rank of Colonel of the Nineteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and the command of a cavalry brigade; was for two years editor of "The Lexington Observer and Reporter," and is now a member of the Lexington Bar, and one of the law professors in Kentucky University. Major Joseph C. Breckinridge, the third son, was born January

15, 1841; was educated at Centre College and the University of Virginia; entered the Union army in 1861, on the staff of General George H. Thomas; was appointed Lieutenant in the Second Regular Artillery, United States Army, having been since in that regiment, and is now in command of Fort Foote. John R. Breckinridge, the youngest son of Dr. Breckinridge, was murdered at Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1874, while a law student in Cumberland University. His living sons are married men, with families.

BRECKINRIDGE, REV. WILLIAM LOUIS, D. D., was born in July, 1803, at Cabell's Dale, Fayette County, Kentucky, and was the son of Hon. John Breckinridge and his wife, Mary Hopkins Cabell. He was educated at Transylvania University. He entered the Presbyterian ministry, and his first pastorate was at Maysville, Kentucky. He was, for a time, professor in Centre College; for twenty-three years was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville; accepted the Presidency of Oakland College, Mississippi, but resigned to become President of Centre College; enfeebled by ill health and old age, he resigned his place at the head of that institution, and retired to his farm in Cass County, Missouri, which he called Cabell's Dale, in memory of his Kentucky home; afterwards preached constantly, but had no regular charge. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1859. He was a man of admirable personal and social traits; an orator of great ability; a man of wide charities, of great candor and transparent honesty; a genuine Christian, and one of the most learned, able, and valuable men in the Presbyterian Church. He died December 26, 1876, at his home in Missouri. Dr. Breckinridge was twice married; first, at the age of twenty, to Miss Frances Prevost, granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith. She died after removing to Missouri, and not long before his death he was again married to the widowed daughter of Judge Christopher Tompkins. Dr. Breckinridge had a large family, of six sons and two daughters. His second son, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, was considered one of the most brilliant and talented men of his name; was at twenty-one elected Professor of the Medical College, Louisville; at twenty-four was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, but declined to enter politics; was Division Surgeon under Gen. Hood; was afterward Medical Inspector on the Staff of Gen. Lee; after the close of the war, removed to Texas, and died in the thirty-eighth year of his age, almost at the outset of a brilliant career. Thus early passed away one of the most able, learned, and pious of a noble old family.

BRECKINRIDGE, JUDGE ROBERT JEFFERSON, Lawyer, was born September 14, 1835, in Baltimore, Maryland, and is the oldest son of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge. He received his education at Centre College, Danville, and in the University of Virginia, graduating in the latter institution in 1852, when Dr. Gessner Harrison was President. After leaving college, he spent two or three years in the service of the United States Coast Survey, resigning that position in the Fall of 1854; soon after, began the study of the law, at Danville, under Gen. Boyle and Hon. W. C. Anderson; in the Spring of 1856, graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Lexington, until the commencement of the civil war. He raised a company of men for the Confederate service, and it became the second company in the Second Kentucky Infantry at Camp Boone; served with his regiment until 1862; and soon after was elected to the Confederate Congress; shortly afterward resigned his seat, and again entered the army as colonel of cavalry; in the Spring of 1864, was captured, and retained as prisoner of war in the Ohio Penitentiary and at Johnson's Island until the close of the great conflict. He then settled on a farm near Stanford, in Garrard County, engaging also in the practice of his profession. In 1873, he went to New York City, with the view of practicing law, but soon after returned to Kentucky, and settled at Danville. In 1876, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Boyle District, consisting of seven counties, and is now discharging the duties of that office. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a man of fine attainments; is able as a lawyer, and possesses many of the admirable and brilliant qualities of his distinguished family; is possessed of great breadth and strength of character, and is distinguished for his many amiable and generous traits. Judge Breckinridge was married in 1856, to Miss Kate Morrison, daughter of M. B. Morrison, of Lexington, Kentucky. They have two children.

BELL, THEODORE S., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Lexington, Kentucky. He received a limited early education, but, after having entered earnestly upon the work of life, became an ardent and exhaustive student, and has long been considered one of the most thorough scholars and able writers of Kentucky. He learned the tailor's business, and for a time, by working at his trade, supported his mother's family, his father having died when he was quite young. He finally began the study of medicine, and, after attending one course of lectures, was made librarian of the

University of Louisville, with a small salary. In the Spring of 1832, he finished his regular medical course, and received the degree of M. D. in the medical department of the University of Louisville. About that time he began the study of the French language, and soon mastered it without a teacher. In the same year of his graduation, he removed to Louisville and entered upon the practice of his profession for a time, in connection with Dr. William N. Meriwether. He soon took a prominent position in his profession, and was distinguished as an able writer. His articles in the "Journal," on "The Value of Railroads to Louisville," were the first on the subject ever published in that city. His articles on "Public-schools" were copied throughout the country, and he not only became a favorite writer for the "Journal," but, in the absence of Mr. Prentice, took editorial charge of that paper. In 1837, he took an active part in the movement to transfer the medical department of Transylvania University to Louisville. In 1838, in connection with Drs. Henry Miller and L. P. Yandell, Sr., he edited the "Louisville Medical Journal," and at a later period the "Western Medical Journal," he being, for a long time, sole editor of the latter. He has won considerable favorable notoriety as a debater and controversialist. In 1861, he was elected President of the Kentucky Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission; had charge of one of the hospitals established in the city, and devoted much time, during the war, to the suffering soldiers of both armies. He has given much attention to the fine arts, and by his writings, and otherwise, has done a great deal toward the ornamentation of the city, and has, for nearly fifty years, been identified with almost every valuable movement. Louisville owes to him the first telegraphic connections with other cities. Since the establishment of the State Institution for the Blind, in 1842, he has been a member of its Board of Trustees, and, for eleven years, was President of the Board. In 1857, he was elected Professor of the Science and Art of Medicine, and Public Hygiene, in the medical department of the University of Louisville, which position he has since held with distinction. He has been connected with almost every movement of importance to the profession, and probably no man in Kentucky has done more in elevating the standard of medical practice. His medical writings are numerous and valuable, and many of his opinions have become standard authority in medical theory and practice. He has been eminently successful in his profession, and stands not only as one of the first practitioners, but also as one of the most accomplished writers and medical teachers of the country. He is yet engaged with great activity, and is not only one of the most useful men in his community, but is also one of the most remarkable self-made men of his day.

FRAZER, OLIVER, Artist, was born February 4, 1808, at Lexington, Kentucky. He studied under Jouett; subsequently remained four years in Europe, among the great masters and old works of art; on his return to America, achieved considerable reputation as a portrait-painter; in the latter part of his life his sight failed him, rendering him unable to use his pencil. He was a man of fine taste, and superior literary culture. He died April 9, 1854, and his remains lie in the cemetery at Lexington. Mr. Frazer was married to Martha Mitchell, daughter of Dr. Alexander Mitchell, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

HITLEY, WILLIAM, was born August 14, 1749, in Augusta County, Virginia. He came to Kentucky between 1775 and 1780, on an exploring expedition, and subsequently removed his family to this State. He was engaged in several desperate contests with the Indians, and accompanied Bowman and Clark in their expeditions; organized and led an expedition against the Nickajack towns, south of the Tennessee river; defeated the Indians and laid waste their country; made several peaceful missions to the Cherokee Indians; and, in 1813, when far advanced in life, went as a volunteer with the Kentucky militia, under Gov. Shelby, and fell, October 8, of that year, in the memorable battle of the Thames. He was a man of great courage, of powerful build, and had greatly endeared himself to the people of the new country, who yet hold his memory in profound respect.

WICKLIFFE, GOV. CHARLES ANDERSON, Lawyer, was born June 8, 1788, in Washington County, Kentucky, and was the youngest child of Charles and Lydia Wickliffe. His mother was a sister of Col. John Hardin. Governor Wickliffe received a good English education, mainly under Dr. Wilson, at Bardstown, and Dr. James Blythe, President of Transylvania University. He studied law under his cousin, Martin D. Hardin, and settled at Bardstown for the practice of his profession. He volunteered at the commencement of the war of 1812, and was, for a time, Aid to General Winlock; in the same year, was elected to the Legislature from Nelson County; was re-elected in the following year; again entered the army, and served as Aid to General Caldwell at the battle of the Thames; was again elected to the Legislature, in 1820; from 1823 to 1833, without intermission, served in Congress, from his district; served in the impeachment trial of Judge Peck, and made one of the ablest addresses delivered before the Senate on that

occasion; in 1833, was again elected to the Lower House of the Legislature; in 1834, was chosen Speaker; was again elected in the following year; in 1836, became Lieutenant-Governor, being elected to that office by the Whigs, and, on the death of Governor Clark, filled the gubernatorial chair from October 5, 1839, until September, 1840; was Postmaster-General of the United States, under President Tyler, from the Fall of 1841 until the Spring of 1845; in the latter year was sent on a secret mission to Texas, by President Polk; was a member of the last Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, in 1849; in 1861, was a member of the Peace Conference, at Washington City; was again elected to Congress, serving from 1861 to 1863, and in the latter year made the race as the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Thomas E. Bramlette. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and, in 1866, was a Commissioner from the Presbytery of Louisville to the General Assembly at St. Louis; during his last term of Congress, he was seriously crippled by a fall from his carriage, and was also blind toward the closing part of his life. He was one of the most noted, able, and influential men of Kentucky. Governor Wickliffe died October 31, 1869, at the residence of his son-in-law, Howard County, Maryland.

APPERSON, JUDGE RICHARD, JR., Lawyer, was born September 20, 1829, in Madison County, Kentucky. His father, Richard Apperson, was a native of New Kent County, Virginia, and was born about 1799. He studied law, and became one of the leading members of his profession in Central Kentucky. Was first elected to the Legislature from Montgomery County, in 1838, and was again elected, in 1843. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky, and, after a useful life, died in 1864. Richard Apperson, Jr., began his education at Mt. Sterling, where his father located when he was quite young, and completed it in a three years' course of study at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. He studied law under the direction of his father; was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Covington, Kentucky. He soon afterwards returned to Mt. Sterling, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1846, he entered the army, and served one year under General Taylor, in Mexico. In 1867, he was elected Circuit Judge of his district, and held the position six years. But he has usually avoided political contests of every kind, devoting his entire attention to the duties of his profession, in which he has taken a high position at the bar and on the bench. He has been for a long time President of the Exchange Bank

of Kentucky, at Mt. Sterling, and is largely interested in the important affairs of his community. Judge Apperson is associated with the Presbyterian Church, and is a man of exemplary Christian life; of undoubted integrity, broad and generous views, attractive manners; an able lawyer, and one of the most valuable and esteemed citizens of Montgomery County. He was married, December 5, 1854, to Miss E. S. Taylor, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, grand-niece of Gen. Z. Taylor. They have five children.

HARLAN, HON. JAMES, Lawyer, was born June 22, 1800, in Mercer County, Kentucky. After receiving a good English education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits until reaching manhood, when he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1803. In 1829, he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney, and held the office four years. In 1835, he was elected a Representative to Congress. Was re-elected in 1837, and during the last session was Chairman of the Committee for Investigating Defalcations. From 1840 until 1844, was Secretary of State under Governor Letcher. In 1845, was elected to the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, and, in 1850, was appointed Attorney-General of Kentucky, and held the position until his death, which occurred February 18, 1863, at Frankfort. He was a lawyer of great ability, and was one of the most worthy and successful members of his profession in the State. His son, General John M. Harlan, who served with distinction in the Federal army during the rebellion, and who is now a lawyer of Louisville, is one of the most distinguished and able men of Kentucky.

BLACKBURN, HON. JOSEPH C. S., Lawyer, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, October 1, 1838. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction, but for several generations were residents of Virginia, whence they emigrated, at an early day, to Kentucky. His father, E. M. Blackburn, became one of the most extensive farmers and raisers of thoroughbred stock in Woodford County, and was widely known and esteemed for his sterling qualities. He died at his homestead, shortly after the close of the war, at an advanced age, leaving a large family of descendants, the subject of this sketch being the youngest child. Having been reared on a farm, in such rural pursuits as engaged the country boy of that day, he was, at the age of fifteen, sent to the classical school of B. B. Sayre, at Frankfort, where he developed such proficiency as to enable him to graduate with honor at Centre College, in 1857. Selecting the law as his profession, he studied under the direction of Judge George

B. Kinkead, of Lexington, and, in 1858, entered upon the practice in Chicago. He returned, however, to his native county in 1860, and made his *début* as a speaker in the Presidential canvass of that year, having stumped a number of counties of Central Kentucky as an assistant elector for Breckinridge and Lane. In 1861, he went South and espoused the Confederate cause, serving in the army as aid-de-camp to Gen. William Preston, until the Winter of 1864, when he was intrusted with an independent command in Mississippi, where he rendered efficient service until the close of the war. For two years after the surrender he resided in Arkansas, as lawyer and planter; but, in 1868, he returned to his native county, where he has since remained, engaged in farming and the practice of the law. In 1871, he was elected to represent Woodford County in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1873, achieving brilliant success as a legislator, both as a practical worker and as a skillful parliamentary leader. In 1874, he was nominated for Congress, by the Democracy of the Ashland District, to succeed Hon. James B. Beck, and, after a canvass notable for its activity, he was elected by a majority of over six thousand over his competitor, Hon. E. C. Marshall; and, in 1876, being re-nominated without opposition, he was re-elected by an increased majority. Of his career in Congress it is not our purpose to speak, further than to say that, at its very threshold, he achieved a national reputation by his speech in the Belknap case, at its incipency, and sustained it by the skill he exhibited as a temporary presiding officer of the House during a great part of Mr. Speaker Kerr's term, and by his bold speech upon the bill to establish the electoral commission. Mr. Blackburn possesses great power as a speaker, having fine command of language, a pleasing and fluent delivery, a singular clearness and directness in the statement of his propositions, and a peculiarly logical as well as magnetic force in convincing his hearers of their truth. As a popular orator, he is not excelled in a State which numbers many in its list; while, as an advocate at the bar, his service is only limited by his political duties. He is prominent in many of the social organizations of the day, and is personally as popular in his intercourse with his fellow-men as he is officially prominent. In 1858, he was married to Therese, daughter of Dr. C. C. Graham, of Louisville, Kentucky, and has four children.

 UDD, CAPTAIN JAMES, was born June 13, 1789, in Prince George County, Maryland. In 1796, his parents came to Kentucky and settled near Springfield in Washington County. They were members of the Catholic Church, and reared their children in that faith. James Rudd received a limited education, attending school only about

six months, under the father of the venerable Judge Henry Pirtle, and at an early age left his father's house and started in life for himself. He first apprenticed himself to the carpenter trade, in Nelson County, and in 1808 settled in Louisville, then a mere village. He believed that Louisville would become a great city, and, acting on that opinion, he at once began to purchase real estate, and soon laid the foundation of his future success. He was the first Roman Catholic who resided in Louisville, and boldly maintained his religious opinions. In 1815 he raised a company of riflemen, and prepared to join General Jackson in Louisiana, but the news of the battle of New Orleans being received, his services were not required. He was a man of industrious habits, was always engaged; accumulated a considerable fortune; was never known to take advantage of any man's ignorance in a business transaction; was distinguished for his uprightness of character, and besides taking charge of his own interests, which had become considerable by long persevering effort, he had the management of many large estates left to his care; was open-handed in his charities, never failing to befriend the needy or support any good cause in the community; took a very active part in the affairs of the city, and, until the Know-Nothing party came into existence, was a Henry Clay Whig, and was elected by that party to the City Council; in 1831, represented Louisville in the Legislature, and was again elected to that body in 1840. During one term of his service in the Legislature, his brothers, Dr. Christopher Rudd, of Washington County, and Major Richard Rudd, of Nelson County, were also members of that body. He was a man of unyielding perseverance, and, although meeting on several occasions with great loss, both by fire and risks for friends, he never gave up, and was never discouraged, believing that by the proper exertion and means every obstacle could be overcome, and success be established on the ruins caused by misfortune. He was a member of the Louisville Council for over twenty-five years, and during that period did a vast amount of work for the improvement of the city, and probably few of its citizens ever did more; and so thoroughly was he established in the estimation of the people for his superior judgment and general worth of character, that he was elected a member from Louisville of the Convention of 1849, which framed the present Constitution of the State. He held to his opinions with great pertinacity, but never attempted to force them upon others. When the rebellion broke out, he sympathized strongly with the South, but took an active interest in the suffering and general welfare of the country. Capt. Rudd was married, in 1821, to Miss Nannie Phillips, only daughter of the late Thomas Phillips, of Jefferson County, Kentucky. She espoused his religion, and all of their children were educated in the Catholic academies and colleges of the country. He

died of heart disease, May 8, 1867. His widow and seven of their children, Sallie R., Dr. Richard H., James C., Charles P., John D., Anna, and Thomas S. Rudd, survived him.

MOORE, HON. LABAN T., Lawyer, son of Frederick and Pamela (Vanhorne) Moore, was born January 13, 1829, in Cabell County, Virginia. His father emigrated from Germany late in the eighteenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1818, he removed to Cabell County, Virginia. He was one of the most prominent business men of his times. Late in life, he came to Kentucky, and died at the age of ninety-three. His mother is still living, at the age of eighty-three. The subject of this sketch received his education chiefly at Marietta, Ohio, and afterwards went to learn the tanner's trade, but, not finding that to his taste, he soon began the study of the law in the office of Rochester Beatty, of Washington, Mason County. After reading a year, he entered Transylvania University, at Lexington. From Transylvania, he went into the office of Richard Apperson, of Mt. Sterling. In 1849, he was licensed to practice, and immediately opened his office at Louisa, Lawrence County. In 1857, he was candidate of the Whig party for the Legislature, but was defeated by his advocacy of the establishment of a normal school in connection with the public-school system of the State. In 1859, he was the Whig candidate for Congress, and was elected over Judge James W. Moore. He was therefore a member of the Lower House of Congress during the memorable period of secession, served on the same committee with Charles Francis Adams, and made his speech, on an "Undivided Country," which elicited the highest compliments of the press of the day. At the expiration of his term, he was offered the re-nomination by all the counties of his district. This honor he declined, and W. H. Wadsworth became his successor. In 1861, he raised, and became Colonel of the Fourteenth Kentucky United States Infantry. He recruited this regiment because it was thought that he was the only man who could raise a regiment in that part of the State, and not at all with the design of remaining in the service, believing himself unfit for military life. He soon resigned the colonelcy of the regiment, and resumed his professional business. Although he has never since been a candidate for political office, he has usually taken an active part in the political canvasses, and is now identified with the Democratic party. During the war he was a Union man. He has never voted for a successful Presidential candidate. Col. Moore is one of the most successful and popular lawyers of his district, and one of the ablest and most popular speakers in the State. He

has resided, for many years, at Catlettsburg, and been identified with all the leading interests of his section, both socially and professionally; and is, doubtless, in every sense, one of the most active, successful, and valuable men in his part of the State. Col. Moore was married, January 15, 1850, to Miss Sarah E. Everett, daughter of Col. John Everett, of Virginia. They have five children, all daughters.

PRYOR, HON. WILLIAM S., Lawyer, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in Henry County, near New Castle, Kentucky, April 1, 1825. His father, Samuel Pryor, was a farmer, and at one time Sheriff of that county, and also held other honorable and profitable positions; and was a branch of the extensive and influential family of that name in Virginia and Kentucky. Among the early settlers of the State from Virginia, were the Samuel family, and to this belonged his mother, Nancy Samuel, daughter of William Samuel, a prominent farmer and politician of Henry County. His maternal grandmother was daughter of William Marshall, a member of the old Marshall family of the State, and relative of Chief-Justice Marshall. The subject of this sketch received a fine education in the private schools of the country, and, in 1843, commenced the study of the law, in the office of his uncle, Judge James Pryor, of Covington, and, in the following year, at about the age of twenty, was admitted to the bar; a special act of the Legislature enabling him to contract, practice, etc. In 1845, he opened his office in New Castle, and at once began his successful professional career, among such lawyers as Humphrey Marshall, Monroe, McHenry, Thomas Wilson, and William J. Graves. His practice soon embraced some of the most important causes before the courts, involving large interests, with great profit to himself; and, while yet a youth, was sought by litigants in all the surrounding country. He early developed the qualities of a popular leader, as well as the characteristics of a lawyer of more than ordinary ability; and his success and popularity surprised and dazzled his friends. He stood high at the bar, and his opinion, even in the early days of his professional career, was esteemed equal to that of the old savants in the law; and his fine bearing, great earnestness, and force of manner, gave him an almost irresistible influence over a jury. At this time, hardly approaching the meridian of his popularity and practice, he came to the Circuit Bench and disappeared from the splendid contests of the courts. In 1868, he was elected to the Judgeship of the Circuit Court of the Eleventh District; and was appointed in 1871, by Gov. Leslie, to fill a vacancy on the Appellate Bench, caused by the

death of Chief-Justice Robertson. He remained Chief of that Court until the election in the Fall of 1872, when he was elected by the people to the same court, which position he now holds. Judge Pryor has always been a farmer, and in this, as in his professional career, he has been very successful. He owns some of the finest lands in the county, in the highest state of improvement; has been an extensive dealer in stock, and is now President of the Eminence Agricultural Association. Although not, probably, strictly speaking, a politician, yet owing to his great popularity, he largely molds the political sentiments of the community; and, notwithstanding his being thus surrounded by friends ready to prefer him to any position, he is, doubtlessly, without political aspirations. Not belonging to any Church, he is an earnest supporter of Churches, and a staunch advocate of morality; connected with no charitable or social organization, he is a dispenser of charity without stint or ostentation, and the friend and patron of every worthy social movement; a man of fine morals, open-handed benevolence, and great breadth of charity. He is yet in the prime of life, standing over six feet in height, and weighing over two hundred pounds—a man of magnificent physique, commanding respect every-where, and in every way exhibiting those characteristics which would give him weight before any tribunal, and show him equal to any occasion. He is passionately devoted to the law, and will, doubtless, return to its practice with his usual spirit and success, at the close of his long official term. Judge Pryor has been twice married; first, to Miss Mary C. Brinker, February 8, 1848. By this marriage he had two children, one of whom is the wife of David Castleman, a farmer near New Castle. He was married to Miss Apphia Beazley, January 31, 1856. They have eight living children.

ILLARD, RYLAND THOMPSON, D. D., Minister of the United Baptist Church, was born in Carolina County, Virginia, November 17, 1797, and is descended from English and French ancestry. His education was obtained in the country schools, and in Rappahannock Academy, at Port Royal. At the age of twenty-one, he came to Kentucky and located at Winchester, where he studied law with Hubbard Taylor, Jr., and commenced practice, in 1821, with Hon. Richard French, of that town. But, after four years' successful practice, he left the law, and, in 1825, became a minister of the Baptist Church. At East Hickman Church, near Lexington, he preached forty-seven years; and, during that period, to David's Fork Church, for over thirty years. During the greater part of his ministry these two Churches had a membership of one thousand. He has baptized at least

four thousand people, and married eight hundred and seventy-three couples. He was, for many years, Moderator of the Elkhorn Baptist Association, the first established in that Church in the West; was prominent in all the movements of that Church in the State; was Trustee of the Baptist School, at Covington; many years Trustee of the college, at Georgetown; and was delegate at the Bardstown Convention, where the General Association of Kentucky Baptists was formed, in 1839. In 1842, he was appointed by Gov. Letcher as Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, and was again appointed by Gov. Owsley, and held the position for six consecutive years. He was preceded in this office by Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal Church, and followed by the Rev. J. J. Bullock. During the greater part of his long ministerial life, Dr. Dillard carried on an extensive farm in Fayette County, and was largely engaged in importing and raising fine cattle. He made a trip to England in connection with his stock interests, and from his farm came some of the finest cattle of the State. He is one of the few remaining soldiers of the war of 1812, and was politically a Whig; after the breaking out of the rebellion, was Union "to the hub," and is now a Republican. Dr. Dillard was a successful farmer and breeder of fine stock, and in these pursuits accumulated a fortune. He commenced life as a lawyer, and became a popular preacher and educator; a man of sterling qualities, who has lived a long, active life, of which he has given by far the greater share to the good of his fellow-men. Since the death of his wife, in 1873, he has resided with his son-in-law, Dr. Pratt. In 1820, Dr. Dillard was married to Pamela A. Dudley, daughter of Capt. William E. Dudley, and granddaughter of Elder Ambrose Dudley. They had nine children, of whom five are now living: Dr. William Dillard, of Chicago; Dr. John Dillard, of Fayette County, Kentucky; James M. Dillard, a farmer, of Kansas; Mary E. is wife of Rev. Dr. William M. Pratt, of Shelbyville, Kentucky; and Almira is wife of Rev. George O. Yeiser, of Nebraska.

ARLISLE, HON. JOHN GRIFFIN, Lawyer, was born September 5, 1835, in Kenton County, Kentucky. He received a good education; studied law with Hon. John W. Stevenson and Judge Wm. B. Kinkaid, and began the practice of his profession, in 1857, in partnership with Judge Kinkaid; was elected to the Legislature in 1859; remained quiet during the civil war; in 1865, made a race for the State Senate, but was beaten, by Mr. Benton, at the polls; in the following Spring the Legislature declared the seat vacant; to which he was then elected; was re-elected in 1869; resigned, in 1871, to become Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

nor of the State; was elected to that position in August of that year, serving the regular term; in 1876, he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and is now serving in that capacity. Mr. Carlisle resides at Covington, and has taken a position among the first and most brilliant lawyers of Kentucky. He is exceedingly popular throughout the State, few men of his age having received such continuous display of popular favor. He is thoroughly posted in all the great political questions of the day, and, springing himself from the people, and being a representative of the great conservative, Democratic interests of the West and South, he is not only able to handle the questions of the new era in the country's history, but few men, either by natural endowments or education and training, are better able to advocate the people's interests in the halls of Congress, or in the public contests of the times. The Kentucky lawyer, probably more than the member of his profession in other States, is necessarily a politician, and, consequently, educated to the wants of the people, by his appearance in popular assemblies, and the discussion of every question of interest with rival candidates. Thus it was that the Clays, Breckinridges, Wickliffes, Popes, Marshalls, Rowans, and others, became master spirits in Congress, and leaders of the people. Mr. Carlisle is peculiarly endowed with admirable popular traits, and the elements of leadership which characterized many of the distinguished men who figured prominently in the past history of his section. As a lawyer, he is very successful; his style, simple, plain, direct, and distinct; he bears himself with great honor before a jury, or in the affairs of the court; possesses great power in explaining general principles of law, often rising, with the occasion, into the region of sentiment and eloquence; is skilled in the use of sarcasm and ridicule, weapons that especially serve him in the public assembly; and, above all, is far-reaching, broad, and magnanimous in his views, and is, altogether, one of the most able and valuable men of his State.

FRY, JOSHUA, was born in Virginia, in 1760. His father, Col. Fry, commanded the Virginia troops in the early Colonial war. Joshua Fry served as a common soldier in the war of the Revolution. He received a thorough classical education, inherited a large estate, and in 1788 settled in Mercer County, Kentucky, with his family, where he subsequently organized a school, which he carried on for several years, and became one of the most distinguished among the early teachers of Kentucky, many of the first men of the State receiving their early training under him. He gave his attention also largely to all matters pertaining to the improvement of the new country, and was one of its most worthy and wealthy

citizens. He died in 1839, at Danville, Kentucky, and was universally honored and esteemed. He was married, in Virginia, to the daughter of Thomas Walker, one of the earliest explorers of Kentucky. His daughter, Lucy, became the wife of Judge John Speed. One of his daughters was the first wife of Judge John Green. Another daughter became the wife of David Bell, the father of Hon. Joshua Fry Bell, and many of the worthy families of this State are numbered among their descendants.

DRANE, JUDGE GEORGE CANNING, Lawyer, was born at New Castle, Kentucky, June 17, 1827. His father, Dr. Edward C. Drane, was a native of Maryland, and came to Kentucky in boyhood, his parents moving there in 1800, and settling in the wilderness of Shelby County. The family was thought to be of Swedish descent, and still may possess some characteristics of that people. His mother was Miss Judith Dupuy, whose ancestors were of the colony of Huguenots who settled on the James river, Virginia, in 1680. He received a liberal education, having attended the best school of New Castle; then entered the college at Louisville, where his preceptors were John H. Harney and Noble Butler, and completed the usual course at Hanover College, Indiana, which then enjoyed a fine reputation; and, in 1849, graduated in the law department of Louisville University, the professors being Judge Pirtle, Preston S. Loughborough, and Chief-Justice Ewing, and immediately entered into partnership with Judge Pryor, of New Castle, with whom he practiced ten years. In 1862, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, his circuit embracing the counties of Franklin, Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, Grant, and Owen, and held this office six years. He was then appointed by Gov. Leslie to fill a vacancy, and, in 1871, was re-elected Circuit Judge, in 1874 the term being yet unexpired. At the beginning of the war, he was an ardent Union man, but when President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation he joined the conservatives, and avoided the extremes of both parties; and, by his impartial course, was enabled to continue holding his courts during the disturbances occasioned by the war, without depending on military protection, the only interruption occurring in the Autumn of 1862, when Bragg was in possession of the State. Such was his popularity that, although a recognized Union man, he was re-elected Judge by a handsome majority, many of his warmest supporters being Southern men and Confederate soldiers. He has, since 1863, voted with the Democrats, and used his influence toward the reconciliation of differences as far as possible. He is not a member of any Church, but holds to the doctrines of the Unitarian denomination; is

a man of unquestionable integrity, a general favorite among his associates, and devoted to his family; in personal appearance, is prepossessing, of tall, commanding figure and engaging manners, and is one of the most able lawyers and upright and popular judges of Kentucky. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Mary Shipman, of Niagara Falls, sister of Rev. Dr. Shipman, of Christ Church, Lexington, and of Paul R. Shipman, well known in Kentucky as one of the editors, with Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville "Journal."

RODES, CLIFTON, Banker and Farmer, was born August 26, 1798, in Madison County, Kentucky. His father was one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, and served for a time as Assistant Judge, under the old *régime*, and was a native of Virginia, of English ancestry. Clifton Rodés received a good education, and was for a time a student of Transylvania University, under Dr. Holley. At the age of twenty-one his father died, and he took charge of the farm, which he carried on until within a few years. In 1853, he was elected President of the Deposit Bank, of Danville, and has held the position since. During the reorganization of the banking system of the country, his house became the Central National Bank, of Danville. He has long been the Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners, of the State Institution for Deaf Mutes. Was prominent in his county movement in securing and furthering the interests of the Southern Railroad, filling the position of Treasurer to the Boyle County organization for that purpose, and has lent a liberal hand toward all matters of interest to the community. He is a member of the Northern wing of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Whig, subsequently acted with the Republican party, and during the war took the side of the Government, and was always opposed to secession. In 1876, he voted the Democratic ticket. He has long resided in Danville, about which his interests have mainly centered. Mr. Rodés was married, December 23, 1823, to the daughter of Gov. Owsley. Seven of their children survive. Their son, Charles H. Rodés, is a rising young lawyer of Danville; and the well-known lawyer, Robert Rodés, of Bowling Green, is their son.

HARLAN, GEN. JOHN MARSHALL, Lawyer, was born June 1, 1833, in Boyle County, near Danville, Kentucky, and is the son of the late Hon. James L. Harlan, a prominent lawyer of the State. (See sketch of Hon. James Harlan.) Gen. Harlan graduated in letters at Centre College, under the presidency of Rev. John C. Young, D. D.,

LL. D. He studied law with his father, and graduated, in 1853, in the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, under the late Chief-Justices, George Robertson and Thomas A. Marshall, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Frankfort, Kentucky. In 1858, he was elected County Judge of Franklin County, holding the position one year; in 1859, when but twenty-six years of age, was the Whig or opposition candidate for Congress in the Ashland district (then Democratic), and, after a most exciting contest, which attracted the attention of the whole country, he was defeated, by only sixty-seven votes, by the Democratic candidate, Col. William E. Simms, of Bourbon County; in the Spring of 1861, removed to Louisville, and continued the practice of the law with great success, associated with Hon. William F. Bullock; the civil war breaking out soon after, he relinquished the practice of his profession, and recruited and organized the Tenth Kentucky United States Volunteer Infantry, his regiment becoming a part of the original division of Gen. George H. Thomas, and being brigaded under Gen. M. D. Manson, of Indiana, and subsequently under Gen. Speed S. Fry. In 1863, having served for some time as commander of his brigade, his nomination for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general was made by President Lincoln. At that period, and just at the most auspicious point in his military career, the death of his venerable father compelled him to forego promotion, and it became necessary for him to resign his commission in the army, and return to his father's home at Frankfort. In his letter to Gen. Rosencrans, explaining the necessity of his return to civil life, we find these words: "If, therefore, I am permitted to retire from the army, I beg the commanding general to feel assured that it is from no want of confidence either in the justice or ultimate triumph of the Union cause. That cause will always have the warmest sympathies of my heart; for there are no conditions upon which I will consent to a dissolution of the Union; nor are there any conditions, consistent with a republican form of government, which I am not prepared to make, in order to maintain and perpetuate that Union." In the Fall of 1863, he was nominated by the Union party as their candidate for Attorney-General of the State, and was elected by an immense majority, holding the office until 1867, when, as the candidate of the Union party, he was defeated in a race for re-election. At the expiration of his term of office, he returned to Louisville and resumed the practice of the law, and has continued the practice there ever since with great success. In 1871, he was unanimously nominated, against his desire, as the Republican candidate for Governor, and made a thorough, able, and driving canvass of the entire State, largely augmenting the Republican vote; and, in 1875, was again induced to represent the Republicans of the State as their candidate for Governor; and, although there had been con-

siderable falling off in the Republican ranks in the North in 1874, he increased the vote over that of his former race for the chief executive office of Kentucky. In 1877, he was appointed by President Hayes as one of the Louisiana Commission, on the part of the Government, to bring about some amicable plan of adjusting the unfortunate political status of the State; and the result of the temperate and wise course of the Commission is a matter of present congratulation throughout the country. In 1856, he was married to Miss M. F. Shanklin, daughter of the late John Shanklin, of Evansville, Indiana, and has six children. Religiously he is connected with the Old School Presbyterian Church. Gen. Harlan is a man of striking and commanding person, powerfully and admirably built; has a high order of administrative ability; is an attractive and forcible public speaker; an able and successful lawyer; and is altogether undoubtedly one of the most able and valuable among the distinguished men of the West.

RECKINRIDGE, GEN. JOHN CABELL, Lawyer, Soldier, and Statesman, was born January 21, 1821, near Lexington, Kentucky, and was the only son of Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, and grandson of Hon. John Breckinridge. He was liberally educated, graduating at Centre College, Danville, in the Fall of 1839; studied law at Transylvania University; practiced for a short time at Burlington, Iowa; returned to Lexington, Kentucky, where he continued his profession with success until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he entered the volunteer service as Major of the Third Kentucky Regiment; and, although mustered in too late to give him much opportunity for military service, he succeeded in winning distinction for his ability as an advocate for General Pillow, in the controversies between that officer and Generals Scott and Shields; was elected to the Kentucky Legislature in Fayette County, in 1849, and from that time he rose rapidly into public distinction; in 1851, he was elected to Congress from the Ashland (Henry Clay's) District, by the untiring energy of his canvass, his acknowledged ability, and his extraordinary personal attractions, defeating Leslie Combs, who, although then venerable, outlives his brilliant competitor; was re-elected in 1853, after a still more violent contest with Governor Letcher; was barely thirty years of age when he took his seat in the House of Representatives, but in a few months was recognized as one of the finest orators who had ever been a member of that body; was tendered the mission to Spain by President Pierce, but declined; in 1856, he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Democratic National Convention, at Cincinnati, and was elected with Mr. Buchanan, being the youngest man who had ever filled that position; for

the next four years presided over the Senate of the United States with great dignity and ability, and, in 1860, was nominated by one wing of the Democratic party as their candidate for President. The great historic events of that time are a part of the common history of the country. After his inevitable defeat for the Presidency, he was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat March 4, 1861, in the midst of the great preparations for civil war. He made a brilliant but hopeless struggle for the compromise proposed by his predecessor, John J. Crittenden, but, in the Fall of 1861, resigned his splendid position, to which he had been elected for six years, and threw himself on the side of the South. He was appointed Brigadier-General, and placed in command of a brigade, at Bowling Green, under Albert Sidney Johnson, and, at the battle of Shiloh, was conspicuous for his gallantry and the valor he infused into his Kentucky brigade; was soon afterward promoted Major-General, and placed in command of a division; in June, 1862, successfully resisted with his command the famous bombardment of Vicksburg; commanded in chief at the storming of Baton Rouge. At Stone river his division of Kentuckians was put in the front of the battle, and, in a desperate charge, lost nearly one third of its number; soon after joined Gen. Joseph Johnston in Mississippi, and was engaged in the battle at Jackson; afterwards participated, under Bragg, in the battle of Chickamauga, and commanded a corps at Missionary Ridge; in the Spring of 1864, took command of the Department of Western Virginia, where he made a brilliant and successful campaign; his troops were afterward incorporated with Gen. Early's, and he placed in command of a corps; after the battle of Winchester, he returned to South-western Virginia, continuing in command of that Department until February 4, 1865, when he was appointed Secretary of War, continuing in that position until the final surrender of Gen. Lee; he joined the Cabinet of Mr. Davis at Danville; assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with Gen. Sherman, which President Johnson refused to ratify, and, after the final collapse of the Confederate cause, escaped from Florida to Cuba, and from thence went to England and Canada. After returning to his home, at Lexington, he lived in perfect quiet, so far as the political events of the day were concerned, even declining to express an opinion, and gave his attention to the interests of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, of which he was Vice-President. Very little of Gen. Breckinridge's life could have been given to the practice of law, so much of it being occupied in the various positions to which he was incessantly called. Yet he was concerned in several important cases, in which he displayed his extraordinary ability; and, even as a lawyer, merely, he stood among the first men of the State. Descended from a family distinguished in the annals of Virginia and Kentucky, he



John C Beckwith.

more than sustained its traditional fame. He was, physically, a noble specimen of manhood; his features were classical, his head intellectual, and his figure at once elegant and commanding. His voice had the silver clarion ring that reminded old Kentuckians of Henry Clay in his youth, whom, in many respects, Gen. Breckinridge strongly resembled. There never was an instance, in the history of this country, where a citizen was so rapidly advanced on the ladder of political eminence. Almost at a bound, he had vaulted into that chair which other able statesmen had devoted a life-time to secure, and failed. He was the favorite son of Kentucky. He joined the Confederacy because he believed its principles and cause were just; and what man, among them all, ever sacrificed more than he? When the cause was lost, he returned to Kentucky, with a constitution shattered by the exposures of war, and with all hopes of national distinction gone forever. His superb natural endowments, his energy, his endurance, and his splendid personal appearance, all combined to make him a man above his fellow-men; and had his days fallen upon less evil times, perhaps no name in our latter national history would have been lifted so high as that of John C. Breckinridge. He died at his home, in Lexington, May 17, 1875.

YANDELL, LUNSFORD PITTS, SR., M. D., was born July 4, 1805, near Hartsville, Sumner County, Tennessee. His father, Dr. Wilson Yandell, a native of North Carolina, was a physician of high standing. His mother was Elizabeth Pitts, a Virginian by nativity. He acquired the rudiments of an English education in his native county. In 1818, he was entered as a student in Bradley Academy, at Murfreesborough, his father having removed to Rutherford County; there, studied Greek and Latin and the physical sciences, and became a good scholar; in 1822, began the study of medicine with his father; in the following Winter, attended a course of medical lectures at Transylvania University; took the degree of M. D. from the University of Maryland, in 1825, and entered upon his medical career; in 1831, was elected Professor of Chemistry in Transylvania University. On the organization of the Medical Institute at Louisville, in 1837, he was elected to the same chair in that school. In 1849, was transferred to the Professorship of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in that institution, which had then become the Medical Department of the University of Louisville; resigned his professorship in that institution in 1859, and accepted the Chair of Theory and Practice in the Memphis Medical College; continued in that position until the opening of the civil war, when he was actively connected, for a time, with the hospital service in that city. In 1862,

he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Memphis; and, in 1864, was ordained pastor of the Dancyville Presbyterian Church; resigned his pastorate, in 1867, and returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where he has since engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1872, he was elected President of the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons, and, in 1877, was elected President of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He was, for a time, editor of the "Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences," and, for many years, was editor of the "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery," at Louisville. Although he has written no continuous work, probably no man in the West has contributed more to the medical journals; and his pen has not only been busy, for over forty years, in the interests of his profession, but he has also written quite extensively on other topics; and to him is the country indebted for a vast amount of reminiscences connected with the profession, and an invaluable fund of biography, presenting, in many cases, the only reliable history of distinguished physicians and others who have flourished in the State during his time. As a ready, easy, and agreeable writer, he has few equals in the medical profession, and no man now living in the State is more favorably and widely known, either as a medical writer or lecturer. His name has been identified with the rise and growth of the medical schools of the State for nearly half a century; and, indeed, his history is largely that of the profession, as an organization, in the State. As a practitioner, he has been able and successful throughout his long career, as in all his other fields of effort, and deservedly ranks as one of the first physicians of the country. Dr. Yandell was married, in 1825, to Susan Juliet Wendel, daughter of David Wendel, of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

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GREEN, REV. LEWIS WARNER, Presbyterian Clergyman, and one of the noted scholars of Kentucky, was born January 28, 1806, in Danville, Kentucky, and was the twelfth and youngest child of Willis and Sarah (Reed) Green. His parents were married, at the place of his nativity, in the year 1783, and theirs was said to be the first Christian marriage solemnized in the State of Kentucky. Both parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and were born and reared in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, where their ancestors had long resided. Willis Green, his father, was a cousin of Duff Green, and a grandson of Robert Green; came to Kentucky as a surveyor, but, near Danville, located for himself a beautiful tract of land, and settled on it for life; represented Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature; served in the Legislature of the State; was long Clerk of the Court, being the second incumbent of that office for the old county of Lin-

coln; held various important trusts, and was one of the early valuable men of the country; he died at the age fifty-one. The subject of this sketch, when at the age of seven, having lost his parents, spent the greater part of his youth under the guardianship of his oldest brother, Judge John Green, the other most noted member of his family. One of his first teachers was Duncan F. Robertson; he was subsequently a pupil of Joshua Fry; at the age of thirteen, with his brother Willis, entered the famous school at Buck Pond, under Dr. Lewis Marshall; spent some time at Transylvania University, then under the Presidency of Dr. Holley; and graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1824, under the Presidency of Dr. Jeremiah Chamberlain. He pursued the study of law for a time, but abandoned that, and entered the office of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, as a student of medicine, but that he also abandoned. In 1827, he was married to Eliza J. Montgomery, daughter of Hon. Thomas Montgomery, of Lincoln County. She survived the marriage but two years. Her death, and that of his brother Willis, so worked upon his mind that he determined to study for the ministry, and, in 1831, entered the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey, previously having spent some time at Yale College, in the study of Hebrew. While at Princeton, he was elected Professor of Greek at Centre College, and, while filling that position, of Belles-lettres and Political Economy, in the same institution; and, in 1833, was licensed to preach, by the Presbytery of Transylvania. In 1843, he was married to Mrs. Mary Laurence, daughter of Thomas Walker Fry, and granddaughter of his old teacher, Joshua Fry, and immediately afterwards spent two years in Europe, studying Biblical literature and Oriental languages at the Universities of Bonn and Halle; and, on his return, resumed his duties at Centre College, and was ordained minister in 1838; in the same year, was elected Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at South Hanover, Indiana; in 1839, was made Vice-President at Centre College, and returned to Danville; in 1840, was elected Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in Western Theological Seminary, at Alleghany, Pennsylvania; in 1847, removed to Baltimore to become pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, at this time becoming universally popular as an able and eloquent pulpit orator; in 1848, was elected President of Hamden Sidney College, Virginia, remaining in that position for eight years, refusing many valuable calls to minister for different Churches throughout the country; accepted the Presidency of Transylvania University, at Lexington, but resigned, in 1858, to become President of Centre College, which position he continued to fill until his death, as well as engaging earnestly and laboriously in his pastoral duties. In 1863, the College was converted into a hospital, after the battle of Perryville, and, during his

active participancy in the care of the wounded, he fell sick and died, May 26, 1863. He was an able and successful teacher; a man of elevated and refined character, polished in his manners; and had few equals in the State, as a scholar; and in the Presbyterian Church, throughout the West, as a preacher. His widow and two daughters, constituting his family, survived him. Their daughter Julia is the wife of M. T. Scott; and Letitia is the wife of Hon. A. E. Stephenson, both of Bloomington, Illinois.

CDOWELL, EPHRAIM, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia. His ancestors belonged to the clan of the Duke of Argyle, in Scotland, but, on account of persecution during the reign of Charles I, they crossed over to the counties of Ulster and Londonderry, in Ireland, and, in 1737, removed to Virginia, settling in Rockbridge County. His parents were Samuel McDowell, and his wife Mary McClung. (See sketch of Judge Samuel McDowell.) Dr. McDowell received a classical education at Georgetown and Bardstown, after which he went to Virginia, where he studied medicine two years at Staunton, under Dr. Humphreys, who was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. In 1793-4, he studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and while there became a pupil of the famous Dr. John Bell, who was then not a member of the University Medical Faculty. After completing his studies, he returned to Danville, Kentucky, where he had located with his father, in 1784, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. In 1823, unsolicited, the University of Louisville conferred upon him the degree of M. D.; the medical society of Philadelphia had sent its diploma to him, in 1807. He quickly rose to distinction in his profession, and for many years was recognized as the first surgeon of the West, and, in some respects, soon took rank as one of the first surgeons of the world. His practice extended far beyond the limits of his own State, patients visiting him from a distance of hundreds of miles, and often being compelled to make long trips himself, especially in connection with his surgical practice. He performed a large number of operations in lithotomy, without a single death, and is supposed to have operated successfully in extirpating the parotid gland, long before McClelland and other American surgeons had attempted it; but he became greatly distinguished throughout the world as the first surgeon who ever operated for ovarian tumor. The first operation ever known in ovariectomy was performed by him in the Winter of 1809, long before the days of chloroform, on Mrs. Crawford, of Greene County, Kentucky. Mrs. Crawford was forty-seven years of age at the time of the operation, and

lived until 1841. Although the operation was successful, it was not until seven years after, when he had performed two other similar operations, that he published an account of them, in the "Eclectic Repository and Analytical Review," of Philadelphia, in October, 1816. In the same journal, in 1819, he reported two more cases, and criticised his critics. In 1822, he made a trip to Tennessee, where he operated for ovarian tumor in the case of Mrs. Overton, near the Hermitage, in which he was assisted by Mrs. Priestly and Gen. Jackson, for which he charged five hundred dollars, and received a check from the husband of the subject for fifteen hundred dollars. It is not quite certain how often Dr. McDowell operated in ovariectomy, but thirteen cases are known, eight of which were successful. He had little care for his present or posthumous fame, and only through the solicitation of his partner, Dr. James McDowell, and believing that his successes might be a source of pleasure to his preceptor, Dr. Bell, he was led to report his operations to the profession. He was exceedingly original and independent in his modes of medical practice, often resorting to methods of treatment which were astounding to the profession at a much later date. He always had a number of students, and had a private dissecting-room in an old building at Danville. He was a man of fine culture, and had an excellent medical library, to which he constantly added every new work issued by the profession. He gave largely towards the foundation of Centre College, and was extensively charitable and public-spirited. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was active in its charities. He was about six feet high, of rather commanding appearance, somewhat florid complexion, and in his young days was regarded as quite handsome. Dr. McDowell was married, in 1802, to Sarah Shelby, daughter of Gov. Isaac Shelby. They raised a family of two sons and four daughters, three of whom survived him, and his wife survived him ten years. He died of inflammatory fever at Danville, June 20, 1830, and was buried on the estate of the Shelby family, six miles south of Danville, where only a sandstone slab, bearing the name of Ephraim McDowell, marks the resting-place of one of the most distinguished surgeons in America.

DESHA, GEN. JOSEPH, Soldier and Agriculturist, was born December 9, 1768, in Monroe County, Pennsylvania. In 1781, his father emigrated to Kentucky, but soon after removed to Tennessee. In 1792, Joseph Desha permanently settled in Mason County, Kentucky, and, in 1794, was a volunteer under General Wayne, serving in his Indian campaigns with great credit; and, from his earliest appearance in the West, took active part in the

border Indian wars. He represented Mason County for many years in the Legislature, at the commencement of the present century. In the war of 1812, he was commissioned Major-General, and commanded a division at the battle of the Thames. From 1816 to 1819, he was a member of the Lower House of Congress, and earnestly acted with the Republican party of that day. In 1824, he was elected Governor of Kentucky, and served four years, administering the affairs of the Government with great vigor and efficiency. At the expiration of his term of public life, he retired to his farm in Harrison County, where he spent the remainder of his life. Gov. Desha died October 11, 1842, at Georgetown, Scott County.

DESHA, GEN. LUCIUS, Prominent Agriculturist and Politician of Harrison County, son of Gov. Joseph Desha, was born April 25, 1812, in Mason County, Kentucky. His parents had thirteen children, of which he was the twelfth.

His mother was Peggy (Bledsoe) Desha, a native of Loudon County, Virginia; was daughter of Isaac Bledsoe, who was an early and distinguished pioneer of Tennessee, and was killed by the Indians; and was married to his father in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1789. The Deshas were of French extraction, and were refugees among the Huguenots to this country, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, first probably stopping in Wales, and finally settling in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, and early inured to hard labor; but his education was quite liberal, being obtained in the best schools of his times in the country. After finishing his education, in 1830, he chose farming pursuits, to which he has ever since mainly devoted his time and energy; the farm on which he now resides being one of the most finely improved and productive in Harrison County. In 1844, he was elected to represent Harrison County in the Legislature, and was re-elected for three consecutive terms. He was a member of the Convention of 1849, which formed the last, or present, Constitution of the State. In 1851, at the first election under the "new Constitution," he was again elected to the Lower House in the State Legislature, and served one term, and, in 1861, was re-elected to the same branch of that body. During the war of the rebellion his sympathies and principles were with the South; and, notwithstanding he took no part in the great conflict, yet for several months he was one of the numerous civilian prisoners from the border at Camp Chase, in Ohio. He has always been a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, and his last, before the war, for John C. Breckinridge. He has been a delegate to four Democratic National Conventions: in 1844, at Bal-

timore, where James K. Polk was nominated; in 1856, at Cincinnati, where James Buchanan was the nominee; at New York, in 1868, nominating Horatio Seymour; and, finally, at St. Louis, in 1876, where Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for the Presidency of the United States. In 1876, he was one of the three prominent candidates for Congress before the Democratic Convention for the Sixth Congressional District, held at Covington. For a number of years he was a brigadier-general, and afterwards a major-general, in the old State militia service; and for over half a century has been one of the most prominent farmers and politicians in his section of the State, and one of the most substantial and valuable citizens of his community. Gen. Desha has been twice married; in 1832, to Julia A. Moore, of Harrison County, who died in 1839; and, in 1840, to Eliza Moore, sister of his first wife, and daughter of Moses Moore, a farmer of that county, from Virginia.

CDOWELL, HERVEY, M.D., Prominent Physician of Cynthiana, was born April 15, 1835, in Fayette County, Kentucky. John L. and Nancy (Vance) McDowell, his parents, were both natives of the same county. His father was a farmer, and went out with the Kentucky troops in the war of 1812. His grandfather, James McDowell, was an ensign in both wars with England; emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, and settled in Fayette or Mercer at a very early day. His great-grandfather, Col. Samuel McDowell, was at Braddock's defeat; was a colonel in the Revolutionary war; was the first Circuit Judge of Kentucky, when the State was a Judicial District of Virginia; was a member from Mercer County, with Samuel Taylor, Jacob Froman, George Nicholas, and David Rice, of the first Constitutional Convention, which met at Danville, in 1792; and was distinguished as Chairman of that Convention, which framed the Constitution under which Kentucky was admitted to the Union, and was one of the most able and valuable men known in the early history of the State. Nancy Vance, his mother, was a daughter of James Vance, a farmer, of Fayette County, originally from the north of Ireland. The subject of this sketch was mainly raised on the farm, usually attending the Winter schools of the neighborhood until his sixteenth year. In 1851, he went to a select school in Louisville; afterwards attended school in Lexington; spent some time in the Western Military School at Drennon Springs, Henry County; and, finally, in 1856, graduated at the Military School, near Frankfort. In the Fall of the same year, he began the study of medicine at Lexington, under Drs. Skillman and Dudley, and soon after attended a course of lectures in the medical department of Transylvania University.

In 1857, he continued his studies, under Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, at St. Louis, who was then Professor of Surgery in the Missouri Medical College, in that city. In the following year, he graduated at that institution, and soon afterwards located at Cynthiana for the practice of his profession. In 1861, he raised Company F, Second Kentucky Infantry, under the Confederate Col. Roger W. Hansom, and accompanied the regiment until the close of the war; saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina; and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Harts-ville, Murfreesborough, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesborough, and the battles around Atlanta. After Atlanta, his regiment was mounted and covered the retreat before Sherman's march to Savannah. After the battle of Chickamauga he was promoted to major, for gallant service on the field; at Jonesborough, he was promoted, for meritorious conduct, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was wounded at Atlanta, at Resaca, twice at Murfreesborough, and twice at Fort Donelson. At Fort Donelson, he was taken prisoner, and remained at Camp Chase and Johnston's Island for six months, and was exchanged at Vicksburg, in September of 1862. In 1865, he returned to Cynthiana; in the following year, attended another course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College, and remained in St. Louis in active practice until 1869. In that year he returned to Cynthiana, where he has since resided, and established a large and valuable medical practice. Dr. McDowell is a Democrat in politics. Religiously, he is associated with the Presbyterian Church (the Church of his ancestors). He was married, in St. Louis, Missouri, October 26, 1869, to Miss Louise McDowell, a native of Sumter County, Alabama, and daughter of Judge Alexander Marshall McDowell, a planter of that county, and grandson of Judge Samuel McDowell, of Mercer County, Kentucky.

ELLIOTT, HON. JOHN MILTON, Lawyer, and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, son of John Lloyd Elliott and his wife, Jane Ritchie, was born May 16, 1820, on the bank of the Clinch river, in Scott County, Virginia. His father, John Lloyd Elliott, whose ancestors emigrated from Scotland to this country in 1600, was a farmer by occupation, and a man of considerable influence, serving in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature for several years. His mother, Jane Ritchie, was a native of Virginia and a relative of Thomas Ritchie, former editor of the Richmond "Enquirer." Judge Elliott received a very good academic education, and, in 1842, began the study of law under Col. Henry C. Harris, of Prestonsburg, Kentucky; was admitted to

the bar in 1843, and immediately began practice in Prestonsburg, where he resided for twenty years, with great success in his profession. In 1847, he was elected to the Legislature, from Floyd County; in 1853, was elected to Congress, from the Sixth District; re-elected in 1855 and 1857; was a second time elected to the Legislature, in 1861, from Floyd and Johnson Counties, but soon after left his seat and joined the Confederate army, under Gen. John S. Williams; in 1862, was elected to the Congress of the Confederate States, where he remained throughout the war, after which he returned to Kentucky, settling in Bath County; in 1868, was elected Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, for six years; when this term expired, removed to Catlettsburg, and, in 1876, was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the First Appellate District of Kentucky, and now holds that honorable position. In politics he has always been a Democrat; in character is brave and manly; sincere and outspoken to a fault; gentle in manners, yet firm in the discharge of duty; is a brilliant speaker and close debater; is a man of fine talents; has gained a high position in his profession, and justly stands among the first lawyers and judges of Kentucky. In 1848, Judge Elliott was married to Miss Susan J. Smith, daughter of Wm. M. Smith, of Prestonsburg, Kentucky.

HALL, REV. JOHN WORTHAM, Clergyman and Educator, was born January 19, 1802, in Orange County, North Carolina, and is the only son of Thomas and Sarah Wortham Hall. His father was one of the most distinguished teachers of that State. J. W. Hall received his early education under his father, and afterward entered Harpeth Academy in Tennessee, where he graduated, in 1834, under Rev. Gideon Blackburn. He afterward continued his theological studies under Dr. Blackburn for three years, and entered into the ministry as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Murfresborough, Tennessee; was for eleven years in charge of the Church at Gallatin; while in charge of that Church, established a flourishing female college; subsequently moved to Ohio, and was for twelve years pastor of Third Street Presbyterian Church, of Dayton; from 1854 to 1866, was President of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and, under his administration, that old institution acquired its greatest degree of celebrity, and for the last ten years he has been Superintendent of the Public-schools of Covington, Kentucky. He has published a large number of pamphlets and literary addresses, some of which have passed through several editions, and established for him a reputation among the most scholarly writers of the country. He has been distinguished for his finished oratory, and is one of the

most able ministers of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Hebrew, Greek, and Latin scholar, and, as such, has probably few superiors in the country; and, with his scholarly attainments, and his success as a teacher, he deservedly stands among the first educators of the West. He has devoted himself with great liberality to every good cause, and has given the greater part of his life toward the advancement of the best interests of mankind. Dr. Hall was married, December 18, 1828, to Catharine Presley Thornton, of Paris, Kentucky. He has two living children, a son and a daughter. His son, John W. Hall, Jr., is now Principal of the High-school, of Covington.

ARTHUR, HON. WILLIAM EVANS, Lawyer, was born March 3, 1825, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were natives of Baltimore, Maryland. His grandfather, Rev. William Arthur, was a minister of the Presbyterian Church; graduated in the University of Edinburgh, settled in Baltimore, afterwards removed to Pennsylvania, and finally died at Zanesville, Ohio. His father, William Arthur, was educated for the law, but entered life as a merchant, and died at the age of thirty-three, at Covington, Kentucky. William E. Arthur, having a good education, commenced the study of law, in the office of Hon. James T. Morehead and Hon. John W. Stevenson, and, in the Summer of 1850, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, at Covington. In 1850, he became the conservative candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, for the Ninth Judicial District, and was elected over his popular opponent, E. H. Phelps, serving for six years, and establishing for himself a reputation as one of the most accurate, punctual, painstaking, and able lawyers of the country. In 1860, he was Presidential Elector on the Breckinridge ticket; in 1862, at the expiration of his term of office, he again actively resumed his private practice; in 1866, became Democratic candidate for Judge of the Ninth, now Twelfth, Judicial District, consisting of Kenton, Campbell, Bracken, Robertson, Pendleton, and Harrison Counties, and was elected, but, after serving two years with distinction on the bench, resigned, and again returned to the active practice at the bar. In 1870, he became Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, and was elected over the Republican candidate, Hon. Thomas Wrightson, serving in the Forty-second and Forty-third sessions of Congress. Mr. Arthur was married, in 1855, to Ada, third daughter of the late Hon. W. W. Southgate, of Covington, Kentucky; and, after the death of his wife and children, was again married, in 1861, to Etha, a sister of his deceased wife. They have two children.

HENDERSON, WILLIAM W., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born August 20, 1822, in Fayette County, Kentucky, and is the son of James W. and Elizabeth Hill Henderson. He finished his literary education in Transylvania University, under President Davidson; began the study of medicine in 1841; graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University, in 1844, and in the same year located at Crittenden, Grant County, where he established a large and successful business, and became one of the most popular practitioners in the country. In 1863, he removed to Covington, where he has since resided, actively engaged in his profession. He is a member of the State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; belongs also to the Covington and Newport Medical Society, having served as its President, and several times represented it in the State Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; has been, since 1842, actively identified with the temperance cause, and has long been a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of large benevolence; devotes himself to every good cause in his community; makes no display of his good deeds; is large-hearted; exceedingly frank and open in his dealings; stands deservedly high in his profession, in which he has been exceptionally successful, ranking among the first physicians of the State. He is uncommonly attractive in manners; is nearly six feet in height, and of decidedly fine personal appearance; is a man of admirable social and personal habits; is very popular in his profession, and is undoubtedly one of the most useful and valuable citizens of Covington. Dr. Henderson was married, December 19, 1844, to Susan H. Parish, daughter of Edmund Hockaday Parish, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. She died, in 1864, without children. October 30, 1871, he was married to Sarah V. Bright, daughter of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, formerly of Indiana, but, at that time, a citizen of Covington. They have two children.

READ, HON. WILLIAM BROWN, Lawyer, was born December 14, 1820, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His ancestors were of English descent, the family coming to this country about one hundred years ago, and settling in Virginia. His father, Louis Read, came to Kentucky when very young, and followed the occupation of a farmer, in Hardin County. He was one of the most intelligent and influential men of his county, and held the position of magistrate of Hardin and Larue Counties for a period of forty-five years. He was also chosen Sheriff of these two counties, having

filled a term of two years in each one, in that capacity. His mother's maiden name was Ellis M. Brown; also from Virginia, being a native of Stafford County, of that State. William Read's early education was acquired in the common-schools of his neighborhood, and was confined to the plain rudimentary branches taught in the primitive country schools of those early days. At the age of twenty-two, he commenced the study of medicine; but, finding it not suitable to his inclinations, abandoned its study to take up the one more congenial to his tastes, of law. Having chosen this as his profession, he entered upon its study at the age of twenty-seven, in the office of William L. Morris, Esq., in Hodgenville, Kentucky. After two years' study, he was licensed, and admitted to the bar, commencing his practice in October, 1849, in his native county. His eminent talents soon placed him among the leaders of the bar of his county; and he rapidly secured an extensive practice, and advanced in popularity among all classes of citizens. Being so well known by his fellow-citizens, and possessing great ability and learning, he was soon called upon to act as their representative in the councils of the State and nation. His career of public service was begun very early in life; when only sixteen years of age he held the position of Deputy Sheriff of Hardin County, under his father. In 1857, he was elected to the State Senate, and served for a term of four years; and, having proven an able and faithful servant of his constituency, was honored with a re-election at the expiration of his first term. About this time, he also served in the State Senate for thirteen sessions, called "irregular sessions." In 1863, he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, on what was known as the "Whickliffe ticket." This canvass was one of the most exciting in the history of the State, but resulted in his defeat, owing to the presence of Federal troops. In 1870, he became a candidate for Congress, from his district, and was elected by a majority of six thousand over his competitor; and, in 1872, was re-elected to his seat in that body without opposition. He was a delegate to the memorable Democratic Convention, held in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860. He voted for James Guthrie, of Louisville, during the balloting, fifty-eight times; and when the Convention adjourned to Baltimore, was appointed Assistant Elector for the State at large, for Stephen A. Douglas, and voted for him in the Convention. He was appointed delegate at large for the State, to the Chicago Convention, held in 1864. He has been a life-long Democrat, and is a zealous adherent of his party principles. He was married to Miss Sally Kennedy, daughter of Thomas Kennedy, a respectable farmer, of Hardin County, Kentucky. He is an active member of the Methodist Church; and is a generous supporter of all movements relating to the welfare of his Church, and the public in general. He

is a forcible and eloquent public speaker; and, with his powerful logic and earnest eloquence, rarely fails to impress upon a jury the superior merits of his cause. Mr. Read has had considerable experience in public life; and, in every trust reposed in him, has met with the unqualified approbation of all classes of citizens. His character is above reproach; benevolent, unostentatious, and possessing a pleasant disposition, he has won the highest esteem of all by whom he is surrounded. He is a man of commanding personal appearance; stands six feet three inches in height, and is admirably built.

ETCALFE, GOV. THOMAS, was born March 20, 1780, in Fauquier County, Virginia. His father was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and, in 1785, emigrated to Kentucky, finally settling in Nicholas County. Thomas Metcalfe received an ordinary English education, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to his brother as a stone-mason, and subsequently followed that trade for a number of years. In 1812, he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature from Nicholas County, and was subsequently re-elected for several years; in 1813, raised a company of volunteers, and fought gallantly at Fort Meigs. In 1818, he was elected to Congress, and was continually re-elected, serving in that body until 1828; in the latter year, was elected Governor, as the candidate of the National Republican party, defeating Major William T. Barry; and his administration was characterized by wisdom and prudence. In 1834, he was elected to the State Senate from Nicholas and Bracken Counties, serving until 1838; served for several years as a member and President of the State Board of Internal Improvements, and, subsequently, filled the unexpired term of Hon. John J. Crittenden in the United States Senate. He died of cholera, August 18, 1855, at his home in Nicholas County. Gov. Metcalfe was one of the most valuable men that ever lived in Nicholas County; was possessed of uncommon intellect and force of character, and was one of the most naturally eloquent men of his day. In honor of him, Metcalfe County was named.

OSS, WILLIAM PARKS, Prominent Lawyer and Banker, of Carlisle, son of Greenberry and Martha M. (Parks) Ross, was born August 11, 1825, at Carlisle, in Nicholas County. His father was a Bourbon County man by birth, but settled in Nicholas County, in 1818, where he lived until his death, in 1859, and was a tailor and farmer. The grandfather of this subject, Samuel Ross, was a Marylander, of English extraction, and settled in

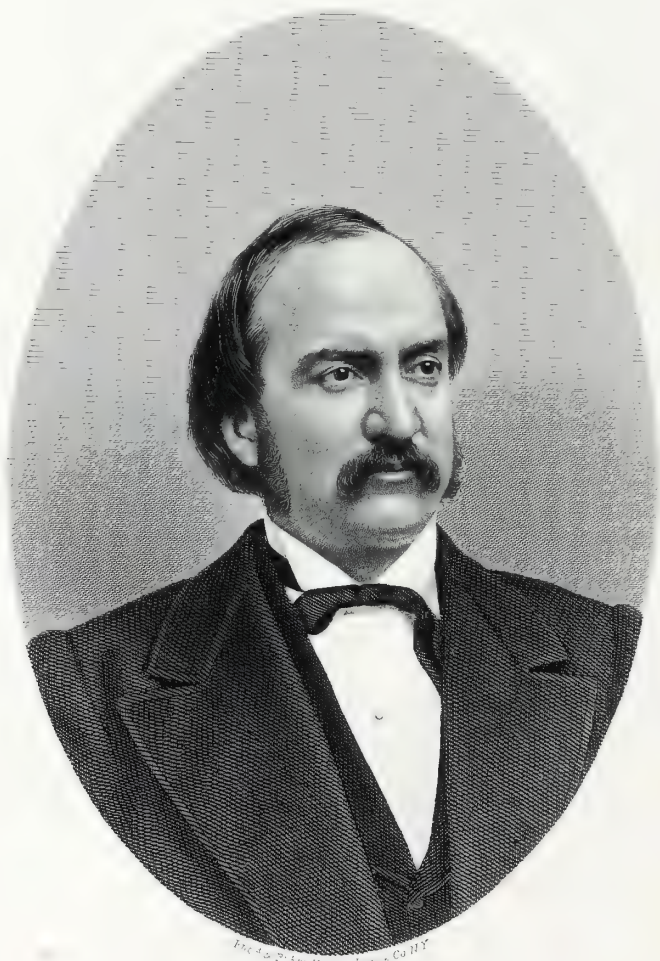
Bourbon County at an early day. Martha M. Parks, his mother, was a native of Nicholas County, and daughter of James Parks, Sr., who emigrated from Pennsylvania about 1790, and settled in Nicholas County, where he lived until his death, May 6, 1836. He was of English origin; was a merchant and trader; represented Nicholas County in the Legislature, and was State Senator, for one term, from the district of which his county was a part. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm, and attended the best schools of the country a considerable portion of the time, until his twenty-first year, when he turned his attention to teaching. During the same year, 1846, he began reading law, and prepared for the legal profession at Carlisle under Fitch Munger, a prominent lawyer of that town. In 1848, he was admitted to the bar, and entered on the practice of his profession at Carlisle, where he has since resided; established a large and successful practice; taken a fine position at the bar, and become one of the most valuable business men of the community. In 1851, he was elected the first County Judge of Nicholas County under the workings of the "New Constitution." He has never held a political office, strictly speaking. He is a stockholder in the Deposit Bank, of Carlisle, of which he has been President since 1870. He belonged to the old Whig party of the State until its dissolution, since which he has been an independent, in politics. During the rebellion he was an ardent Union man. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterians, and is an elder in that denomination, and prominent in the affairs of his Church. He is a man of fine personal, professional, and social habits; of great integrity of character, and is one of the most substantial and useful men in his community. Mr. Ross has been twice married. In February, 1853, to Miss Columbia Neal, daughter of Jno. Neal, a farmer of Nicholas County. She died in 1857, leaving one child. In 1862, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Davis, a native of Woodford County, and daughter of Jno. W. Davis, a farmer of that county.

RIDER, HON. HENRY, was born in 1796, in Garrard County, Kentucky, and was the son of Henry Grider, a soldier of the Revolution, who came to Kentucky at a very early day; took an active part in the Indian troubles, and participated in the memorable battle of Blue Licks, in 1782, and was also a soldier in the second war with Great Britain. The subject of this sketch received a good English education, obtained in a rather desultory manner, being at one time a pupil of Rev. John Howe, and schoolmate of Judge Asher W. Graham. He went out with his father and brother in the war of 1812, and served with Gov. Shelby in his campaign to Canada. He studied law at Bowling Green, in the office of the

late Hon. Frank Johnson. In 1827, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature; was re-elected in 1831; in 1833, was elected to the State Senate, and served four years; was elected to the Lower House of Congress in 1843; was re-elected in 1845; in 1861, was again elected to Congress, serving on the Committees on Revolution Claims, and Mileage; was re-elected in 1863, and in 1865. In the following year his health failed, and, September 9, 1866, he died. During the intervals of public service, he engaged actively in the practice of his profession, and was one of the first men at the bar of Southern Kentucky. He was noted for his unflinching integrity, for his bold support of what he deemed just and right, and few men in his section wielded greater influence. During the late civil war, he took sides with the friends of the Union, and maintained his position to the last; and his continual election to office not only indicated the sentiment of his district, but also showed his personal popularity. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and, by his conversation and life, daily illustrated his principles. He was less than six feet in height, robust in frame, and of fine bearing and manners. He was twice married. His first wife was Rachel Covington, sister of the late Gen. Elijah M. Covington. His last wife was Miss Sallie C. Bryan, who still survives, with three daughters and one son by his first marriage. His son, Col. Benjamin C. Grider, was a man of a high order of talent, and died in 1872.

ARRE, W. L., Author and Editor, was born July 18, 1830, near Bowling Green, in Warren County, Kentucky. His early years were passed upon a farm; and a few terms at a common country school, and a session with a first-class teacher in Bowling Green, constituted the educational advantages of his boyhood. When sixteen years of age he went to Franklin College, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he passed several sessions, taking a high position as a student, occupying the position of historian in the college; and, during his last session, overpaid his college expenses as editor of "The Naturalist," a monthly periodical published by the president of the institution. He was an inveterate reader, consuming every thing within his reach, and, in his sixteenth year, copied Plutarch's "Lives," entire, into blank-books, which were burned in the Bowling Green Gazette office, in 1862. Returning from college, he taught school for some time in Bowling Green and vicinity; was appointed School Commissioner for Warren County; wrote articles for various papers and magazines, and some poetry, favorably received at that time. When twenty years of age, he married Miss Z. E. Shuts, who died two years after, leaving a daughter. In 1856, he went to Buffalo, New York, and wrote

his "Life and Public Services of Millard Fillmore," which was received with great favor throughout the country. In 1857, he located at Cincinnati, and, during most of the ensuing three years, was engaged in preparing the "Speeches and Writings of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall," a standard work, which has passed through ten editions; during this time, also wrote "Lives of Illustrious Men of America," a work of one thousand octavo pages, published simultaneously in Cincinnati and New York, and passing through eleven editions. Returned to Bowling Green in 1859, becoming one of the editors of the "Bowling Green Gazette," continuing in that position till the paper suspended, in 1861; while the Confederate troops occupied Bowling Green, wrote the "Bayard Letters" for the "Nashville Banner," which acquired a circulation throughout the country; in 1862, became army correspondent of the New York "Times;" in that capacity went through the Buell-Bragg campaigns, and was in all engagements up to the battle of Stone river; returned to Cincinnati in 1864, and was appointed Librarian of the Mercantile Library Association; soon after resigned, to become army correspondent of the Cincinnati "Times;" joined the army in time for the battle of Resaca, acquiring considerable reputation at home and abroad as army correspondent; participated in and described fourteen pitched battles, and numerous other engagements, and was himself four times shot, and had two horses killed under him while in action. In the Fall of 1864, he reported the proceedings of the Convention at Chicago, which nominated McClellan; was subsequently associate editor of the Cincinnati "Times;" had formerly been briefly connected with the "Gazette," of that city; in 1865, was, for a short time, associated with the Louisville "Courier," and afterward with the Louisville "Journal;" in 1866, was connected with the Nashville "Union and Dispatch;" afterward went to Cuba to report upon the revolution; returned to Galveston, Texas, through Mexico; was connected with the press of that city for some time; returned to Nashville, as editor of the "Union and American;" while there, wrote the life of William T. Haskell, yet unpublished; in 1872, became associate editor of the "Memphis Daily Register;" in the same year, took charge of the "St. Joseph (Missouri) Daily Commercial;" was variously engaged with his pen in the West until 1873, when he returned to Kentucky, editing, for a while, the "Bowling Green Republican;" in the following year, was associated with the "Green River Pantagraph," and is now editor of that paper, at Bowling Green. He has written a number of poems, many of which have had a wide circulation. He has been a writer of great versatility and force, and deservedly ranks as one of the first newspaper men of the South. Mr. Barre was married, at Galveston, Texas, February 18, 1869, to Miss Sue W. Stith, eldest daughter of Gen. Marcus W. Stith, Brigadier-General in



James B. McCreary

the Confederate army, from Missouri; a lady of rare intellect and culture, adorned with many Christian virtues. She is now assistant Professor of Languages in one of the female colleges of the State. They have one child.

OPKINS, GEN. SAMUEL, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, and died at an advanced age, in October, 1819. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War; participated in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, Brandywine, and Germantown, in the last of which he was wounded while commanding a battalion of infantry; was lieutenant-colonel at the siege of Charleston, and, after the death of the colonel, commanded his regiment until the close of the war; in 1797, came to Kentucky, and settled on Green river; was several sessions in the Kentucky Legislature; served in Congress from 1813 to 1815; in 1812, led two thousand mounted volunteers against the Kickapoo towns on the Illinois; failed in the objects of the expedition, and returned to Vincennes, where his troops were disbanded. He soon after retired to his farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of great bravery and patriotism, bore an untarnished name, and was one of the most able and valuable men of his day.

MC CREARY, HON. JAMES BENNETT, Governor of Kentucky, was born July, 8, 1838, in Madison County, Kentucky. His ancestors, on both sides, came to Kentucky from Virginia, one of his grand-parents having resided in the old fort at Boonesborough, the first fort of any consequence built in the State. His family were not only connected with the early settlement of Kentucky, taking part in the trials, hardships, and sufferings of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," but both his grandfathers participated with honor in the stirring scenes and events of the war of 1812—sometimes aptly styled "our second war of independence." His father was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Madison County, and the family held political position in the State as far back as 1809, when Dr. Charles McCreary was representative from Ohio County to the Legislature, and from that time to the present have held positions of public trust, reflecting honor upon themselves and their constituencies. Gov. McCreary graduated with distinction, at the age of eighteen, from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, an institution which numbers among its alumni Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin, Hon. Thomas C. McCreary, United States Senator from Kentucky; Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, member of Congress

from Ashland district; Hon. John Young Brown, member of Congress from the Third District; Hon. John F. Phillips, member of Congress from Missouri; Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, and many others scarcely less distinguished in the affairs of the country. He chose the law for a profession, and, after a full course of reading, graduated, and was valedictorian of a class of forty-seven, in the law college of the University of Tennessee, at Lebanon. He at once opened an office at Richmond, in his native county, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon succeeded in establishing a fine patronage, and rose rapidly to distinction at the bar. Although engaged in the practice of the law, he has never given up his agricultural interests and pursuits, and is now the owner of a large landed estate in Fayette and Madison Counties, and of a cotton plantation near Selma, Alabama. At the beginning of the late war, although deeply regretting the circumstances which brought about the unhappy conflict, yet, when forced to take sides, he ranged himself with the people of the South, and assisted in raising a regiment for the Confederate service, of which he was elected Major. Subsequently he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, in which position he continued till the close of the war, serving with distinction under Gens. Bragg and Morgan, in the West, and, toward the close of the struggle, under Gen. Breckinridge, in Virginia. When the surrender came, he accepted the results in good faith, and resumed his former avocations. Gov. McCreary was married, June 12, 1867, to Miss Katie Hughes, daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Fayette County, Kentucky, a gentleman who acquired no little reputation as an agriculturist, and owner of thoroughbred cattle and horses. Prior to 1869, he had acted as delegate to a Democratic National Convention, and was once elected Presidential Elector, and, although not aspiring to political station, was in that year elected, without opposition, to represent Madison County in the popular branch of the Legislature, and was twice re-elected from the same county, without opposition from his own party. From the time of taking his seat in the Legislature, he developed a remarkable talent as a presiding officer, being often called, during his first term, to the Speaker's chair, *pro tem*. After serving one term, he was elected Speaker of the House, in 1871, and, again, in 1873; and, during the entire four years in which he acted in that capacity, no appeal was taken from his decisions. Such was his familiarity with all points and bearings of parliamentary law, and such his skill in the management of the apparently incongruous elements of a legislative body, that he received many encomiums from old legislators and prominent men. Having served six years in the Legislature, with marked distinction, gaining an enviable popularity over the State, he designed returning to the practice of his

profession and his agricultural pursuits; but the Democratic State Convention, in May, 1875, nominated him as the candidate of the party for the highest office in the gift of the people of the Commonwealth; and, after an exciting canvass against the able and popular Republican, Gen. John M. Harlan, he was elected, by a large majority, having received the largest number of votes ever cast in Kentucky for any candidate to any office, up to that time, and that, too, in a year when it was apparent that the Democratic party had lost considerable strength in a number of other States. The canvass was conducted throughout with marked ability, and decorum, and chivalrous courtesy, on both sides, nothing growing out of the contest to disturb the friendly relations which had always existed between the two candidates, and yet it is remembered as one of the ablest and most energetic gubernatorial contests ever made in the State. He has now performed the duties of the Chief Magistracy of Kentucky for two years, and, it is universally conceded, has discharged them with an efficiency and conscientious devotion to the best interests of the Commonwealth, and a success probably unsurpassed by any of his predecessors. Clear-headed, comprehensive, just, conservative, yet liberal and far-sighted in all his views of public policy, constantly siding with the demands of genuine progress, blest with a robust physique, he is enabled to accomplish an amount of official work, and to meet drafts upon his mental and physical endurance, which probably few previous incumbents of the office would have been able to perform. Although an ex-Confederate, and the first that has ever been elected Governor of a State which remained in the Union during the war, he has always favored restoration of fraternal feeling between the sections, and believes that the Republic will have accomplished its grandest triumph when, forgetful of the sorrows and strife of the past, we shall resume, in every part of the Union, an onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people. In his inaugural address, and his first biennial message to the General Assembly, he recommended the hearty participation of Kentucky in the Centennial Celebration and Exposition at Philadelphia—not only as a means of bringing the vast resources of the State before the world, but also as a fitting occasion for the development of fraternal feeling between the people of all sections. In his inaugural he said: "I wish to see the records of secession, coercion, and reconstruction filed away forever, and the people of the whole country earnestly advocating peace and reconciliation, and all looking to the Constitution as the guarantee of our liberties, and the safeguard of every citizen." In view of the distinguished promotion Gov. McCreary has already achieved, with so much apparent ease to himself, it may be safely predicted that he has before him a future fraught with usefulness to his State, and with honorable distinction

and advancement to himself. Occupying, in the vigor of his manhood, the first office in the Commonwealth, the acknowledged idol of the country and community in which he was reared, with troops of friends throughout the State, and being a shining ornament to the legal profession, and intimately connected with the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, with splendid opportunities for benefiting his State, it can hardly be doubted, in the light of his hitherto honorable career, that any promotion, influence, or power he may hereafter achieve will be exerted with an eye single to the welfare and progress of his native State, as well as for the good of the country at large.



MILLER, HON. SAMUEL F., Lawyer, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born April 5, 1816, in Richmond, Kentucky. His father emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in 1812, and was of German origin. His mother was a Kentuckian by birth, of North Carolina parentage. He obtained a good education, studied medicine, and graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University, in 1838; practiced his profession, for several years, in Knox County, Kentucky; from disgust for that profession, abandoned it; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, meeting with success from the outset. He was a Whig, in politics, and an earnest supporter of Henry Clay. At the time of the agitation of emancipation, in 1849, he took an active part in the movement to elect delegates, to the last Constitutional Convention, who would favor some plan of emancipation. The defeat of his cause more firmly fixed slavery upon the people of the State, and the obnoxious features of the new Constitution induced him, in 1850, to remove, with his family, to Keokuk, Iowa, where he soon acquired a large and varied practice, including real estate, admiralty, and commercial suits, immediately taking the front rank in his profession, and being regarded as the leader of the Iowa bar. On the organization of the Republican party, in 1854, he gave his time, labor, influence, and means, unsparingly to promote its success; and, after Mr. Lincoln came to the Presidential chair, a new Judicial District was organized in the North-west, and the bar throughout those States, and the Senators and Representatives then in Congress, united, almost unanimously, in recommending him for appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was accordingly nominated, in July, 1862, and at once confirmed. At that period his public career really commenced, and, at the most critical time of the nation's history, his influence in shaping the judgments of the Court, and in determining the principles on which these

judgments were based, was soon felt and acknowledged. He has delivered many of the elaborate opinions of the Court, most of which have been concurred in by his associates, and have also met the approval of the country. He was one of the five Justices of the Supreme Court who were chosen as members of the celebrated Presidential Commission; in 1877. Mr. Justice Miller has, to a very high degree, the respect and confidence of the bar of the United States, and is a man of the utmost purity of private character; with official integrity above suspicion, and with talents which singularly befit his judicial eminence, he well deserves the esteem and honor in which he is held.



LANDRAM, COL. JOHN J., was born November 16, 1826, at Warsaw, Kentucky, and is the son of James P. and Maria (Brown) Landram, both natives of Scott County, Kentucky. He obtained a common English education, and, at the age of nineteen, enlisted in Capt. Lillard's Company of the First Kentucky Cavalry, to engage in the war with Mexico; was made orderly sergeant; was present at the battle of Buena Vista, under Gen. Taylor, and during part of that engagement had command of his company; at the regular election of 1851, was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, on the Whig ticket, from the Democratic county of Gallatin; after the expiration of his term, was elected Circuit Court Clerk, and held that office, being at the same time Master Commissioner, until 1858; in the mean time studied law, without a preceptor, resigned his position, attended lectures in the law school of Louisville, where he graduated; entered on the practice of his profession at Warsaw, and continued successfully engaged until the commencement of the rebellion. In 1861, he again made the race for the Legislature, and, after a fierce contest, was defeated by a few votes; soon after opened a Federal recruiting office at Warsaw, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, the regiment being mustered into the United States service in February, 1862; was subsequently placed in command of the force guarding the Kentucky Central Railroad, with headquarters at Cynthiana, where a large quantity of government supplies were stored; and was there attacked, July 17, 1862, by the Rebel forces, under Gen. Morgan, having in his own command three hundred and forty home guards, including about seventy-five raw recruits, under the command of Maj. W. O. Smith, of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, and an artillery squadron, under Capt. William Glass, of Cincinnati, with one brass twelve-pounder. After a desperate conflict, he was finally defeated, much of his incompetent force killed and wounded, and the government stores burned, escaping

himself, with a slight wound, to Paris; and, on the following day, having united a force of home guards, delivered to his command by Hon. William H. Wadsworth, of Maysville, with Col. Leonidas Metcalfe, they attacked Morgan at Paris, but, at the favorable opening of the engagement, were ordered by Gen. G. C. Smith to fall back, under the impression that Morgan had been re-enforced during the night by Gen. Humphrey Marshall. August 30, 1862, he engaged with his regiment in the disastrous battle of Richmond, Kentucky, where, after having his horse shot several times under him, was himself severely wounded in the head by a musket ball, from which he never wholly recovered, losing, to a great extent, his left eye, by which he was forced to retire from the service, although recommended for promotion as Brigadier-General. He was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Gallatin, Boone, and Grant, serving in that body from 1863 to 1867; was Chairman on the Committee of Military Affairs, and was actively associated with some of the most earnest and valuable men of the State, in upholding the Federal Government in the most trying period of its history. In 1876, he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Congress in the Sixth Kentucky District; made the race as a forlorn hope, canvassing the district in advocacy of the principles of the Republican party, and the election of Hayes and Wheeler. In politics, he was connected with the Whig party until its dissolution; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, in 1876; has taken an active interest in all matters of importance to his country; has been a member of the Christian Church since 1869; is an able lawyer, standing deservedly high in his profession; is broad and liberal in his views; brave and generous, upright in his dealings with men; is tall in person, and of admirable bearing; is easy and attractive in manners; and has been, throughout his life, one of the most enterprising and valuable men in his community. Col. Landram was married, November 27, 1849, to Miss Susan M. Swope, a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, and they have two living children.



MARSHALL, HON. JOHN JAMES, Lawyer, was born August 4, 1785, in Woodford County, Kentucky. He graduated in letters, in 1806, at New Jersey College; became distinguished as a lawyer and politician; was for several terms in the State Legislature; from 1836 until his death was a Judge of the Circuit Court; in 1837, his large fortune was placed at the disposal of his friends, and he died a poor man. He published in seven volumes, 8vo., in 1831 and 1834, his "Reports of the Kentucky Court of Appeals." He died in June, 1846, at Louisville, Kentucky, and was one of the most learned and able members of the celebrated Marshall family.

BENNETT, JUDGE CASWELL, Lawyer, was born August 27, 1836, in Halifax County, Virginia. His father, Ambrose L. Bennett, was a lawyer, and for many years a farmer in that county, and was of Scotch origin. Judge Bennett was liberally educated in the schools of his native county, and at Millwood College, in Tennessee, under James B. Rains, who became a General in the Confederate army, and was killed in the battle of Murfreesborough. He commenced the study of the law in the Law College at Lebanon, Tennessee; subsequently read with Judge Joseph R. Underwood, of Bowling Green, Kentucky; finished his legal preparation with Hon. F. H. Bristow, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, at Smithland, Kentucky, where he has resided since, establishing a fine practice, and taking position as one of the first lawyers of his district. In 1867, he was elected Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial District, holding the position six years, and was re-elected without opposition. In 1870, he was candidate before the Democratic Convention for the Appellate Bench, but was defeated. Judge Bennett was married, in 1867, to Miss M. T. Cruce, daughter of James W. Cruce, of Crittenden County, Kentucky.

BALLARD, CAPTAIN BLAND W., was born October 16, 1761, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. He came with his father's family to Kentucky, in 1779, and settled in what is now Shelby County, and became one of the most valuable among the early pioneers of the State. He served in Col. Bowman's expedition, in 1779; was in Clark's expedition against the Piqua towns, in 1780, and was dangerously wounded in the last expedition; was in Clark's second expedition against the same Indian settlements, in 1782; was with Gen. Wayne, in 1794, at the battle of the "Fallen Timbers;" was engaged in nearly all the expeditions against the Indians organized in Kentucky; served as a hunter and spy for Gen. Clark, and had many fearful encounters with the Indians, in which he generally came out victorious, never having been captured but twice. In 1788, when his father was residing near the fort, a few miles from Shelbyville, the Indians attacked his house. When he heard the guns he went to his father's assistance, and, although having one of the most noted hand to hand conflicts in his life, and succeeding in killing several of the Indians, his father, step-mother, sister, and half-sister were killed, and his youngest sister tomahawked. After the admission of Kentucky to the Union, he represented Shelby County in the Legislature several times; commanded a company in Col. Allen's regiment in the

campaign of 1812, under Gen. Harrison; led the advance of the detachment which fought the first battle of the river Raisin; was wounded in that engagement; was also wounded in the battle of the 22d January, and taken prisoner. Captain Ballard died, September 5, 1853, in Shelby County, Kentucky, and his remains lie in the State Cemetery at Frankfort.

BOONE, SQUIRE, was born in 1737, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was a brother of Daniel Boone, the celebrated pioneer. He visited Kentucky as early as 1769, but did not finally settle in the State with his family until the Spring of 1775, reaching Boonesborough about April 1, where he made his home for several years. In 1779, he settled in Shelby County, on Clear Creek, and erected what was known as Squire Boone's Station. He was a member of the Transylvania Convention; was also a delegate, in behalf of the Colony, to the Virginia Legislature, and in that body met with great success in furthering the desires of the new settlement. He laid claim to a considerable tract of land in Shelby County, which was wrested from him in the great contest for disputed titles, and for a time took up his residence in Louisville. About 1806, he removed to the Territory of Indiana, and settled in what is now Boone Township, twenty-five miles from Louisville, and in that settlement he died, in 1815. He left a large family of children.

BOWLING, HON. ROBERT CHATHAM, Lawyer, was born February 19, 1820, in Clarksville, Tennessee. He was the oldest son of the celebrated Dr. J. B. Bowling, who moved to Kentucky when the subject of this sketch was but two years old. Robert C. Bowling received a very liberal education, first in the best schools of Logan County, afterward at Nashville, and finished his literary course at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. In 1840, he began the study of the law with his uncle, Judge E. M. Ewing; graduated, in 1842, at Transylvania College, and at once commenced the practice of his profession. He speedily rose to political distinction, being, in 1845, at the age of twenty-five, elected to the State Legislature, and was the youngest member in that body, during that session. He was re-elected in 1847, and again in 1855. His career in the Legislature was marked by the faithful manner in which he attended to the interests of his constituents, although he continued the active practice of his profession during all this period. When, by the death of Judge Rogers, a vacancy occurred on the Circuit Bench, he was appointed, by

Governor Stevenson, to fill the unexpired term; was twice re-elected, and, after an interval of a year, was again elected, and now fills the office. His career upon the bench has been marked with dignity and firmness, by which, and his systematic disposal of business, he has established an unusually high standing in his court. When he came upon the bench, he found the docket clogged, crowded, and disorganized generally, but he applied such method and attention as speedily to remove all such complaint. He is a most laborious worker, in the faithful discharge of his duties, understands thoroughly the responsibilities vested in him, and conscientiously carries a spirit of impartiality into his office that wins for him the respect of the bar generally, and the support of his constituents. By close industry, and many hours' daily work, he soon brought up the business of his court so that each day had its complement of work. He made an order fining those who came late to their duties in his court, and although this action was unprecedented, yet by the just application, and its reasonable necessity, he found the bar in perfect accord with the bench, and speedily secured all the benefits for which the rule was adopted. Singularly enough, Judge Bowling was the first delinquent, and had the honor of paying the first fine under his rule. During the Presidential campaign of 1856, he was elected, as Elector from the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, by the Fillmore party, and was offered, by the Committee, the Electorship for the State at large. On the 7th of January, 1845, he was married to Miss Lucy C., daughter of Rev Benjamin Temple, a worthy Methodist minister, and by her has two sons and four daughters. His elder son, James R. Bowling, is a planter in the South; his younger son, Temple Bowling, who graduated at Cumberland University, is an honored member of the legal profession at Russellville, Kentucky. Judge Bowling, although past the prime of life, is yet fit for much more hard service. As a lawyer, he is an able advocate, a sound logician, and a profound reasoner. He fills the duties of the bench with becoming dignity; firm and impartial in administering the law, he is yet one who tempers justice with mercy, endeavoring always to discriminate against that justice which is not equity. He has given great satisfaction in his judicial career, by his conscientious labor and fidelity.

BROADNAX, JUDGE HENRY P., Lawyer, was born March 15, 1769, in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and died February 4, 1857, at Russellville, Kentucky. He was liberally educated, and at an early day emigrated to Kentucky, and, settling down in the Southern part of the State, practiced law until appointed Judge of the Cir-

cuit Court, which office he held until old age compelled him to resign and retire to his farm, twelve miles from Russellville, where he spent the evening of his days, surrounded by friends, universally honored, having lived a most active, useful, and valuable career. He was an able judge, and a lawyer of fine attainments. He was long a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but finally of the Presbyterian Church; he was a man of great uprightness of character; shrewd and firm in his opinions, having suffered few reverses of his decisions while on the Circuit Bench. Judge Broadnax was severe in his habits, but was kind, and generous, and, especially in his latter years, gave liberally to the poor. He was never married.

BURNAM, HON. CURTIS FIELD, Lawyer and Banker, was born May 24, 1820, at Richmond, Kentucky. His parents were Thompson Burnam and Lucinda (Field) Burnam, and he was their third child. His father, Thompson Burnam, was born near the city of Raleigh, in Wake County, North Carolina; was brought by his parents, John Burnam and Ann Fort, to Madison County, about 1792; followed mercantile and agricultural pursuits; was elected to the Legislature in 1844, serving one term; had a very decided aversion to holding public office; was always antislavery in principle; was religiously a Baptist; was a personal friend of Henry Clay; he died May 14, 1871, at the age of eighty-two. His mother was a native of Culpepper County, Virginia, and daughter of John Field, an early settler of Bourbon County; a soldier in the Revolutionary War; was elected to represent Bourbon County in the Legislature for several terms. Curtis F. Burnam was liberally educated, graduating at Yale College, in the class of 1840. He read law with Judge Daniel Breck, at Richmond; in 1842, graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, and at once began the law practice in his native town, where he has always resided; was elected to the Legislature in 1851; in 1852, was elected Presidential Elector for Scott and Graham; in the following year, declined the candidacy for Congress from his district; in 1859, was again elected to the Legislature; was re-elected in 1861; in 1863, was the Republican nominee in the Legislature for the United States Senate; was defeated by James Guthrie; in 1864, was Elector for the State at large, on the Republican ticket, and canvassed Eastern Kentucky for Abraham Lincoln; in that year, was elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Richmond, since occupying that position; has been for many years President of the Board of Trustees for Madison Seminary; in 1875, was appointed by President Grant Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, but resigned in the following year. He received the

degree of LL. D. from Centre College, in 1873. He has devoted his time and energies mainly to the duties of his profession and business; still, has had time to speak and write on political, literary, and other subjects; has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his community; is an able speaker and lawyer, and one of the first men of his section of the State. He was originally a Whig; cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay; voted for Bell and Everett in 1860; and, during the war of the rebellion, was an unconditional Union man, and a fearless and determined advocate and supporter of the National Administration. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since youth; is a man of fine social and personal manners and habits; has led an active and successful career, and been distinguished for his unflinching integrity of character. Mr. Burnam was married May 6, 1845, to Miss Sarah H. Rollins, a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and daughter of Dr. A. W. Rollins, of Boone County, Missouri.

OBLE, JOHN C., Editor of the Paducah "Herald," was born December 2, 1815, in Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, Elijah Noble, was a Kentuckian by birth, of Irish descent, and, in his early manhood, was one of the largest and most respected merchants of Lexington, owning and managing six or eight store-houses in different villages in Central Kentucky; but the close of the second war with England, by depreciation in the value of the large stock he owned, brought disaster to his business, from which he never recovered. John C. Noble was educated in the schools of Fayette County and Lexington, and obtained a fair knowledge of Latin, and higher branches, under Charles O'Hara, in the Grammar School of Transylvania University. After completing his apprenticeship in the printing business, he also studied German and French, and through a long active literary career has become one of the most thoroughly well informed men of his profession. He studied law under Chancellor Caleb Logan, Louisville, but never entered upon the practice of that profession. He was an ardent Democrat, and soon entered upon his career as a political editor, which he has pursued ever since, exerting a large influence over Kentucky, and gaining the reputation of being a forcible and brilliant writer and sagacious politician. Twice only has he ever been a candidate for public office; once as the nominee of his party for the Legislature, in Louisville, with a very considerable Whig majority against him, which he reduced to two hundred votes. During the civil war, he was candidate for the Confederate States Congress, from the First Kentucky District, but was defeated by Hon. W. B. Machen, although a

large part of the votes cast in his favor, by Kentucky troops, were lost. In 1861, he joined the Confederate army as a private soldier; was appointed regimental Quartermaster, a few months after, with the rank of Captain; was subsequently placed on the staff of Gen. Abe Buford, with the rank of Major, and served in the army until the surrender, bearing the reputation of an honorable, brave, and excellent officer. He has long been associated with several popular social organizations, but has never been connected with any Church. His family are Episcopalians. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat of the school of '98, and the war and its results have only confirmed him in his faith. He is probably the oldest editor in the State, the "Nestor of the Press," and is still full of mental and physical energy. He has been a very extensive reader; is a remarkably ready writer, and an eloquent talker. His political correspondence, in the last thirty-five years, doubtless contains a history of the secret springs which controlled politicians and parties, having been in intimate relations with all the leading Democratic politicians of the State, still holding their highest confidence, and remaining a leader of great strength and influence in his party. He is a man of strong impulses, quick and passionate, but genial and generous; surrounded by a large circle of friends, has long made his home the seat of generous hospitality. He is passionately fond of gardening and horticulture, latterly spending a great deal of his time at his residence, "Villa Calhoun," three miles from Paducah. Mr. Noble was married, December 3, 1839, to a daughter of Edwin B. Peason, a Virginian, and a lineal descendant of Col. Nat. Bacon, the first Virginia rebel.

OBLE, EDMUND PIERSON, Tobacco Merchant, was born August 4, 1849, in Louisville, Kentucky, and is the son of John C. Noble, one of the oldest and best known newspaper men of the State. (See sketch of John C. Noble.) He received a good English education, and engaged for several years in his father's office. He afterward went to New Orleans, where he was two or three years connected with the commission house of Bryan & Thompson. On the dissolution of that house, Mr. Thompson removed to New York, and opened a large commission business, when he became his Western agent, transacting for him annually a large amount of business, also engaging extensively in trading in tobacco; and is one of the most enterprising, upright, and valuable young business men of Paducah, where he has resided since he was ten years of age. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Noble was married, in 1870, to Miss Mary V. Rabb, daughter of G. T. Rabb, of Paducah, Kentucky.

CHAPLIN, REV. CHARLES CRAWFORD, Clergyman, was born August 22, 1831, in Danville, Virginia. His ancestors were natives of Great Britain. His father, William R. Chaplin, was a banker and lawyer of the town of Danville, Virginia. Charles Crawford Chaplin was favored with a very liberal education, attending the best schools to be found in his locality. After completing his study of the primary branches, in a well-known academy of Lynchburg, Virginia, he entered Richmond College, with the view of preparing himself for the ministry. In the year 1856, he was ordained to preach the Gospel, and took charge of a congregation in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. With his great talent, captivating eloquence, and pleasing manner, he rapidly rose in favor, and soon became one of the most popular preachers of his region. He was shortly called to the pulpit of the Danville Church, and was its honored pastor for a period of fifteen years. When the war broke out, he served with the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment as Chaplain, and performed his duties in the midst of the carnage of war with heroic fortitude. In 1870, he removed to Kentucky, taking up his residence in Owensborough, where he remained for over two years, as minister of the Church in that place. He was next called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, of Paducah, which he has since so acceptably filled. He was one of the founders of the Roanoke Female College, of Danville, Virginia, and was, for a number of years, President of the Board of Trustees of that institution. He has been frequently chosen to the position of presiding officer of the Roanoke Baptist Association, of which he is a member. He was President of the South-western Sunday-school Convention; and, as a worker in this department of the Church, has few equals. He has gained considerable distinction as a poet, his productions showing the possession of no mean ability in that direction. Many of his shorter pathetic verses have been set to music, and have been extensively adopted by the Sunday-schools throughout the country. He has great merit as a writer, his style being flowing, perspicuous, and of irresistible logic. He has been a contributor to the leading religious journals of the country; and such of his articles as have appeared in the "Watchman," of Boston, "Standard," of Chicago, and other papers, entitle him to high rank among the theological writers of the country. He has, also, furnished occasional articles to the secular press, which have always been well received. He possesses rare ability as a lecturer, has a happy, humorous vein, which, blended with precept and philosophy, makes him one of the most attractive, interesting, and instructive lecturers in the country. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held some of the higher offices of that order. He, also, belongs to the societies of Good Templars and Odd-fellows, and takes an

active interest in their affairs. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Lucy Exall, daughter of John Exall, a leading wholesale merchant of Richmond, Virginia. Seven children have been born to them, and cheer his household by their presence. His wife is a most excellent lady, devoted to her husband, striving by every means in her power to make lighter his cares and burdens. Mr. Chaplin is a man of unquestioned ability, culture, and refinement; earnest, persuasive, and eloquent, he ranks among the first men of his Church. He is a man of sterling social worth, possessing a kindly and genial disposition and affable manners; and is a most esteemed and honored member of society. In the domestic circle, he is affectionate and considerate. As a poet, his ability is not only acknowledged, but his productions have justly obtained a wide-spread celebrity. The following verses, composed by him, have been extensively copied, both in the religious and secular journals throughout the country; and have, also, been set to music, and become one of the most popular pieces in Sabbath-school music:

"THE SONG OF THE BROOK.

"Born amid mountains
Rocky and wild,
Cradled in fountains
Gentle and mild;
O'er the cliff dripping,
Blessing the moss,
Down the hill skipping
Feath'ry as floss

On I flow bubbling,
Dancing in glee;
O'er the rocks gurgling,
Merry and free;
On with a splashing,
Sprinkling the grass
In the sun flashing
Quickly I pass.

Thro' the sweet flowers,
Gurgling along;
Spend the bright hours
Gushing with song,
To the broad river
Sparkling I glide;
Onward forever,
Floweth my tide."

ESTILL, CAPT. JAMES, was born in Augusta County, Virginia; came to Kentucky at an early date; settled in Madison County; built Estill's Station, and became one of the most noted among the early settlers and Indian fighters of Kentucky. In 1781, his arm was broken in a fight with the Indians; and, in 1782, at the head of twenty-five effective men, he pursued a body of Wyandot Indians, and, coming up with them, March 22, fought what is known as the battle of "Lit-

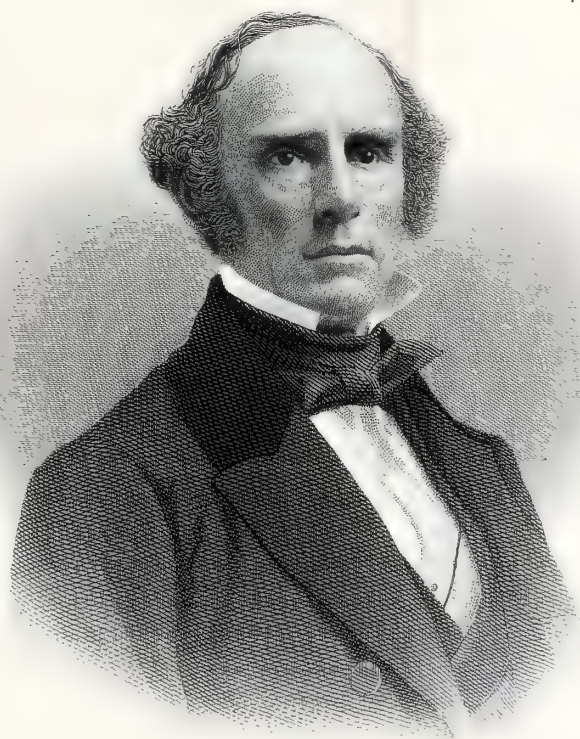
tle Mountain," or "Estill's Defeat," near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, one of the most desperate conflicts of the "Dark and Bloody Ground;" and, after having received several wounds, and lost a great number of his brave men, finally fell himself, in a hand to hand encounter. In honor of him, Estill County was named. He was one of the bravest and most noble among the early defenders of Kentucky, and occupies a conspicuous place among her revered men.

BLED SOE, HON. JESSE, Lawyer and Judge, was born April 6, 1776, in Culpepper County, Virginia, and was the son of Rev. Joseph Bledsoe, a minister of the Baptist Church, and his mother was Elizabeth Miller. When he was quite young, he came to Kentucky, with an elder brother; completed his education at Transylvania University, and was one of the most finished classical scholars of his times. He studied law; became eminent in his profession, and frequently represented Bourbon and Fayette Counties in the Legislature; was appointed Secretary of State, under Governor Scott, in 1808; from 1813 to 1815, was a Senator of the United States Congress, serving for an unexpired term; in 1822, was appointed by Governor Adair as a Circuit Judge, in the Lexington district; located at Lexington; at the same time, was appointed Professor of Law at Transylvania; served five or six years, and, resigning both positions, again resumed his law practice; subsequently abandoned the law for the pulpit, and was a preacher of the Disciples' Church; removed to Mississippi in 1833; to Texas, in 1835; and died at Nacogdoches, in June, 1836. He was a man of powerful intellect, and was one of the most able, eloquent, and popular lawyers of his day. Judge Bledsoe married the oldest daughter of Col. Nathaniel Gist, who survived him.

PATON, JAMES, Prominent Citizen of Paris, was born April 3, 1801, in Stafford County, Virginia. His parents were John and Delilah (Fant) Paton, both Virginians. His father was a farmer; came to this State in 1806, and settled in Bourbon County, but afterward removed to Allen County, where he died. The Paton family were Scotch, and emigrated to this country at a very early period, and settled in Stafford County, Virginia. The subject of this sketch lived on the farm until the age of fourteen, and received his education mostly from his father, who was a scholar. In 1815, he went to Paris, to live with his uncle, William Paton, who was a merchant, and also postmaster of Paris. He remained with his uncle

until his death, in 1826, and was then himself appointed postmaster, by Postmaster-General John McLean, and remained in the office for the next fifteen years, through the administrations of Adams and Jackson. In connection with his duties as postmaster, he carried on the grocery business. In 1845, he became deputy in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Bourbon County, and held the position until after the first election under the "New Constitution," in 1851, when he was elected magistrate for the Paris district. In 1854, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, and was afterward elected and re-elected to the same position, holding the office until 1868. In 1870, he was elected Clerk of the City Council of Paris, which position he now holds. Mr. Paton is among the oldest men in Bourbon County, and has, for over threescore years, been identified with the history of Paris. He was a Clay Whig, after the election of Jackson, until the dissolution of the Whig party. He has since been identified with the Democrats, although, at the election preceding the war of the rebellion, he voted for Bell and Everett. During the war he was a Union man. Religiously, he is associated with the Baptist Church, and has been distinguished through life for his many sterling qualities of character, his unswerving honesty, and his fine personal, social, and business habits.

BENTON, HON. MORTIMER MURRAY, Lawyer, was born in 1807, in the town of Benton, then in Ontario County, New York, which place was named in honor of his grandfather, Levi Benton. His family is of English extraction, but both his grandfather and father were natives of Litchfield, Connecticut. His father, Joseph Benton, was a surveyor, and also engaged largely in agricultural pursuits; he died at his son's residence, in Covington, in 1872, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years. M. M. Benton received an excellent education in the best private schools in the country, and, in 1817, came with his father's family to Indiana, settling in Franklin County; and, in 1827, removed to Cincinnati, where he became clerk in a store, and, while occupying that position, he engaged assiduously in the study of the law; subsequently continued his legal studies in the office of Caswell & Starr, in Cincinnati; about 1828, removed to Covington, Kentucky, where he began merchandizing and trading, also engaged in teaching, in the meantime pursuing his legal studies; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and entered upon the practice of his profession with his preceptor, Major Jefferson Phelps, who was then the leading lawyer of Covington, and ranked among the first of the State. He soon after started alone in business; rose rapidly into distinction; became widely known as an energetic, able, and upright lawyer,



Yrs Truly
M M Benton

soon obtaining a large and valuable practice in all the courts of the State. In 1834, upon the organization of the city government, he became the first Mayor of Covington; was re-elected once, but resigned that position in the following year. In 1849, he succeeded in obtaining from the Legislature a charter for the Kentucky Central Railroad; was largely instrumental in leading to its success, having been from the first organization of the Company its Attorney, and a member of its Directory; was afterward elected President of the road, and served in that capacity four years, mainly giving his time and attention to its interests. He also took an active part in the movement to build the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad, and obtained its charter. He represented Kenton County in the Lower House of the Legislature from 1863 to 1865; was then elected to the Senate at the expiration of his term; his seat being contested, the Senate ordered a new election in 1866. He took a very decided stand for the Union in the War of the Rebellion. After the surrender of Lee and the Confederate forces, a tide set in against the Union party in Kentucky, producing his defeat. He has been largely and actively identified with every valuable public enterprise of interest to Covington; has given much of his time and attention to the introduction of the present system of common-school education in the State; is a writer and speaker of ability; is broad and liberal in his views; firmly adheres to his convictions of right; is unaggressive in his deportment; has been characterized, throughout his professional and business life, by faithfulness to the cause of his clients, and by indefatigable industry and great integrity; is a man of dignified and admirable bearing, always giving weight to his cause by his fine presence and manners; for forty-five years has conducted a large, influential, and lucrative business, and has not only, for a long time occupied the position of leading member of his profession in Covington, but is also one of the most accomplished, able, widely known, influential, and upright lawyers of the country. He possesses the confidence of his brethren of the bar to such an extent that they have frequently called him to the bench to try important causes; and it is worthy of note, that not one of his judgments has been reversed. In his private character and daily walk, his life has been distinguished by the same purity and manly devotion to upright and honorable principles. In person he is tall and erect, over six feet in height, and yet displays much of the vigor of early manhood, giving his attention, with the delight of former years, to his noble profession; has long been a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, and, in his personal and social habits, exhibits many exemplary and admirable traits. Mr. Benton was married, March 10, 1832, to Miss Angeline Clemons, a native of New York, who came West in early childhood, and he has raised and educated, in the

finest manner, three sons, who are now honorable members of society. His oldest son, M. M. Benton, Jr., is a clergyman, now located at Maysville, Kentucky; and his other sons, John C. and William K. Benton, are lawyers, of Covington, practicing with him under the firm name of Benton & Benton.

MCHORD, REV. JAMES, Clergyman, was born in 1785, in Baltimore, Maryland, and, at the age of five, was brought to Lexington, Kentucky. He received a fine education, and read law with Henry Clay; subsequently devoted himself to the ministry; became first pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Lexington, in 1815; removed to Paris, in 1819, and died in the following year. He was a man of splendid qualities, and a brilliant preacher. He was a fine writer, many of his works being published, among which were two volumes of sermons.

HISE, HON. ELIJAH, Lawyer and Judge, was born July 4, 1801, in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, and was the oldest son of Frederick Hise, who fought under the first Napoleon, came to this country during the Revolution, and participated in many of the hard-fought battles for American independence; and, removing to Kentucky in the early part of this century, located for a time at Lexington, but finally permanently settled at Russellville, in Logan County, where he died. Elijah Hise obtained a fine education, early displaying great aptitude for learning, as well as being remarkable for his rhetorical powers, attracting, by his unusual ability, the generous favor of the community in which he was raised. He had a natural talent for music and the mathematical and mechanical sciences, and was passionately fond of the drama, being one of the most popular delineators of the old stage classics. He chose the profession of law, and, in 1822, graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, under the presidency of Dr. Holley, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Russellville, having great success, and rising to distinction as one of the first lawyers of the country, and succeeding, before his death, in amassing a considerable fortune. Under President Polk, he was appointed Minister to Guatemala, and, while residing in Central America, his aid was solicited in the affairs of that country, becoming prominent in what was known as the "Hise Treaty." Returning home, after two years' service, he was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and took his seat in May, 1851, and, in August of the following year, he became Chief-

Justice of that court. In 1866, he was elected to represent his district in Congress, serving one term, and was re-elected; but his death, occurring May 8, 1867, prevented his taking his seat in that body. In politics he was a Democrat; and, his county and section having a large majority against his party, he withstood the unequal contest, with great pertinacity, for many years. When the revulsion came, brought about by the events of the civil war, the party, of which he had long been the leader in his section, made him its standard-bearer, and, for the remainder of his life, he was, probably, the most influential political leader in Southern Kentucky. As a lawyer, he was a man of uncommon ability, having few equals in his profession; in politics, he was largely identified with the history of the State, and his short Congressional career marked him with distinction among the first legislators of the country. He was a man of great independence of thought and action, and as a popular speaker was unsurpassed. His great interest in the sad condition of the country, as a result of the civil war, and his anxiety as to his ability to bring it relief, weighed heavily upon his mind, probably being largely instrumental in bringing about his untimely death. Few men held a higher position in the estimation of the people, and it seldom falls to the lot of a man to be more deeply mourned at his death. Judge Hise was married, October 8, 1832, to Miss Elvira L. D. Stewart, daughter of William L. Stewart, of Russellville, Kentucky, one of the first settlers of that town, who aided in building the first cabin there, and afterwards lived a long and useful life in the neighborhood. This affectionate and accomplished wife still survives. They had no children.

EWING, JUDGE EPHRAIM M., Lawyer, was born December 4, 1789, in Davidson County, Tennessee, and was the son of Gen. Robert E. Ewing, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier. Judge Ewing received a fine literary education, and was trained in the law at Transylvania University. He lived at Russellville, Kentucky, where he became one of the most able lawyers and distinguished men of the State. He was many years Prosecuting Attorney, under Judge Broadnax, and was several times member of the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1835, he was appointed one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals; in April, 1843, he became Chief-Justice of that Court, serving with distinction until June, 1847, when he resigned and returned to his private practice. In 1850, he was appointed, by Governor Crittenden, as one of the commissioners to codify the statutes. He was Presidential Elector in 1821 and 1833. As a lawyer, he was exceptionally successful and popular, and managed to accumulate a large fortune. He

was a man of finely balanced mind, solid judgment, and possessed the remarkable faculty of conducting his business in the court, and anywhere else, without the least sense of disturbance from any source; and, although probably not ranking as one of the most brilliant men of his State, his solid qualities and intrinsic worth made him a leader. He was a man of noble sentiments, and great liberality of heart. His conscientious convictions led him to free his slaves, and start them well in life for themselves. He died June 11, 1860, and in his will left a handsome bequest to Bethel College, at Russellville, and Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. He was a learned and able lawyer, and one of the most just, upright, and valuable men who ever lived in Southern Kentucky. Judge Ewing married the brilliant and accomplished Jane McIntyre, and the fruits of this union were Presley and Quincy Ewing, who arose quickly into great distinction, and died before reaching the zenith of their fame.

BRUCE, HON. HORATIO WASHINGTON, Lawyer and Judge, was born February 22, 1830, on the banks of the Ohio, in Lewis County, Kentucky. His father, Alexander Bruce, was a native of Garrard County, of Virginia parentage, and by occupation lawyer, farmer, and merchant; his ancestry were Scotch; his mother, Amanda Bragg, was a native of Kentucky, also of Virginia parentage. He was educated at Manchester, Ohio, and under private tutors in his native county. At the age of fifteen, he entered a dry-goods store in Vanceburg, as a clerk; after spending some years in that capacity, he engaged in teaching for a time, and finally, in 1850, began the study of the law under Leander M. Cox, at Flemingsburg; was admitted to the bar, in 1851, and in the following year entered upon the practice of his profession, at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, meeting with great success from the outset; in 1855, he was elected to the Legislature; in the following year, was elected Commonwealth's Attorney from his district; resigned, and moved to Louisville, in 1858, where he has since remained, actively and successfully engaged in his profession, and was, for a time, associated with his brother-in-law, Gen. Ben. Hardin Helm. In 1861, he was Congressional candidate of the State Rights party, from the Louisville district; the same year he was elected member of the famous Southern Provisional Government of Kentucky; was re-elected, in 1862, and, in 1864, was sent to the Confederate Congress. After the close of the war, he resumed his legal practice in Louisville; in 1868, was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial District; resigned, in 1873, to accept the appointment of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chancellor Cochran; at the succeeding election, was elected

by the people to the same position; and, in 1874, was re-elected for the full term of six years. He has taken a prominent and active part in the educational and other interests of Louisville; was, for a time, President of Board of Trustees of Louisville Medical College; and is now Professor of History and Science of Law in the University of Louisville. He is a man of fine legal attainments; stands deservedly high for his ability as a judge; is an attractive speaker; a man of easy, affable, yet dignified manner; is over six feet in height; of decidedly commanding appearance; and is, undoubtedly, one of the most able and successful self-made men of Kentucky. Judge Bruce was married, June 12, 1856, to Miss Lizzie Barbour Helm, the accomplished daughter of Gov. John L. Helm, and granddaughter of Hon. Ben. Hardin. They have five living children.

UDLEY, REV. THOMAS PARKER, Clergyman, was born May 31, 1792, in Fayette County, Kentucky, six miles east of Lexington, and is the only surviving child of Elder Ambrose Dudley and his wife, Miss N. Parker, who removed from Spottsylvania County, Virginia, in 1786; was, for thirty years, pastor of the Baptist Church, at Bryan's Station; served as captain in the Revolutionary army, receiving his appointment from Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia; and was one of the most remarkable men of his time, in Kentucky. He reared a family of fourteen children, eleven sons and three daughters, who filled prominent places in the history of the State. He died at the age of seventy-two, and his wife at the age of seventy-one; and, at the time of their death, their children were not only grown and married, but they had nearly a hundred grandchildren, and quite a number of great-grandchildren, and even some great-great-grandchildren. Thomas P. Dudley, received his education at the private schools in Fayette County, and, in 1808, went to Frankfort, and was employed as a clerk in the store of J. and P. Dudley, until the Fall of 1812; he entered the army, and at Fort Defiance became commissary to the left wing of the North-western army, and was engaged in the battles at Frenchtown and the river Raisin; and, in the last battle, was severely wounded; was taken prisoner by the Indians, and carried to Detroit; the ball lodged in his shoulder, at the fatal battle of the Raisin, was extracted in the Fall of 1820. In the Fall of 1814, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the detachment sent to re-enforce Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans, and was in the battle of January 8. In 1815, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of Kentucky, by Governor Shelby, but resigned the position in 1817. In 1816, he was elected cashier of a branch of the old Bank of Ken-

tucky, located at Winchester; continued to hold that office until 1824, when, all the branches being withdrawn, he was appointed to wind up the business of five of them, which occupied his time for seven years. For fifty-six years he has been pastor of the Church of Particular Baptists, at Bryan's Station, in Fayette County, and, for fifty-three years, has preached to Elizabeth Church, in Bourbon County; for forty-six years, to Mount Carmel Church, in Clark County; and, for forty-four years, to the Georgetown Church, in Scott County. He has seen several generations pass away, even in his own family. In the family of his brother, Gen. James Dudley, he, himself, officiated at the marriage of thirty couples. Bryan's Station Baptist Church was organized in 1786, and his father and himself have been its only pastors; and, although probably the oldest acting minister in Kentucky, he possesses, to a great degree, the mental and physical vigor of youth; still attends his churches regularly, and from his home, at Lexington, goes out daily in the discharge of the duties of a life which has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the men of Kentucky.

OOKE, JOHN ESTEN, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, was born March 2, 1783, in Boston, Massachusetts, while his parents were on a visit to that city. His father, Dr. Stephen Cooke, was a leading physician of Virginia; served his native State as a surgeon during the Revolutionary War; while acting in that capacity, was taken prisoner by the British, and carried to the Island of Bermuda, where he met and married Miss Catherine Esten, a lady of a distinguished English family; and of their six sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch was the oldest. One of the family, John R. Cooke, rose to eminence as a lawyer in Virginia, and another brother, St. George Cooke, was an officer of reputation in the United States Army. His parents resided on the Island of Bermuda until 1791, when they removed to Alexandria, and afterwards settled in Loudon County, near Leesburg, where his father died, in 1816. Dr. John E. Cooke was an accurate English scholar; read Latin with perfect ease, and had considerable knowledge of Greek. He early chose the profession of medicine; studied under his father; went to Philadelphia to complete his medical education, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, in the Spring of 1805, and settled in Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia; in 1821, removed to Winchester, where his reputation had preceded him, which he soon increased by an able essay on Autumnal Fever, published in the "Medical Recorder;" and, in 1827, issued the first volume of his treatise of Pathology and Therapeutics, and, in the same year, became Professor of The-

ory and Practice of Medicine at Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, to which place he removed his family, and continued to reside, in connection with the University, for ten years. He was the first professor in Transylvania University to prepare a systematic work on any branch of medicine. His treatise on Pathology and Therapeutics formed two octavo volumes, of five hundred pages each, and his essays in the "Transylvania Journal" would make another volume quite as large. He came to Transylvania with a theory and practice of his own, which immediately brought him into notice, and, although attracting great attention, was, in the main, unfavorably received, the dissatisfaction finally becoming so decided as to make his retirement necessary, as a teacher in the medical field. While residing in Lexington, he made up his mind, in 1829, suddenly, to leave the Methodist Church, with which he had been connected for eighteen years, and joined the Episcopal Church. His defense of his course was widely circulated by the Episcopal Church, as one of the most powerful arguments on Church government. In 1832, he was elected Professor of History and Polity in the Theological Seminary at Lexington, and devoted himself, with great energy, to accumulating a theological library for the institution. He finally fell into the scheme for organizing a medical college at Louisville, and, in 1837, removed to that city, having been elected Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the institution. Although the institution grew rapidly, his peculiar theories did not become popular, and, after a considerable struggle, in the Winter of 1843, he retired from the institution, and, in the following Spring, purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Louisville. He afterwards exchanged that for a tract of land on the Ohio river, thirty miles above the city, where, in the improvement of his estate, in the bosom of his family, and the consolations of religion, he spent the closing years of his life. He died, October 19, 1853. His medical philosophy was of the heroic school; and, as a lecturer, he was not decidedly pleasing, his voice wanting clearness and force; but he laid no claim to oratory, and only aimed to make his views clear. His views were exceedingly lucid and simple, and he was noted and esteemed for his gravity and dignity, and his great candor and earnestness; and, although laboring under some disadvantages, the lectures of his most eloquent colleagues were not listened to with greater admiration than his. He never jested, never trifled, never exaggerated, and was always sincere; and whatever were his convictions in any line of life, he carried them out, without reference to the opinions of the world. In his writings on medicine and Church polity, he exhibited his usual depth and sincerity of conviction; on no serious subject had he any half-formed notions; in his friendships, he was exceedingly warm; was gentle and tender in the domestic relations, and a warm-hearted, genial companion;

and was one of the most able men of his Church, as well as one of the most learned members of the medical profession.

BROWN, JUDGE MASON, Lawyer, was born November 10, 1799, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, while his parents were temporarily there, during the session of Congress, and died at his residence in Frankfort, Kentucky, January 27, 1867. He was the son of Hon. John Brown, and Margaretta Mason, his wife. (See sketch of Hon. John Brown.) No efforts were spared to give him a thorough education, and, after a careful home training, he became the pupil of the celebrated Kean O'Hara, under whom he was prepared for college. He entered Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1820. He chose the profession of law, and determined to devote himself solely to its pursuit. From this purpose he departed for a short public service. After a most successful career at the bar, he accepted the appointment to the Circuit Bench, in 1839, and resigned the office in 1849, again resuming the practice of his profession. From 1855 to 1859, he was Secretary of State, under Gov. Morehead; and from that time gradually relinquished the more arduous labors of his profession. He wrote, with Charles S. Marshall, a Digest of the Statute Laws of Kentucky; was fond of literature and science, and, eschewing politics, and devoting himself unremittingly to his profession, became one of the most able and scholarly lawyers in the State. Judge Brown was twice married; first, to Miss Judith A. Bledsoe, daughter of Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, by whom he had one son; and, afterwards, to Miss Mary Yoder, daughter of Captain Jacob Yoder, of Spencer County; and they had six children.

HART, JOEL T., American Sculptor and Poet, was born, in 1810, in Clark County, Kentucky. His parents were poor, and the actual time he spent in school was not over three months. But he was, throughout his life, a hard student, and succeeded in becoming, by his own efforts, one of the most refined and cultured men of his times. His first efforts at obtaining a livelihood were as a laborer, in building chimneys and fences, in his native county. In 1830, he located in Lexington, where he worked in a marble yard for a time; studied anatomy in the old medical college, and soon after began to turn his attention to modeling busts in clay. His first professional effort was in a bust of his friend, Cassius M. Clay; and then followed those of Andrew Jackson, John J. Crittenden, and Henry Clay; and, in 1846, the La-

dies' Clay Association, of Richmond, Virginia, commissioned him to execute a statue of Henry Clay, on which he spent three years. In 1849, he went to Italy to put the work in marble; in the passage, his model was wrecked in the Bay of Biscay, after having waited a year in Europe for its arrival there; a duplicate model was ordered from home; and, finally, after years had rolled away, the finishing touches were added, and the beautiful statue set up, August 29, 1859, at the Capitol, in Richmond. The cities of Louisville and New Orleans also gave him orders for statues of Henry Clay. He executed many portrait busts, and duplicates of his previous busts, of fine workmanship. His ideal productions have been greatly admired, and have placed his name high in the niche of fame. Among these, are his "Venus de Medici," "Angelina," and "Il Penseroso," and his last and greatest work, known as the "Triumph of Chastity." At this last work he has been engaged for over twenty years, and, when chided by a friend on not finishing it at once, replied: "The Almighty does not see fit to make a perfect woman in less than eighteen years, and can I hope to make a perfect model in less?" A few months ago, a letter from Mr. Hart stated that the work was complete, and ready to be transferred to marble. He visited his old home, at Lexington, in this State, in 1860, and was received with every token of respect. He wrote some exquisitely beautiful poetry, and was a man of rare refinement and culture, and was, doubtlessly, one of the first sculptors of the world. He died, March 2, 1877, at Florence, Italy; and nothing is known as to the cause of his death, or the disposition made of his remains.

GODDARD, WILLIAM H., D. D. S., was born June 28, 1808, in Boston, Massachusetts. His father, Thatcher Goddard, was an extensive and successful merchant of that city, and had formerly been a physician. His ancestry came from England about 1667. His mother was Lucy Wiswell. His parents had twelve children, of whom he was the youngest. He received a good English education, and also became a fair Latin and Greek scholar. At the age of twenty, he began to study dentistry, and, after completing a thorough course of preparation, began the practice of his profession, in New York City, where he continued with success for several years, and, in 1834, moved to Louisville, and established a large, influential, and lucrative practice. He has been one of the leaders in every movement in that city, and throughout the State, for the advancement of the interests of his profession, and is not only the oldest practitioner, but is also, doubtlessly, the most influential, widely known, and prominent member of his pro-

fession in Kentucky. In 1856, he engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, connected with the firm of Munn & Co., in which he continued actively engaged until after the commencement of the war, when the Government was compelled to use their establishment as a hospital, which greatly reduced his circumstances, and compelled him to renew his profession at the close of the war. During the rebellion, he took an active interest in the cause of the Government, and both himself and wife devoted much of their time, in the hospitals and otherwise, toward mitigating the suffering of the soldiers, and lessening the hardships of the times. He was Deputy Collector under Wm. D. Gallagher, and handled large sums of money for the Government during the war, and was one of the most active and persistent supporters of the Union. Religiously, he is associated with the Unitarian Church, and is prominently connected with some society organizations. Dr. Goddard was married, in New York City, May 12, 1830, to Miss Cecilia Graham, and had three children by that marriage. He was married, in 1841, to Anna M. Brown, of Dublin, Ireland, and had two children. He was again married, in 1851, to Eliza R. Harrington, daughter of Joseph Harrington, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He has two living children by his last marriage, and one by his second.

BRIGGS, JOHN M., M. D., was born April 9, 1798, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His father, Thompson Briggs, was a gentleman of Scotch ancestry; native of Nelson County; moved to Warren County in 1800. The early education of John M. Briggs was obtained at the country schools, during the Winter terms, the rest of the year being passed in working on his father's farm; from his eighteenth year to his majority, he worked upon the farm; he then commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. P. R. Beauchamp, of Bowling Green, remaining with him three years, graduating in the Spring of 1821, at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. Returning to Bowling Green, he began practicing; his success was speedy, and beyond all experience in that part of the State; his services were called for night and day, he often being days without rest. The older members of the profession will remember his having been the first physician on record who performed the operation of hysterotomy, a history of which appeared in a medical journal published at Lexington, exciting considerable notice at the time. Dr. Briggs also had much experience with cholera, and the other epidemics, which, time and again, visited his section of the country; his success in the treatment of these forms of disease being unusual, and his opinion upon their manner of treatment was

highly valued. His ability in surgery and obstetrics has been acknowledged wherever his name is known. During the war he was, by appointment, contract surgeon at Bowling Green, from the early time of the war through a large portion of its continuation, the town of Bowling Green being, by its natural location, a basis of military operations, and continually occupied by soldiers. Dr. Briggs has been a practicing physician in Warren County for more than a half-century; a man of high position, and undoubted integrity; as a physician, faithful, sympathetic, self-denying, and hopeful, carrying to the sick-room of his patient the faith of a good Christian, to cheer him even with Divine medication. In short, a noble physician of the old school, his virtues as a man and physician may well be imitated. He has, for years, been an active member of the Baptist Church, giving willingly and liberally to the aid of all worthy charities. He was married, March 5, 1822, to Harriet, sister of Gov. Charles S. Moreland, and has two children living. His oldest son, Charles M. Briggs, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, died in 1875. His youngest son is associated with him in his office, at Bowling Green. His oldest son, Dr. W. T. Briggs, of Nashville, Tennessee, is known as one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of the South.

CALDWELL, HON. JOHN WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born January 15, 1837, in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky. His parents were Austin Caldwell and Eliza A. Harrison. His father was for many years a well-known mechanic of Russellville, and, by parentage, a member of the extensive Caldwell family, who came to Kentucky from the State of Virginia. His mother was the daughter of Peyton Harrison, of Virginia, in which State this family name is wide-spread. The early education of the subject of our sketch was limited to the common schools of his native place, and a few months' attendance at Bethel College. When thirteen years old, he went to Texas, but soon after returned to Kentucky. At Russellville, he began studying law, under William Morton. A year later, he attended law lectures at the Louisville University. In 1858, he was admitted, and entered upon the practice at Russellville, where, excepting the period of the war, he has ever since pursued his professional career. When the rebellion broke out, he went South and joined the Confederate army, as captain, in the Ninth Kentucky Regiment; in 1862, he succeeded Col. Thomas Hunt in the command of that regiment. With the regiment he participated in many of the battles in which the army of the Tennessee was engaged, including Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Stone river, Atlanta, and others. When the war closed, he returned to Russellville, and

resumed professional life. In 1866, he was elected Judge of the Logan County Court, and, in 1870, was re-elected to the same bench. In 1876, he was the nominee of the Democratic party to represent the Third Congressional District of Kentucky in Congress, and was elected, by a handsome majority, over two competitors—E. L. Motley, of Bowling Green, and B. L. D. Guffy, of Butler County. In politics, he has always been active and popular. He has written many political articles for the local press, which have ever been acceptable in his community. He has never been actively connected with any religious denomination. He was united in marriage to Sallie, daughter of Hugh Barclay, of Russellville; by this union they have three children. Mr. Caldwell has lived all his life in the community in which he was born, and now, when hardly in his prime, has achieved the highest success, and attained the most worthy honors in the gift of his fellow-citizens.

KELLER, JAMES McDONALD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama, January 29, 1732. His father, David Keller, was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and a merchant and planter. His mother, Mary Fairfax Moore, was a native of Virginia, and a granddaughter of General (afterward Governor) Spottswood, who served as a General under His Majesty, George the Third, and who was the first white man to cross the Blue Ridge Mountains, for which feat he was made a Knight, "Knight of the Golden Horseshoe," receiving from his Sovereign, a full sized horseshoe of gold, set with rubies. This trophy is now in the possession of the family of the late General R. E. Lee, who was a grandson of Governor Spottswood, the first Colonial Governor of Virginia. Dr. Keller received a liberal education in the Academy of Tuscumbia, Alabama, and, at the age of eighteen years, commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. W. H. and B. F. Newsum, of that city, and graduated from the University of Louisville, in 1852, under Samuel D. Gross, Daniel S. Drake, Jedediah Cobb, Benjamin Silliman, Jr., Henry Miller, L. P. Jandell, and Lewis Rogers. Immediately after graduating, he married Miss Sallie Phillips, daughter of David B. Phillips, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, and has two sons—James Irwin, who is now Assistant Physician at Anchorage Insane Asylum, and Murray P. Keller, of the firm of Hall, Keller & Co., manufacturers of wagons, plows, etc. After locating for a short time in the vicinity of Louisville, he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where, until the commencement of the late civil war, he enjoyed a lucrative practice. Immediately after the initiation of the war, he entered the Confederate service, as surgeon, and served as medical director

in several of the departments. Returning to Memphis, after the surrender, he found himself one of sixty citizens indicted for high treason, and, declining to take the oath of allegiance, was only relieved by the "general amnesty." His reason for not taking the oath referred to was, that he was then a prisoner of war, under parole, and relied upon that for protection. He remained in Memphis until 1869, when he was called to the Chair of Surgery in the Louisville Medical College, which position he has since held, together with that of Professor of Surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Public-schools of that city, and a member of the American Medical Association, Kentucky State Medical Society, and Medico-chirurgical Society. In 1874, he was elected, at Detroit, and served as Vice-President of the American Medical Association, to which body he has been a delegate since 1858, excepting the period occupied by the war. He has always been a delegate to the State Societies, in the States in which he resided. Dr. Keller makes a specialty of surgery, and has been uniformly successful in his practice, and furnishes many reports of cases to the journals of the profession. His life has been an active and studious one, of which his wide reputation is the reward, few men occupying a higher position in the profession.

KENNEDY, HON. JESSE, Farmer, was born August 11, 1787, on Kennedy's Creek, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and was the son of Thomas Kennedy, who settled there in 1785. His father had, as early as 1776, made his first trip to Kentucky, and became somewhat noted in the early history of the State. Jesse Kennedy was a soldier in the war of 1812; served as a constable; was a Justice of the Peace; was elected to represent Bourbon County in the Legislature, in 1829; was re-elected in 1831; and was again elected in 1841. He spent his life on the farm where he was born, and there died, April 3, 1863, and was one of the most intelligent, useful, and valuable men of Bourbon County.

BIRNEY, JAMES G., Lawyer, and first antislavery candidate for President of the United States, was born February 4, 1792, in Danville, Kentucky. He received a fine classical education, studied law, settled in Alabama, and was then District Attorney. He returned to Kentucky in 1833; assisted in organizing the Kentucky Colonization Society; was made its President; was for some time Professor in Centre College; became actively

antislavery in his principles; in 1834, in a public letter, favored immediate emancipation; freed his own slaves; removed to Cincinnati, and established the "Philanthropist," a paper advocating most radical antislavery views; was so far in advance of the public, even in Ohio, as to greatly arouse a feeling against him; his press was thrown into the Ohio river, but he re-established his paper; in 1836, became Secretary of the American Antislavery Society, at New York, and continued earnestly to wage the war for freedom. In 1840, he became the candidate for the Liberty party, for President of the United States; removed to Michigan; in 1844, was again the candidate of his party for the Presidency, and received over sixty-two thousand votes, when, in 1840, he had received less than seven thousand. Mr. Birney died, November 25, 1857, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

DUMBO, HON. ANDREW, was born September 13, 1799, in Montgomery, now Bath County, Kentucky. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of the county clerk; afterward became clerk himself; studied law, and entered on its practice, in 1824; was Commonwealth's Attorney; served in Congress from 1845 to 1847; was Presidential Elector in 1848, and voted for General Taylor; he died August 11, 1871, in Franklin County, Kentucky.

WALKER, HON. ELIJAH, Lawyer, was born at Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky, on the 29th of January, 1827, of which place, his father, Richard L. Walker, was a prominent merchant, having also been a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother was Mahala Harris, a native of Bullitt County, Kentucky, and a lady of superior attainments and elegance of manners, descended from a distinguished line of ancestors. Elijah Walker had superior advantages, in the way of education, at the best schools of his county; and, at the age of seventeen, went to Independence, Missouri, to read law in the office of Robert G. Smart, an able lawyer and distinguished politician. After attaining his eighteenth year, he was admitted to the bar in Missouri, and shortly afterward returned to Kentucky, and was licensed to practice in his native State. He has succeeded in acquiring a large and lucrative practice, and has achieved distinction as a criminal lawyer; a most gifted and brilliant orator, he is enabled also, by his knowledge of modern and ancient language, history, and a fund of general information, to speak extemporaneously on any subject. Though making the practice of criminal

law a specialty, he is retained on almost every case of prominence before the courts of his county. In 1857, during the Know-Nothing excitement, he was elected to the State Senate, over a very popular candidate, by a decided majority, though opposed to Know-Nothingism. He was the youngest Senator in the body during his term. In 1860, during the Douglas campaign, he was appointed Democratic Elector for the Second Congressional District. Though often solicited to accept public office, he has almost invariably declined, having no desire for political distinction, being somewhat retiring in disposition. He possesses large tracts of coal lands about Hartford, now being worked by the Render Coal Co., of which he has been President. He uses his wealth freely, in the development of the resources of his county. At the opening of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, he took a prominent part in the ceremonies. He is now attorney for the Paducah Railroad. In August, 1857, he was married to Miss Elvira English, daughter of Major Robert English, said to be the most popular man that ever lived in Hardin County. His wife is a lady of superior mind, of a kind and refined nature, and a worthy companion. They have five children.

RITTENDEN, JOHN J., Lawyer and Statesman, was born September 10, 1786, near Versailles, in Woodford County, Kentucky, and was the son of John Crittenden, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who emigrated to Kentucky soon after the establishment of American independence. John J. Crittenden began his literary education in the best schools in Kentucky, under the best teachers of that day, and completed it in Washington Academy, and William and Mary College, Virginia. He studied law under the distinguished George M. Bibb, and began his profession at Russellville, among some of the most brilliant lawyers of the State. He soon distinguished himself as an orator, and rose rapidly into public favor; was elected to the Legislature, from Logan County, in 1811, and was, for six consecutive terms, re-elected; in 1812, he served as a major under Gen. Hopkins, in his expedition into the North-western Territory, and was aid-de-camp to Gov. Shelby, participating in the battle of the Thames; in 1817, became Speaker of the House of Representatives; in that year, was elected United States Senator; in 1819, removed to Frankfort, with a view to practicing in the Federal Court, and the Supreme Court of the State; was three times elected to the Legislature from Franklin County; again served as Speaker of the House; in 1835, was again elected to the United States Senate; was re-elected, holding that position until 1841, when he was appointed Attorney-General by President Harrison; re-

tired from that position in the Fall of the same year; was elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Clay, in the United States Senate; was re-elected, in 1843, for the full term of six years; in 1848, resigned that position to become candidate of the Whigs, for Governor of the State; was elected, and was one of the best and most able Governors of Kentucky; in 1852, resigned the Governorship to accept the appointment of Attorney-General under President Fillmore; was again elected to the United States Senate, in 1853; was elected to the Lower House of Congress, in 1861, and was a member of that body at the time of his death, which occurred at Louisville, July 25, 1863. In the Senate, he became a conspicuous advocate of measures looking to the adjustment of the difficulties between the sections, and was the author of the celebrated "Crittenden Propositions." He was President of the Border States Convention, at Frankfort, 1861, and although opposed to confiscation, the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the enlistment of negro soldiers, he regarded those as of minor importance, and remained firmly attached to the cause of the National Government. As an advocate and profound lawyer, he stood almost alone in Kentucky; but, devoting his life mainly to service in the Legislature and in Congress, found politics much more congenial than the pursuit of his profession. He was a man of superior intellect; was broad, magnanimous, generous, and brave, strong in his convictions, never shrinking from their defense on public questions; was of unquestioned patriotism, and was not only one of the most able and best men of Kentucky, but also ranked among the first of American statesmen. Two of his sons became distinguished during the civil war—one as a Major-General in the Confederate Army, and one as a Brigadier-General in the army of the Union, the latter now being a colonel in the regular army.

ORE, Dr. JOHN WINSTON, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Nelson County, near Bardstown, Kentucky, on the sixteenth day of March, 1821. His father, Henry Gore, was Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff, of Nelson County, for a period of twenty-six years, and represented the county in the State Legislature during two terms, from 1843 to 1846, inclusive. His mother, Ann Glascock, was of Irish descent. His parents both moved from Virginia at an early date, and settled in Nelson County, Kentucky. Dr. Gore received an ordinary English education in Bardstown, Kentucky, and, at the age of nineteen, commenced the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. John D. Winston, a celebrated surgeon and physician of Columbia, Kentucky; after remaining here for two years, he went to Hodgenville,



John C. Breckinridge

and completed his studies under Dr. Jesse H. Rodman, one of the best physicians of La Rue County. In 1842, he commenced the practice of his profession in New Haven, Nelson County, where he, for twenty-six years, enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1868, he removed to Hodgenville, where he now resides, following his chosen profession with most eminent success, and enjoying the confidence of his patrons. During his professional career, he has been particularly successful in the practice of obstetrics and the diseases of women, and, of late years, has made those branches a specialty, performing some of the most difficult operations satisfactorily. In one instance, particularly, he performed what is known to the profession as the "shoulder presentation," in such a manner as to elicit the warmest expressions of approval from the fraternity, and gain for himself a reputation that placed him among the first physicians of the country. During the war, he served for nine months as surgeon in United States Hospital No. 15, in the city of Louisville. In politics, he was connected with the Whig party until 1855, when he associated himself with the Democracy, of which he has since been an active and consistent member. He is a member of the Church of Christ, commonly known as the Campbellite Church, and, for twenty years, has been an elder in that denomination. As a member of the Masonic fraternity, he belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter; having also held a number of the offices of that order. In 1843, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Brown; and, in 1849, to Miss Ellen Brown, daughter of James Brown, a respectable farmer and trader of La Rue County. By each of these marriages he had three children, all of whom are now grown, and four are married. His two sons, J. B. and L. M. Gore, assist him in conducting his drug-store, which he opened in April, 1876. J. B. Gore married Miss Laura Rogers, daughter of Jones Rogers, formerly a merchant of Hodgenville, and now a resident of Missouri. L. M. married Miss Phœbe Rogers, daughter of the same gentleman. His eldest daughter, Mary A., is married to Dr. William Rodman, son of Dr. Jesse H. Rodman. His son, James H., is the husband of Mary Crady, daughter of Richard Crady, a worthy farmer of La Rue County. Dr. Gore, although past the prime of life, is still active in the pursuit of his profession.

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, American Ornithologist, was born May 4, 1780, in Louisiana, and was of French parentage. He early exhibited natural tastes for art pursuits, and was sent to France to learn drawing and painting, and, while engaged in the studio of David, devoted much of his time to painting birds, and was, from earli-

est childhood, devoted to the feathered race. In 1797, he returned to America, and settled in Pennsylvania; in 1807, he floated down the Ohio river in a canoe, and, landing at Henderson, Kentucky, resided there for several years; in 1810, he was joined by Wilson, the Scotch ornithologist, and, with him, traversed the forests from Kentucky to the Gulf of Mexico; in 1826, went to England, to publish his works, most of his subscribers to the "Birds of America" being in England and France; afterwards made other trips to Europe, and published his "Ornithological Biographies," in four volumes of engravings, and five of letter-press; in 1844, he published a new edition of his "Birds of America," in seven volumes, at New York; and left incomplete a similar work, on "Quadrupeds of America," in the preparation of which he had been assisted by his sons. He died January 27, 1851, in New York City.

WHARTON, COL. GABRIEL CALDWELL, Lawyer and Soldier, was born June 13, 1839, at Springfield, Kentucky, where his father, John R. Wharton, was a farmer. After receiving his education at Springfield Academy, he began the study of law with R. J. Brown, of Springfield, and then attended and graduated at the University of Louisville, in February, 1860. After practicing law in his native town, from March, 1860, to September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; and when the regiment was mustered in, a few weeks after, at Lebanon, was promoted to major. On the 11th of March, 1863, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment, at Mill Springs (Logan Fields). The Tenth was assigned to what was then the Second Brigade, First Division, of the Army of the Ohio. On December 31, 1861, the regiment commenced its march from Lebanon to Mill Springs; being on detached duty, it did not participate in the battle of Mill Springs, but joined the division in time to be the first to enter the rebel fortifications. Returning to Louisville, it went by steamboat to Nashville, Tennessee, and thence to Pittsburg Landing, and took part in the siege of Corinth. It formed a part of Buell's army, in his pursuit of Bragg into Kentucky; after which it returned to Gallatin, Tennessee. At Rolling Fork, Kentucky, it protected the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from being destroyed, by Gen. John H. Morgan; after returning to Nashville, the Tenth was sent, with other troops, by General Rosencrans, in pursuit of Forrest and Wheeler, to the Harpeth river, where they suffered terribly from cold and rain. Col. Wharton was in the Summer campaign, from Murfreesborough to Chickamauga; participating in actions at Hoover's Gap, Fairfield, Tullahoma, Compton's Creek,

and Chickamauga, retreating with the army to Chattanooga; was under Gen. Thomas at Chickamauga, and took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, pursuing the enemy beyond Georgia. On February 25, 1864, he was at Rock Face Ridge, and took part in nearly every action or movement in that long and eventful campaign, while returning to Ringgold, then the outpost of the army. The flag of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry was the first to be planted on the enemy's works, at Jonesborough, Georgia, September 4, 1864, breaking the enemy's lines, and entering their works, capturing the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments, and their colors. On the 9th of July, Col. Wharton and his regiment had a severe engagement, on the north bank of the Chattahoochee river, engaging, single-handed and alone, and holding in check, a brigade of the enemy, until the arrival of re-enforcements. He was engaged in a number of other battles; but, suffice it to say that the Colonel passed through the three years of his military existence, performing his whole duty, and at all times maintaining the proud reputation of his State, and of himself as a brave and polished officer. He was mustered out of the United States service at Louisville, Kentucky, December 6, 1864. During the whole of his service, he never was wounded; but remained at his post, firm and active, as a gallant soldier. In 1866, he was appointed District Attorney for Kentucky District, continuing until 1870, when he was appointed United States District Attorney for Louisville District, which office he now holds. In politics, he is a Republican, and is active in the interests of his party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Quite young, and one of the leaders of society in the city of Louisville, he is popular as a gentleman and a citizen.

WICKLIFFE, HON. ROBERT, Lawyer, was born January 16, 1775, in Pennsylvania, while his parents were on the way from Virginia to Kentucky, and is the oldest son of Charles Wickliffe and his wife, Lydia Hardin. His family came from England, about the middle of the eighteenth century; his father settled in Nelson County, and became one of the noted men in the early history of the State. Robert Wickliffe read law with the distinguished George Nicholas, and soon rose to distinction in his profession. He was elected to the Legislature, from Fayette County, in 1819, 1823, and 1825; and, from 1825 to 1833, was a State Senator. He distinguished himself as one of the leaders of the "Old Court Party;" obtained a wide-spread reputation as one of the most skillful and successful real estate lawyers, and probably accumulated a larger fortune than any of his professional contemporaries in the State. He was a man of fine manners and courtly bearing; possessed an

ardent, open nature; exercised great influence in society, and was an active, zealous member of the Episcopal Church. He died September 1, 1859. Mr. Wickliffe was married to Margaret Preston Howard, daughter of John Howard, of Fayette County, Kentucky; and, after her death, to Mrs. Mary O. Russell, only child of Col. John Todd, who was killed at the battle of Blue Licks.

GOLLADAY, HON. JACOB SHALL, Lawyer, was born in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, on the 9th of January, 1825. His father, Isaac Golladay, was a merchant of that place, and of Huguenot descent, the family coming to this country during the persecution, and settling in Virginia. Maternally, he is of German descent. His education, received at his native town, comprised a good academic course. After attaining the age of nineteen years, he commenced business, by entering the wholesale store of Saunders & Martin, where he remained for the space of seven years. Removing to Logan County, Kentucky, he, for two years, followed the pursuits of merchandising and farming, when, in 1851, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, by the Whig party. In 1852, he was re-elected, and in 1853, was elected to the State Senate, representing the counties of Logan, Simpson, and Butler. In 1861, he was the Bell and Everett Elector, for the Third Congressional District, of Kentucky, and, in 1866 and 1868, was elected, by the Democratic party, to Congress. During his Congressional term, the Tennessee reconstruction measure was one of the greatest questions brought before the House, in the discussion of which he took an active part, answering Horace Maynard's speech, and replying to Blaine, on the results of President Grant's election. In 1869, he delivered his famous speech on "Repudiation." Rising into prominence, he soon incurred that jealousy and consequent ill-will to which all public men of distinction are subject, which, in his case, assumed shape in the form of a charge of selling a cadetship. The charge was referred to the Military Committee of the House, and, after a thorough investigation, he was formally and honorably acquitted of the charge, by a Republican Committee of a Republican Congress, the prosecution being shown to be and deemed malicious and for political effect. In 1872, he was again a candidate for Congressional honors, on the Democratic ticket, though opposed to Horace Greeley and the action of his party in that year. For the first time in history, his district went Republican, and he was consequently defeated. Retiring from political life, he took up the practice of law, which he has since followed. Mr. Golladay has, for many years, been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and stands high in the order; true to his

friends, and gentlemanly in his deportment, his personal popularity is very great, as attested by his repeated election to positions of trust and honor. In 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cheatham, step-daughter of Prof. W. K. Bolling, of Nashville, Tennessee, now President of the American Medical Association of the United States. Five children have blessed this marriage, of whom but one survives, and is being educated at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

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NELSON, GEN. WILLIAM, Soldier, was born in 1825, in Mason County, Kentucky. At the age of fifteen, he received an appointment of a cadetship, to the Military Academy, at Annapolis; graduated, and entered the navy, as midshipman; served on the sloop-of-war "Yorktown;" in 1846, was past midshipman on the frigate "Raritan;" acted as master of the war steamer "Mississippi," in conveying Louis Kossuth to this country, in 1851; in 1854, was promoted master of the frigate "Independence," and was, subsequently, master of the "Niagara," was placed in command of the gunboat fleet, on the Ohio river, at the commencement of the rebellion; was sent to Kentucky, and, in 1861, established Camp Dick Robinson, a place of rendezvous for Union soldiers, in Garrard County, Kentucky; the same year, became Brigadier-General; on November 8, of that year, fought the battle of Ivy Mountain; led the advance of Gen. Buell's army, in 1862, for the re-enforcement of Gen. Grant, at Shiloh; was promoted Major-General, in July of that year; was senior officer, in command of the troops, at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, when the Federal troops were defeated by Gen. E. Kirby Smith; and, after that engagement, which was brought on contrary to his orders, he retreated to Louisville, where he was killed, at the Galt House, September 29, 1862, by General Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana. Gen. Nelson was, undoubtedly, a brave, skillful soldier; and, although long, rigid military life had made him rough, exacting, and somewhat pompous, yet he was kind and greatly devoted to his soldiers, and was a man of real culture, great strength of character, and many endurable traits.

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STEPHENS, NAPOLEON B., was born August 25, 1814, in Campbell, now Kenton County, Kentucky, and is the son of Hon. Leonard Stephens and his wife, Catherine Sanford. His father was one of the most worthy and influential of the old pioneers; figured extensively in the early affairs of Kenton County, and was, to a

great extent, identified with the early history of Northern Kentucky. He represented Campbell County in the Lower House of the Legislature, in 1824, and was re-elected to the same branch of the Legislature, and, from 1829 to 1833, was a member of the State Senate. N. B. Stephens received a common English education, which he completed at Burlington Academy, Boone County. He commenced merchandising in a general store, in 1828, at Florence, and continued actively engaged in that business until 1841. In that year, he became Clerk of the County and Circuit Court; was also appointed Clerk of the United States District Court, and held the position until 1862. He was elected member of the Legislature in 1839, and, at the expiration of his term, was re-elected. For a number of years he has resided in Covington, and, in January, 1877, was elected President of the City Council. He has accumulated a considerable estate; has reared a worthy and honorable family; has, throughout his life, taken a prominent part in all public affairs, always laboring for the best interests of the community; is a man of great integrity of character; stands deservedly high for his business ability and sound executive skill; has been, from early manhood, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, for more than twenty years, an elder; and is one of the most substantial, valuable, and widely known citizens of his part of the State. Mr. Stephens was married, October 18, 1848, to Rebecca P. Hughes, of Boone County, Kentucky, and has four living children. His oldest daughter is the wife of Hon. Robert A. Athey, Mayor of Covington. His second daughter is the wife of D. D. Bayless, merchant, of Cincinnati; and his son, John L. Stephens, married Mary C. Cochran, of Lexington, Kentucky.

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GAINES, SAMUEL MORTON, Editor, was born June 18, 1843, in Charlotte County, Virginia. His father, Richard I. Gaines, was a much respected farmer of that county, where he resided for many years. Samuel M. Gaines received his early education in the best schools of his native town, and in the County Academy. Before entering upon his studies in the University of Virginia, the ordinance of secession was passed by his native State; and being of an impulsive nature, and as brave as impulsive, he enlisted, although but seventeen years of age, in the First Regiment of Virginia Cavalry. Having served in this regiment for some time, he was transferred to the Fourteenth, of which he was in command at the surrender at Appomattox. He was in nearly all the battles of the war, from the commencement until its final termination, having been in continuous service, with the exception of six months spent as a prisoner of

war; and was twice promoted, on the field of battle, for bravery. Returning home after the surrender of General Lee, he, in October, 1865, resumed his studies, for two years attending the University of Virginia, going through a general literary course, including the study of law. At the expiration of that time he graduated, and in October, 1867, was admitted to the bar, in his native county, where he commenced the practice of law, continuing until January, 1870. At this date he removed to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, giving his undivided attention to his profession until April, 1873, at which time he entered the field of journalism, upon the "New Era," published at Hopkinsville. In January, 1876, he abandoned the practice of law, and devoted himself exclusively to the editorial management of the paper. As an editor, he has been successful to a marked degree, the "New Era," since his connection with it, having been pronounced one of the leading papers of the State. In politics, he is an ardent and outspoken Democrat; fearless in speech as in the columns of his paper. Endowed with a large fund of natural talent, he is a born leader, brave, impulsive, and generous to a fault; destined, if life and health are spared, to achieve distinction, and "fill a page in the history of the future;" fond of literature, the drama, and fine arts, and yet, withal, a close student of the political issues of the times. In December, 1867, he married Ada S. Leake, daughter of Shelton F. Leake, a prominent gentleman of Virginia, who represented his State in Congress for several years.

 PEARS, NOAH, Banker, Merchant, and Farmer, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on the 7th of March, 1829. He is the son of Solomon Spears, for many years a farmer in that county, a native of Kentucky, descendant of Virginians. His mother, Margaret Kerfoot, was a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and the mother of six children, of whom he was the youngest. He received his early education in the Bourbon County schools, and finished his literary course at Bethany College, Virginia, where he graduated in 1848. He then embarked in mercantile pursuits at Paris, Kentucky, before he had attained his majority; after four years he retired from business, and engaged in farming, in Bourbon County, which he continued for several years, when, in 1853, he again established himself in business, opening a store in Georgetown, for the sale of dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., which he carried on successfully for some time. In 1860, he was appointed clerk in the Farmers' Bank, at Georgetown, and, in 1868, he was elected cashier; which position he still fills. During the war he felt that it was his duty to support the Union, but, nevertheless, his sympathies were

strongly Southern. Being unable to resist the natural current of events, however, he took no active part in the struggle, but was afterward arrested, owing to an overstrained interpretation of a Federal order, and lodged in prison; but, after a short time, was released upon the interference and solicitations of friends, who were both numerous and warm. Mr. Spears is a member of the Christian Church, and takes a strong and active interest in all religious matters, doing much by his efforts and sympathies toward the spread of the Gospel. He was married to Fannie C. Gano, of Bourbon County, in 1849, who died soon after, leaving him a childless widower; in 1851, he married his second wife, in the person of Georgia A. Crockett, of Georgetown, and became the father of two children; and, in 1864, he was again united in marriage, this time to Mary C. Steffee, also of Georgetown, which union was blessed with two children. His four children are still living. Mr. Spears is a man of many fine traits of character, and is of a genial nature; of commanding height and proportions, fine appearance; has an integrity that is unquestioned; fond of innocent amusements, obliging and courteous in his manners, and domestic in habits.

 ENNYPACKER, GEN. GALUSHA, Soldier, was born at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of June, 1843, and is of French and German extraction. His father, Joseph J. Pennypacker, was an agriculturist, being also devoted to journalism. The General received his education at the academy, in Philadelphia, whither the family moved when he was but two years of age, which he attended until he had attained the age of eighteen years. This was in 1861, and the occurrences of that year, shaped the course of his after life. Enlisting under the first call, as a private, in the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, he was soon promoted, and served as a non-commissioned staff officer, and Acting Regimental Quartermaster of his regiment. After the expiration of the three months' term of service, he was, on August 22, 1861, commissioned Captain in the Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the 7th of the following October, he was promoted to Major of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, succeeding, on June 7, 1864, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and, on August 15, of the same year, to the Colonelcy; on January 15, 1865, he received the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and, on the first of the following month, the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. On the 13th of the next month, the brevet of Major-General of Volunteers was added to his rank. After the close of the war, he was assigned to duty as Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Regular Infantry, United States Army, on July

28, 1866; he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Regulars on March 7, 1867, and, shortly afterward, was made Brevet Major-General. On the reduction and consolidation of the army, he was, on the 12th of April, 1869, relieved from the command of the Thirty-fourth, and assigned to that of the Sixteenth Infantry, with which he is now serving. During the war, he was engaged in Florida and Charleston Harbor, and was wounded at Drury's Bluff, Virginia; was occupied on the James river, and in front of Petersburg, until September, 1864; commanded a brigade in the Tenth Corps, and was wounded at Fort Harrison, Virginia, and also in the action of Darbytown Road, Virginia; commanded Second Brigade, Second Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and was severely wounded at the capture of Fort Fisher. His record is one of unusual brilliancy, and his reputation hard earned, all of his promotions being for gallant and meritorious service. Gen. Pennypacker is a Mason and a Knight Templar; an elegant gentleman and brave soldier; prepossessing in appearance; he is devoted to his profession, and following it assiduously, though possessed of sufficient wealth to enable him to retire. He has numerous friends at the various posts at which he has been stationed.

MITH, GEN. GUSTAVUS WOODSON, Soldier, was born January 1, 1822, in Georgetown, Kentucky. He graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1842, and was appointed lieutenant of engineers; in 1846, was ordered to the army in Mexico; was soon after left in command of his company, by the death of its captain, and took an important part in the siege of Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico; from 1849 to 1854, was Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point; resigned his commission in the army, and located at New Orleans; in 1856, entered business in New York City; from 1858 to 1861, held the office of Street Commissioner of New York—an important position, which he filled with ability; in the Fall of 1861, joined the Confederacy; was made Major-General, and took command of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac; was one of the three generals who held a conference with the President of the Confederacy, and recommended a war policy, which was not accepted; became second officer in rank in Gen. Johnson's army in Virginia; commanded the reserve at Yorktown, and the rear-guard in the retreat to Richmond; took command of the army at the battle of Seven Pines; was shortly after placed in command of the capital and the departments of Virginia and North Carolina; in 1863, had a difference with Jefferson Davis, which was never healed; soon after

resigned his commission in the army, and volunteered his assistance in the defense of Charleston; engaged in the manufacture of iron for the armies; in 1864, his works at Etowa, Georgia, were destroyed by Gen. Sherman's army; was soon afterwards chosen to the command of a large body of Georgia State militia; reluctantly accepted the position, continuing at the head of the militia until the close of the war; actively engaged in business, in Tennessee and Georgia, until 1870, when he was appointed, by Gov. Stevenson, Commissioner of Insurance, and removed to Frankfort, Kentucky.

OGAN, JUDGE WILLIAM, was born December 8, 1776, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and was the eldest son of Gen. Ben. Logan, and was said to be the first white child born in Kentucky. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1799. He studied law, and gained considerable eminence in his profession; was many times elected to the Legislature; on several occasions, was Speaker of the House; was twice appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals; in 1820, was elected to the United States Senate; resigned in the same year, to make the race for Governor of the State, but was defeated. He took an active part in all the political questions of the day; was an active partisan of the "Old Court," in that celebrated contest; was a member of the Republican party; a man of great ability, and, both in public and private life, occupied a high position in the State. He died August 8, 1822, at his residence in Shelby County.

UMPHREY, REV. E. P., D. D., Presbyterian Clergyman, was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, on the 8th of January, 1809. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and filled the chair of President of Amherst College, Massachusetts. Dr. Humphrey acquired his collegiate education at Amherst College, from which he graduated in 1828; and pursued his professional studies at Andover Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach, and entered the ministry, in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1833. In the same year, he came to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he was ordained a minister, and was, for fifteen months, pastor of Jeffersonville Presbyterian Church. In November, 1835, he became the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Third Street, Louisville, where he labored until 1853, when he went to Danville, Kentucky, and took a position, in the Danville Theological Seminary, as Professor of Church History. After continuing there until 1866, he returned to Louisville, and commenced the organization of what is

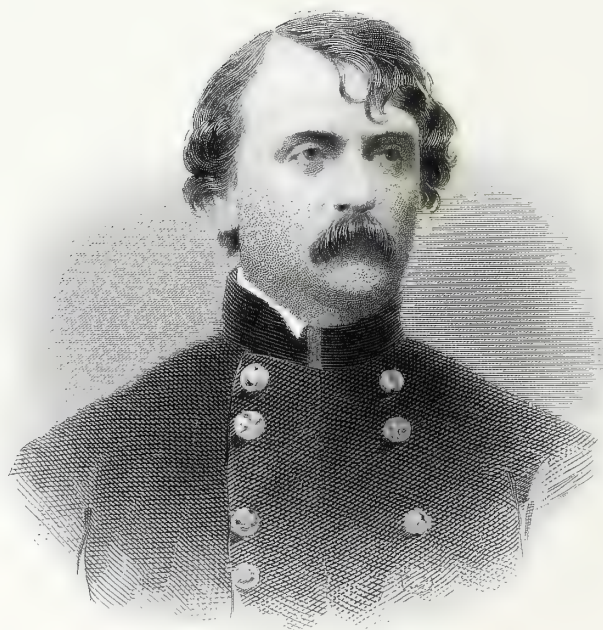
now the College Street Presbyterian Church. In November of that year, an organization was effected, with a membership of ninety. The meetings, at that time, were held in a small frame house, known as "The Little Pine Cathedral." In this building, the congregation remained until the month of February, 1867, when they removed to the brick building fronting on College Street. In it, the membership constantly increased, until it now numbers nearly three hundred. During the whole of this period, from the time of its organization, Dr. Humphrey has been the only minister, and the present prosperous condition of the Church is, in a great measure, owing to the fidelity with which he has always discharged the duties incumbent upon him as pastor. The excellent preaching at the College Street Presbyterian Church has been constantly a great attraction, and has contributed largely to its success. Dr. Humphrey ranks as one of the most eloquent, earnest, and able ministers of his Church, and has been, for nearly half a century, by his daily walk and successful ministry, a pillar of strength in the cause of the Great Master. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Martha Pope, and has two sons, Edward W. C. and Alexander P. Their son, Edward W. C. Humphrey, completed his literary education at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky; attended law lectures at Harvard Law School, and, in 1868, entered upon the practice of the law, at Louisville, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the pursuit of his profession. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Jessie Barkley, of Danville, Kentucky.

HICKMAN, CAPTAIN PASCHAL, was a native of Virginia; was brought to Kentucky by his father, Rev. William Hickman, who settled in Franklin County; served with distinction in the Indian wars; in 1812, raised a company of volunteers, with which he entered Colonel John Allen's regiment of riflemen, and participated in the battle of the river Raisin, where he was wounded, and, subsequently, inhumanly murdered.

KRACK, JOHN A., M. D., was born September 15, 1823, near Baltimore, Maryland, and is the son of Rev. John Krack, clergyman of the Lutheran Church, in Baltimore. He received his primary education in the public-schools of that city, and subsequently spent three years in a classical school in Madison, Indiana. From 1844 to 1847, he taught school in Henry County, Kentucky, and in the latter year went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he read medicine with Dr. Joshua B. Flint; attended

one course of lectures in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Gasconade County, Missouri. He returned to the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he graduated, and received the degree of M. D., in 1850, settling in Louisville for the practice of his profession. From 1852 to 1857, he was engaged successfully in the drug business, and in the latter year purchased an interest in the Louisville Glass-works, remaining as principal in charge of the works for sixteen years. In 1852, he was elected member of the Louisville Board of Education, and served for five consecutive years, and was largely instrumental in introducing German as a branch of study in the public-schools. In 1867, he was elected to the Board of Aldermen from the Third Ward, serving six years, resigning that position to take charge of the office of City Assessor, to which he had been elected in 1873, and which position he has since filled. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and is a man of many admirable traits; of polite and agreeable manners; an active and successful business man; and an esteemed and valuable citizen. Dr. Krack was married, November 15, 1845, to Miss Martha E. Wayland, daughter of Dr. Fielding Wayland, of Henry County, Kentucky. Although they have reared no children of their own, they have adopted and educated a number of orphans, having now an adopted daughter sixteen years of age.

HAWKINS, COL. HIRAM, Farmer and Soldier, was born September 9, 1826, in Bath County, Kentucky, and is the second son of Thomas and Mary Hawkins. His ancestors were among the early Catholic emigrants from England to Maryland; the more immediate members of the family, at an early date, settling on the Licking river, in this State. He received a good education; engaged in farming; early displayed great fondness for military life; in 1851, became colonel of the Bath County militia; in 1855, was elected as a Democrat over the Know-Nothing candidate for the Legislature; opposed the Democratic doctrine of secession, in 1860, but, also, opposed coercion in the following Spring; in the Fall of 1861, at the head of a company of young men, went to Prestonsburg, where they were soon joined by others, espousing the cause of the Confederacy; was chosen commandant of the post; was soon after elected Captain of Company C, Fifth Kentucky Confederate Infantry; was one of the ranking officers in the engagement at Ivy Mountain, designed to check the advancement of Gen. William Nelson; was made major on the complete organization of his regiment; was brigaded under Humphrey Marshall; became lieutenant-colonel, in April, 1862; was distinguished in the action at Prince-



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J. T. Lachner

ton, Virginia; was promoted colonel at Mt. Sterling; was afterwards, although deprived of a part of his force by expiration of term of service, actively engaged in Kentucky and Virginia, until sent South, where he participated, with his regiment, at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dallas, and in many other engagements; was severely wounded July 22, 1864, but continued to serve until the close of the war, and was distinguished as a brave and efficient officer. Col. Hawkins was married, September 8, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Workman, daughter of James Workman, of Bath County. She died in 1860.

JACKSON, GEN. JAMES S., Lawyer, Soldier, and Politician, was born September 27, 1823, in Fayette County, Kentucky, and was the son of David Jackson, a farmer, and Juliet Sthresley, of Woodford County, Kentucky. He was thoroughly educated, and graduated in letters at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. He studied law, and graduated from the Law Department of Transylvania University, in 1845. When the war with Mexico began, he volunteered and served for a time as a lieutenant; but, having had an "affair of honor" with Thomas F. Marshall, who belonged to the same regiment, and fearing court-martial, he resigned, and returned home. He soon after located in Greenup County, and, in 1849, was a candidate for election to the last Constitutional Convention, but was defeated. He subsequently removed to Christian County, and, in 1859, was candidate for Congress, on the Know-Nothing ticket, but was defeated. While residing at Hopkinsville, in 1861, he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress from the Second District. While serving in Congress, President Lincoln tendered him the command of a regiment, and, accordingly, October 1, 1861, he took command of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, and his regiment was mustered into the service, December 13, in the same year. Immediately after organization, his regiment was used on scout duty, in South-western Kentucky, a section of the State then under the control of the Confederates. He was subsequently assigned to the division of Gen. T. L. Crittenden; was engaged, with his regiment, on the field of Shiloh; was at Corinth and Iuka, Mississippi; at Florence and Athens, Alabama; and, at the latter place, his regiment passed into the command of Col. Eli H. Murray, and himself promoted Brigadier-General, August 13, 1862. From Decherd, Tennessee, at the head of his brigade, he commenced the pursuit of Bragg, who was then advancing into Kentucky; at New Haven, Kentucky, he assisted in the capture of the Third Georgia Cavalry; and fell, valiantly fighting at the head of his brigade, in the battle of Perryville, October 4, 1862. This was the first engagement of impor-

tance in which he had participated after his promotion, and he was thus cut off in the beginning of a career that promised unusual brilliancy. Gen. Jackson was a man of many peculiar, marked, and admirable traits. He was distinguished for his graceful form and almost feminine beauty of countenance. He had the manners of a Chesterfield; and was one of the most knightly soldiers who ever drew a sword on the battle-field. Of his death, Col. Forney wrote: "To die such a death, and for such a cause, was the highest ambition of a man like James S. Jackson. He was the highest type of the Kentucky gentleman. To a commanding person, he added an exquisite grace and sauvity of manner, and a character that seemed to embody the purest and noblest chivalry. He was a Union man for the sake of the Union; and now, with his heart's blood, he has sealed his devotion to the flag. He leaves a multitude of friends, who will honor his courage and patriotism, and mourn his untimely and gallant end." From his earliest days, he was a politician; and, although undoubtedly possessed of great ambition to arise to eminence, his great love of justice and his warm nature led him to espouse a cause for its own merits; and his love of country led him to buckle on the sword in a cause for which he sacrificed his life. He began his political career in the ranks of the Whig party, and, passing through the Know-Nothing excitement in his State, in the final division of party ranged himself with the National Republicans. He was brave, and his warm impulses may have led him to rashness; yet he never sought personal difficulty. In 1846, he was led to fight a duel with Sam. Patterson; but this, as his affair in Mexico, terminated harmlessly. His remains were deposited in the cemetery at Hopkinsville, March 24, 1863, after having lain in a vault in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, since October 8, 1862. Gen. Jackson was married, February 22, 1847, to Miss Patty Buford, who, with their four children, survived him.

BUCKNER, JAMES MERRY, Commission Merchant, was born August 20, 1840, in Davidson County, Tennessee, near Jackson Hermitage. His father, James Buckner, was a native of Virginia, and was of English origin. He was a Baptist minister, and a gentleman of great literary talent. His mother's maiden name was Minerva Cook, a sister of Judge Cook, of Tennessee, who was Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, and a man of great culture and learning. James Merry Buckner encountered many impediments in his early pursuit of knowledge; but managed to procure a fair education, considering the scanty facilities to which he had access. The time of his youth was divided between labor on a

farm, and the devotion of as much as could be spared, to obtaining an education in the common-schools of his neighborhood. At the age of thirteen years, he took a trip to Mississippi, and remained there for a period of three years, employing his time chiefly in hunting, and prospecting through the country. Upon his return to his home, in 1856, he resumed his studies, entering Mount Juliet Academy. When sixteen years of age, he left Tennessee, at the request of a relative in Kentucky, to accept a position as clerk in a dry-goods store. He arrived in Kentucky, and commenced upon the duties of his situation, and was so faithful to the interests of his employers, that he was rewarded, from time to time, with an increased compensation. After remaining in this house for three years, as clerk, he had accumulated sufficient capital, to enable him to enter into business upon his own account; and, in 1859, he went to Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky, and established himself as a merchant. Having great business tact and enterprise, he was successful in his undertaking, and was soon rapidly advancing to prosperity. But the war coming on a short time after this propitious beginning of his career, business was paralyzed, and the community was in such a condition of disturbance incident to the great internecine conflict, as to make it impossible to carry on any regular occupation; and he was, therefore, compelled to sell out his store, and abandon business for the time being. He now directed his attention to speculation in tobacco, and all the different agricultural staples grown in his locality. In this, he met with success, becoming an extensive operator in his line; and, in the Spring of 1864, went to New York City, where he continued this business. About this time he received an offer from his former employer, to take an interest in a wholesale dry-goods house, to be established at Evansville, Indiana. He accepted this proposition, and the house was accordingly opened. He continued in the dry-goods trade until the Fall of 1867, when he went to Paducah, Kentucky, and engaged in the tobacco business. He purchased an interest in the tobacco warehouse of T. M. Hall, a well-known merchant of his town, the firm name being changed to Hall, Buckner & Co. With his characteristic energy, he set about to increase the trade of this house, and to obtain, for Paducah, the reputation of one of the leading tobacco markets of the West. After a time, another partner, Mr. T. F. Terrell, was admitted to the firm, which was thereafter known as Hall, Buckner & Terrell. Their business soon assumed large proportions, and, to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade, they erected a capacious warehouse, the largest and most complete of its kind to be found in the town. When he first became a member of this firm, the sales of the house amounted to about five or six thousand hogsheads per annum; but, since he entered the business, the sales have reached the large figure of four-

teen thousand five hundred hogsheads in a single year. He, being the youngest among the partners of the house, does the greater part of the traveling and buying, and the great success of this firm is largely due to his sound judgment and untiring energy. He shows the greatest liberality, and is active in his encouragement of every movement for improving the tobacco trade of his section. He was married, at the age of nineteen years, to Miss Elizabeth Torrian, daughter of William Torrian, of Christian County, Kentucky, and had one child by this marriage. He lost his first wife, and was again married, in 1871, to Miss Betty Murell, only child of S. F. and Mary Murell, of Paducah; and two children are the issue of this union. He is an honored member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the order of Masons, in high standing. Mr. Buckner, though yet a young man, has risen to a degree of success seldom reached by one of his years.

HALDEMAN, WALTER W., Editor, was born April 27, 1821, in Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Haldeman. His father was of Swiss origin, but both of his parents were Pennsylvanians by birth, and, early in the century, settled at Louisville, Kentucky, where he began life as clerk in a grocery. He was educated chiefly in the Maysville Academy, and had, for schoolmates, General Grant, Thomas H. Nelson, Henry W. Wadsworth, and several others, who have since become prominent in the affairs of the country. In 1840, he became book-keeper in the office of the "Louisville Journal," and was for several years intimately associated with George D. Prentice. In 1844, he became proprietor of the "Daily Dime," which he published for a few months, in the same year converting it into the "Morning Courier," which he established on a permanent foundation, in a city which has been fatal to newspaper enterprises, and continued its publication with success, making it a great source of power in the State, until the breaking out of the civil war. In September, 1861, the publication of the "Courier," in Louisville, was prohibited; but, following the fortunes of the Confederacy, the paper was soon after published at Nashville, and, after the fall of that city, at various other points within the Confederate lines. In December, 1865, he resumed the publication of the "Courier" in Louisville, again meeting with extraordinary success. In 1868, he, with Mr. Watterson, of the "Louisville Journal," conceived the bold plan of uniting the rival papers; and in one day the union was effected, and the people of Louisville astonished at the appearance of the "Courier-Journal," which has, under their management, undoubtedly taken the lead

among newspapers of the South, and is one of the most ably edited, and most spirited papers published in the United States. Shortly after the union of the "Courier" and "Journal," the old "Louisville Democrat" was also merged into the new paper. The "Courier-Journal" building is probably the finest newspaper office west of the Alleghany Mountains, the structure being finally completed in May, 1876, by the placing of the Prentice statue over the main entrance. Mr. Haldeman's life has been characterized by great perseverance, energy, and enterprise; his whole career having been marked by comprehensiveness of mind, and superior, far-reaching business ability; in manners he is extremely genial, and few men in his profession are more favorably and extensively known. He is strictly upright in all his dealings, and wholly identified with the interests of his section; is liberal and public-spirited, and Louisville has few more worthy and useful citizens. Mr. Haldeman is the oldest member of the daily press of Kentucky, and is one of the oldest and most successful newspaper men of the country.

 LAUGHTER, HON. GEORGE CLAYTON, Lawyer and Farmer, son of Judge James Slaughter, was born in 1792, near Bardstown, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His ancestors were English, and some of their descendants are still men of title and wealth in England.

Some of them emigrated to Virginia, at a very early day, and planted the family, which became prominently identified with the history of several States, and somewhat conspicuous in the affairs of the nation. His father was a Virginian, was a worthy and valuable man; in the early days of Kentucky, acquired a large land estate, and was one of the wealthy citizens of Nelson County. (See sketch of Dr. Harvey Slaughter.) George C. Slaughter studied law with Judge John Rowan, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced his profession, preferring the pleasures of literature, and not needing the emoluments of office or business. In the latter part of his life, he conducted a large farming interest, but probably never worked on the farm himself. He was a fine writer, and was ranked, by many, as the equal of George D. Prentice, as a poet. He was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, in 1837; and, at the expiration of his term, was elected to the State Senate; was re-elected for several terms, and held the position until his death, in 1848. He filled the place with great dignity, and with such satisfaction to his constituents that he was never defeated in a political race. He was an orator, and a man of fine bearing and great rectitude of character; enjoyed the highest confidence of the people of his county, and stood very

high in the legislative body of which he was long a member. He lived in celibacy, was refined and stately in his habits, and, in a very high degree, maintained the traditionally fine manners and scholarly character of his honorable old family.

 LAUGHTER, HARVEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, son of Judge James and Margaret (Gray) Slaughter, was born in 1803, on Cedar Creek, in Nelson County, not far from Bardstown, Kentucky, and is a member of one of the distinguished families of the United States and England. The ancestors of this family were followers of the fortunes of William the Conqueror, and, on account of their fidelity to his cause, were ennobled, "*Invicte fidelitatis premium*" placed on their coat-of-arms, and large estates entailed upon them. Three members of this family are noblemen in England; their chief seats are Hartfordshire, Gloucester, and Worcester, and the beautiful device, bearing the family coat-of-arms, is looked upon with considerable pleasure by Dr. Slaughter, as indicating an honorable origin, which has not been tarnished in America. Two brothers came to America, and settled in Virginia, during the early days of that colony, and from them came the English Slaughterers of Virginia and Kentucky, many of whom were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. From Culpepper, alone, there were seven officers of the Revolutionary army; and it is said that twenty-seven of their descendants participated in the first battle of Bull Run, in the late civil war, seventeen of whom were either killed or wounded. Three brothers, James, Robert, and Thomas Slaughter, emigrated from Virginia, and settled in this State, in its territorial days. Robert was a rich, influential farmer, of Nelson County, which he represented in the Legislature, in 1798 and 1799. Thomas was a merchant; settled at Russellville, and was, for several terms, State Senator, and Jackson Elector. Judge James Slaughter was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, and came to this State, with his young wife, Margaret Gray, in 1787, and settled in the unbroken forests of Beech Fork, in Nelson County, where he lived for sixty years, and raised, and finely educated, a large and respectable family, some of whom became prominent in the public service. He was one of the magistrates appointed for Nelson County, by the convention which framed the Constitution of Kentucky, in 1792; in 1795, he was elected to the Legislature, and served one term; was, for a long time, a special judge under the old system of courts, and was one of the most valuable and worthy men of his section of the State. He was a fine business man, stoically temperate and exact in his habits; was a model of thorough moral discipline, never deviating from the

path of rectitude; was practical and tolerant in his views; and, although he and his wife were both raised in the Episcopal Church, after waiting many years, and no opportunity arising for them to enjoy the privileges of their favorite Church, they united with the Baptist Church, in their neighborhood. Judge Slaughter was a cousin of Gov. Gabriel Slaughter, and, like him, displayed in his life the frank and noble simplicity of manner characteristic of their family. He died December 25, 1846, at the age of eighty-two; his wife having died September 21, 1838, aged seventy. They lived fifty-two years in marriage. Their son, Dr. Harvey Slaughter, was liberally educated, chiefly at Bardstown, once the seat of some of the finest schools of the State. He studied for his profession at Bardstown, under the celebrated Dr. Burr Harrison, and, after attending lectures in the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, began to practice medicine, in Hardin County, in 1829; was induced, during the same year, to locate in Elizabethtown, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, until failing health caused him to retire from the profession, to a great extent, in 1875. For forty-five years, he practiced medicine at Elizabethtown, and took the position of leading member of his profession in that part of Kentucky. He was the first President of the Hardin County Medical Society; and, outside of his profession, was every-where prominent in the interests of the community, serving for many years as President of the Elizabethtown Board of Trustees. He has never sought public office of any kind, and has not been a politician; yet he is a speaker of ability, and has often been forced to exercise his powers in this direction before the people. Religiously, he is Episcopalian, as have been all of his family. He owned a large farm in Nelson County, which he superintended for ten years, and now owns a farm in Hardin, to which he has devoted a great deal of attention, in a thoroughly scientific way, and especially in the direction of horticulture, being able to exhibit some as fine specimens in that line as any man in the country. In person, he is tall and slender, and of commanding and attractive presence. He is a man of fine education and decided refinement of taste and manners; is a fine writer, and is one of the most thoroughly read and accomplished men of his section. Dr. Slaughter was married, in 1832, to Miss Eliza Harrison Wood, of Hart County, a member of one of the old valuable families of that county, and a lady of uncommon culture and refinement. They have reared no children, having lost their only child in early infancy. The Wood family, of which she is a member, is nearly related to Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and father to Gen. William Henry Harrison. Mrs. Slaughter is also nearly related to Judge R.

A. Buckner, of Lexington, Kentucky, and to Gen. Thomas Wood, of Dayton, Ohio, and is first cousin to Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky. Col. James Slaughter, of Revolutionary memory, and father of Judge James Slaughter, of Kentucky, commanded a regiment at the battle of Great Bridge, said to have been the first engagement of the Revolution fought in Virginia; and his oldest son, Philip, then a boy of seventeen years, served throughout the war, finally rising to the rank of captain. Young Philip was the companion of Lieut. John Marshall (afterwards Chief-Justice), suffered with him through the dreadful Winter at Valley Forge, and fought with him at Brandywine, Germantown, and Princeton, and remained his warm friend through life. Capt. Philip Slaughter died in 1849, in his ninety-second year. Hon. George C. Slaughter, third son of Judge Slaughter, and brother of Dr. H. Slaughter, was one of the most polished and scholarly gentlemen, of the old school, in Kentucky; was long in public life; was led by his high sense of honor and gallantry, in his younger days, to fight a duel, in which he was wounded. He died in 1848, and his remains repose at "Sugar Grove," the old family homestead, in Nelson County. (See sketch of Hon. George Clayton Slaughter.) Philip Slaughter, the oldest brother of Dr. Slaughter, was a thrifty farmer; a man of considerable talent; served one term in the Kentucky Legislature, having only six votes cast against him at the polls; was extremely popular, but had great aversion to office-seeking and public life; was a man of fine social qualities, pleasing manners, and great purity of character. He died about the age of seventy.

ALLEN, COL. WILLIAM BARRET, Lawyer, Author, and Historian, son of Capt. David Allen, was born May 19, 1803, near Greensburg, in Greene County, Kentucky. His great-grand-parents came to this country from the County of Armagh, in Ireland, and settled in Virginia. His grandfather and grandmother were both Allens, and were related by blood. His grandfather resided in Albemarle County, and was a blacksmith and manufacturer of cutlery; he participated in the Revolutionary War, and was a bitter opponent of the British aggressions on the just rights of the colonies. He accumulated considerable property, and, when the war was over, started with his family to seek a home in the wilderness of Kentucky, but took sick and died on the way. The family finally came to Kentucky, in 1787, and settled in the territory then embraced in Lincoln County. They subsequently settled in Greene County, and were conspicuous in the affairs of that county, and in the Indian troubles that still, for many years after

their arrival, disturbed the country. James Allen, one of the family, and uncle of William B. Allen, was a lawyer; filled many positions of trust in his community; commanded a regiment under Gen. Hopkins, in the war of 1812, in his campaign against the Indians of Northern Illinois; afterwards commanded a brigade under Gov. Shelby, and participated in the battle of the Thames, under Gen. Desha, and was killed, by a fall from his horse, November 25, 1836. David Allen, his father, was a farmer by pursuit; had little ambition in the way of public offices, and quietly occupied himself on his farm, until the breaking out of the second war with Great Britain, when he volunteered at the call of Gov. Shelby, and commanded a company of mounted riflemen. The exposures and sufferings of the campaign were too great for his constitution, and, although he survived the war, he never recovered from its effects, from which he died, November 14, 1817, at the age of forty-three. Two years previously, his wife had died. They left six children, of whom William Barret Allen was the oldest. He received his education chiefly under Rev. John Howe, at Athens Seminary, in Greensburg; but also passed some time in the school of Dr. James Priestly, near Nashville, Tennessee. He became a fair Latin and Greek scholar, and was thoroughly versed in the natural sciences. After leaving school, he spent some time in reading history, and, after teaching a short time, began the study of the law under Samuel Brents, and, before reaching his majority, was licensed to practice. He had previously received the appointment of postmaster at Greensburg, in 1823. In 1828, he was appointed one of the justices of the peace for the State, and resigned his charge of the post-office; in 1829, he was elected to the Legislature, by a large majority, receiving all the votes of his own town except three; and served throughout his term with distinction, declining to be re-elected, devoting himself to his professional duties. In 1829, he was appointed attorney for the Bank of the Commonwealth, located at Greensburg; in 1834, was one of the editors of a political and literary paper, advocating the doctrines of the Whigs; in 1835, became clerk in the Greensburg branch of the Bank of Kentucky; from 1839 to 1857, was cashier of that institution; was appointed Master in Chancery for Greene County, in 1843; soon resigned that position; wrote and spoke against the revision of the State Constitution, in 1848 and 1849; was many years Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of State Militia, and has long been prominent among the Masons. After twenty-three years' absence from the bar, he again began the practice of the law, in 1858; in 1862, was elected County Attorney for Greene County, without opposition; was re-elected in 1866, serving two terms of eight years; in 1866, was reappointed Master Commissioner for his county, serving several years; and, in 1874, was appointed Government

storekeeper, a position which he still holds. He has been an extensive and exhaustive reader, and is one of the most scholarly and best informed men of his section of the State. His writings have been quite varied and voluminous; besides essays and numerous miscellaneous articles for the newspapers, etc., he wrote a small work on Grammar, a small work on Chronology, unpublished; his "Kentucky Officers' Guide and Legal Hand-book," and his "History of Kentucky," published; he also now has in press a small work on the doctrines of faith and life, from a Presbyterian stand-point. His "History of Kentucky" was issued in 1872; is written in a free and entertaining style, from material long in process of collection, and must take its place among the valuable works of Western history. Religiously, he is Presbyterian. In his personal, business, and social habits, he has always been a model of propriety, and reaps the good results in his advanced age, having fine vigorous health, seldom or never having been sick. He has been one of the most upright and useful men of his part of the State. Col. Allen has been three times married, February 26, 1823, to Miss Jane Pope Helm, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Hon. Charles Helm, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky; she died, leaving three children. November 1, 1836, he was married to Mrs. Huldah Wilcox, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a lady of great culture and piety; she died in 1855, leaving several children. In the following year he was married to Miss Millie N. Baker, of Columbia, Kentucky. By this marriage he has one living child.

CHRISTIAN, COL. WILLIAM, Pioneer, Farmer, and Soldier, was born about 1743, in Augusta County, Virginia; was educated at Staunton; served in command of a company; was on the frontier during Braddock's war, and was a brave and efficient officer. After peace with the Indians, he settled in Botetourt County, and became colonel of militia; was decidedly military in his tendencies; in 1774, he raised three or four hundred volunteers and marched to join Col. Lewis, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha; arrived too late to participate in the battle, but was present at Dunmore's treaty with the Indians, which followed; was a member of the General State Convention of Virginia, in 1775; in the following year was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Virginia Regiment, of which he soon after became Colonel; commanded an expedition against the Indians on the frontier; concluded a peace; resigned his commission in the regular service, and took charge of the militia as a colonel, keeping down the disturbances arising throughout the country from the infatuated and ignorant Tories, rendering great service to the cause of the colonies.

At the close of the war for independence he was, for several years, a member of the Virginia Legislature. He emigrated to Kentucky with his family in 1785, and settled in Jefferson County, where he again became active in the early Indian troubles of the country, and was distinguished for his valor, intelligence, and patriotism. In 1786, a body of Indians crossed the Ohio into Kentucky, committing depredations in his own locality. He raised a company of men and started in pursuit, overtaking the Indians twenty miles from the river. A desperate fight ensued, in which he was killed, but the Indians were totally routed or destroyed. His death was, undoubtedly, a great loss to the new country, as he had already been mentioned in connection with the office of first Governor of Kentucky, although he was no politician, and had taken little part in the debates concerning the new State. Col. Christian married a sister of Patrick Henry.

AMPBELL, REV. DUNCAN ROBERTSON, LL.D., was born August 13, 1814, in Perthshire, Scotland. His father was a farmer, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He prepared for college, and entered the University of Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his academic and theological studies with a view to entering the Christian ministry. After leaving the University, he spent some time in London as an evangelist, under the direction of the Free Church Board; was then ordained, and installed over a Presbyterian Church in Scotland, where, a question of conscience in reference to the discharge of his pastoral duties having arisen, a review of the Scriptural basis of the constitution and polity of the Presbyterian Church led him to withdraw his connection from that denomination. In 1842, he came to the United States, and settled in Richmond, Virginia, where he united with the Baptist Church, receiving immersion at the hands of Rev. Dr. Jeter. He was ordained to the ministry in the Baptist Church; soon after visited Mississippi, where he resided three years, laboring to great advantage for the Church; in the Fall of 1845, visited Kentucky, holding a series of meetings with the Baptist Churches of Frankfort and Georgetown; was called to the pastorate of the Georgetown Church, holding the position until 1849; in 1846, was elected to a vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Georgetown College, becoming, at once, an earnest and efficient worker in the cause of education; soon took rank, also, among the leading Baptist ministers of Kentucky, being assigned to a responsible position in the Board of the General Association; in 1849, was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Interpretation in the Western Baptist Theological Institute, then located at Coving-

ton, Kentucky; occupied the position three years, associated with the late Rev. Dr. Lynd; and, in 1852, was elected to the Presidency of Georgetown College, succeeding Rev. J. L. Reynolds. The College at once felt the influence of his administrative ability, the number of students increasing from year to year, and the management becoming more complete and satisfactory. At the request of the Board of Trustees, he undertook, in 1855, to raise a hundred thousand dollars for the endowment of the institution. Traveling through many counties of the State, in the Fall of 1857, he had the gratification of announcing to the Board that the sum was secured in good, collectible paper. He was Vice-President of the American Bible Union, formed for the purpose of securing correct translations of the Scripture into all languages, in the advocacy of which he made many able addresses. He was a man of strong convictions, and of unconquerable energy, usually accomplishing whatever he deemed desirable to be undertaken, and, had he not been cut down in the prime of life, would undoubtedly have placed Georgetown College beyond the reach of pecuniary embarrassment. At the breaking out of the civil war, he took a decided stand in favor of the Government, of which he had early become a naturalized citizen, but his political views were never mingled with his pulpit and other duties; most cordial relations existing between him and the Churches for which he regularly preached during the continuance of the great contest. In 1856, the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the Madison University, of New York. Dr. Campbell was married, March 9, 1847, to the eldest daughter of Henry Wingate, of Frankfort, Kentucky. He died, August 11, 1865, at Covington, Kentucky, while on his way home from New York. The remains of this good man rest in the cemetery at Frankfort, where his widow now resides.

INSLOW, WILLIAM BEVERLY, Lawyer, son of William Winslow, was born June 19, 1814, at Port William, Gallatin County (now Carrollton, Carroll County), Kentucky. His father was a lawyer by profession, and was Clerk of Gallatin Circuit Court, from 1805 until his death, in 1838. W. B. Winslow was educated at Gallatin Academy, and, from 1830 to 1838, was engaged with his father in the Circuit Clerk's office. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he was licensed to practice law, and has, since the death of his father, devoted himself with great earnestness to his profession, in which he has been very successful, for many years leading the bar of his section. From 1853 to 1864, he was President of the Carrollton branch of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, but has never had any aspirations for public or

political office, giving all his energies to his profession, in which he is yet actively engaged. He has always been a hard, persevering worker, depending more on his preparation and management of a case, than on any great oratorical efforts before a court; and his long, persevering efforts, caution, business ability, and established integrity of character, have not only given him a high position at the bar and in the community, but have accumulated for him a considerable fortune. He has several farms, and, although he has superintended their culture, and engaged in farming to some extent, he makes no pretensions in that way. In politics, he was originally a Whig, but is now associated with the Democratic party. He has long been one of the most earnest, consistent, active, and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Southern branch, and, in 1874, was a member of the General Conference. He is a man of exemplary private and social, as well as professional, habits, not only standing deservedly high in his profession, but also as one of the most safe, reliable, and valuable men of his Church and community. Mr. Winslow has been twice married; in 1836, to Olive Olds. After her death, he was again married, in 1847, to M. Jennie Woolfolk. He has nine living children. Henry M., his oldest son, is a lawyer, and is now engaged in practice with his father, at Carrollton, where they have always resided; and his second son, James T., is now preparing for the law, at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

COLES, CAPT. SAMUEL, son of Benjamin and Hannah Coles, was born June 3, 1808, at Glen Cove, Long Island, New York. His father was a farmer; came to the West at an early day, first settling near Rising Sun, Indiana, but subsequently removing to Ohio, where he remained until his death. Capt. Samuel Coles was sent to school at Rising Sun, and received an ordinary English education. After removing to Franklin, Ohio, he engaged for a time in building a part of the Ohio canal; and, in 1830, removed to Portsmouth, where, with his brother-in-law, Lemuel Moss, he superintended the construction of the terminus of that canal; and also the excavations for the present channel of the Scioto river, at its mouth. In the Summer of 1835, he became commander of the steamboat "Fairy Queen;" and afterward built the steamer "Home," and ran her on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. These were among the first steamboats built and operated on the Western rivers. He had previously engaged for some time in flat-boating on the Ohio, and was largely successful in any thing he handled. From 1837 to 1849, he was one of the owners of Moss's Mill, near Portsmouth; in 1849, he built the tannery at Spring-

ville, and was one of its owners until 1854; in that year he removed to Hanging Rock, Ohio; bought an interest in Pine Grove Furnace and Hanging Rock Coal Works, controlling the management of the coal works for ten years; in 1864, in connection with his former associates and others, purchased the Eastern division of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad; in the Winter of the same year, moved to Ashland, Kentucky; was made President of the Company, and had the general supervision of all its interests until his death. He was one of the most active, energetic, and upright business men of the country; was a man of broad and liberal spirit, opening his hand to every worthy cause; of warm and generous friendship; strong in adherence of his convictions of right, and was one of the most valuable men of his community. Religiously, he was connected with the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he was originally a Democrat; cast his last vote with that party for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860, and was subsequently identified with the Republicans. He died at his residence in Ashland, Kentucky, March 8, 1872. Capt. Coles was married, October 6, 1836, at Portsmouth, to Miss N. E. Peebles, daughter of Robert and Jane Peebles. His wife and eight children survive him. Their son, Lieutenant Thomas K. Coles, went out, at the age of sixteen, in 1861, as a private in the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry; was promoted lieutenant of his company for gallant conduct; at times served as captain; was nearly three years in the army; was in Gen. Crook's campaign in Virginia; was engaged in several hard-fought battles, and was killed, while commanding a scouting party, in a desperate conflict with some of Moseby's men, in West Virginia. He was a brave and worthy young officer. After the smoke of war had passed away, his remains were reinterred at Portsmouth, Ohio.

COMBS, HON. LESLIE, Lawyer, Soldier, and Patriot, son of Capt. Benjamin Combs and his wife, Sarah Richardson, was born November 29, 1793, in Clark County, near Boonesborough. His father was a native of Stafford County, Virginia; first came to Kentucky as early as 1775, and planted corn in what is now Clark County; returned to Virginia; served as a captain throughout the war of the Revolution; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown; returned to Kentucky in 1782, and settled near Boonesborough, in a part of the territory organized into Clark County in 1792; was a great hunter, and was conspicuous in the Indian troubles of the times. On his tombstone is the inscription, "Revolutionary Officer and Hunter of Kentucky." His mother was born near Annapolis, Maryland. Her parents never emigrated to Kentucky. He received a

classical education under Rev. John Lysle, a distinguished Presbyterian minister and teacher in the early days of Kentucky. He spent some time as deputy clerk in the office of S. H. Woodson, Clerk of the Courts of Jessamine County; and, when the second war with England began, went out as a cadet in the First Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, belonging to the command of Gen. Winchester; was selected to bear dispatches from that officer to Gen. Harrison, which duty he performed under great hardships; was attached to the command of Gen. Green Clay, ordered to the relief of Fort Meigs; volunteered to carry news of Clay's approach to Gen. Harrison; in this perilous adventure, lost nearly all the men accompanying him, narrowly escaping with his own life; subsequently, took a gallant part in the disastrous defeat of Col. Dudley, opposite Fort Meigs, May 5, 1813, and was twice wounded, taken prisoner and compelled, by the British and Indians, to run the gauntlet. After completing his education, at the close of the war, in 1816, began to read law at Lexington under Hon. Samuel Q. Richardson; in 1818, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Lexington, where he has ever since resided. In 1827, he was first elected to the Legislature; was several times re-elected; was Speaker of the House in 1846, and served his last term in that body from 1857 to 1859. He was defeated for Congress, in 1851, in a closely contested race, against John C. Breckinridge; and was Clerk of the Court of Appeals from 1860 to 1866, declining the race for re-election. In 1836, he raised a regiment for the South-western frontier, at the time of the Texas revolution. He was distinguished as an ardent Whig, and the warm personal friend of Henry Clay; was one of the Kentucky delegates, the other being Gov. Metcalfe, to the Harrisburg Convention, in 1840, and favored the nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency; delivered his first important political address in Philadelphia, on the night succeeding the nomination of Gen. Harrison; canvassed many States during that celebrated campaign, wearing, on his tour, a hunting-shirt and sash, such as Gen. Harrison had worn at the battle of Tippecanoe. At the successful close of the great contest, the Whigs of Delaware presented him a fine piece of plate, inscribed, "To Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, from a number of his Whig friends of New Castle County, Delaware, in testimony of their high regard for him as a patriot and soldier, in the North-western campaign of 1812 and 1813, whilst yet a youth; and as the able and eloquent vindicator of his old General, the Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, in the political campaign of 1840." In 1844, he was conspicuous in the contest for Henry Clay, and received from the Whigs of New York a testimonial of esteem, in the shape of a fine piece of plate, bearing the inscription, "From the Whigs of Kings County, New York, to Gen. Leslie Combs, of

Kentucky, the friend of Henry Clay, November, 1844. Si pergamina dextra, defendi possent, etiam hac defensione fuissent." During the war of the rebellion, he was distinguished as an uncompromising and determined Union man, rendering great service in his State to the cause of the National Government. For nearly sixty years, Gen. Combs has practiced law, standing among the foremost men of his profession in the State; has been largely identified with many of the leading interests of the country, and in his own community; has been a brilliant speaker; greatly devoted to his principles, defending them at all hazard; of unblemished integrity; of great benevolence of heart and disposition; graceful and courteous in manners; was an able and cautious legislator; stands very high in the admiration and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and, after an eventful and useful life of eighty-four years, is still a vigorous and active man, although retired from business. Gen. Combs was married, in 1819, to Miss Margaret Trotter, of Fayette County, and by this marriage had eleven children. After the death of this wife, he was again married, in 1849, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Brownell, daughter of Bishop Brownell, of Hartford, Connecticut. By this marriage, they have had three children.

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DONIPHAN, JUDGE JOSEPH, Lawyer and Judge, son of George Doniphan, a Virginian, was born August 19, 1823, in Augusta, Kentucky. He was educated at Augusta College, in his native town, leaving that institution, in 1839, a member of the Senior Class, without graduating. He was for some time afterwards engaged in his father's tan-yard; in the Winter of 1840, engaged in the grocery and tobacco business; was so occupied, as a clerk, until the Fall of 1842; in the following year, was engaged in the commission business in New Orleans; in the Summer of 1843, returned home, and devoted himself for some time to reading history and general literature; in the Fall of 1844, began to read law; in 1848, was admitted to the bar, and entered on the practice of his profession. In 1849, he was elected to the Legislature from Bracken County; in 1850, served as marshal in taking the census of the State; in 1852, was elected Mayor of Augusta, and re-elected in 1853 and 1854; was elected Judge of the Court of Bracken County, in 1854, serving four years; was again elected Mayor of Augusta, in 1859, and re-elected in 1860 and 1861; in 1862, became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixteenth Kentucky Federal Infantry; soon resigned; was elected Circuit Judge of the Ninth Judicial District (now the Twelfth), in August, 1862; served six years; in 1869, was again elected Mayor of Augusta, and re-elected in 1870 and 1871; was elected Chancellor of the coun-

ties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Bracken, in May, 1871, and held the position at the time of his death. He was a popular and just judge, an able lawyer, and one of the most industrious, energetic, and public-spirited, as well as one of the best men Bracken County has ever produced. He died, universally beloved and esteemed, May 2, 1873, at his residence in Augusta, Kentucky. Judge Doniphan was married, December 16, 1856, to Miss E. A. Ward, daughter of Washington Ward, of Bracken County. His widow and three children survive him.

FELAND, HON. JOHN, Lawyer, was born December 23, 1837, in Barren County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent; was long a farmer in Christian County; for ten years postmaster at Hopkinsville; and one of the substantial and valuable men of the community. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, completing his studies in Centre College, at Danville. In 1858, he began the study of the law with Col. J. F. Buckner, now Collector of Internal Revenue at Louisville. He had barely commenced practice when the war broke out, in 1861. He entered the army as Quartermaster of the Third Kentucky Union Cavalry, and remained with that regiment until the battle of Shiloh. He was then Quartermaster of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he served until 1863, when he left the army, returned home, and resumed the practice of the law at Hopkinsville. In the following year, he formed a law partnership with Gen. B. H. Bristow, which continued until Gen. Bristow's removal to Louisville, two years later. He then associated with Col. Walter Evans for nine years, and since that time has been connected with S. O. Graves, in the law practice. In 1875, he became the Republican candidate for the Legislature, and was elected over his opponent, Hon. James McKenzie. In 1876, he was Presidential Elector for the State at large, on the Republican ticket. In the Spring of 1876, he was appointed by the State Legislature, in connection with Judge Joshua F. Bullitt, of Louisville, to edit and publish the new code of practice, adopted by that body, and to take effect January 1, 1877. He is a man of sound practical ability; a good speaker; a careful, thrifty, and successful lawyer; a man of great independence of character, espousing a cause and maintaining it at all hazards; is a man of fine appearance and agreeable manners; and stands deservedly high in the community of which he is an active and useful member. Mr. Feland was married, February 12, 1863, to Miss Sallie Kennedy, daughter of the late S. W. Kennedy, of Todd County, and from this marriage they have four living children.

ALEXANDER, HON. ROBERT, second son of William Alexander and his wife, Miss Aitcheson, of Airdrie House, was born in 1767, near Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was also a native of Edinburgh, where many of his ancestors had lived, and, early in the seventeenth century, one of them had held the dignity of Lord-Provost of that city. His wife belonged to a family of considerable wealth and distinction in Lanark and Renfrew Shires, in the west of Scotland. Of their two sons and six daughters, only three were ever married, and none of them are probably now living. After the death of his first wife, he came to the United States, and was here married to Miss Laport, and from this marriage one son, Charles, and two daughters, still survive. He died, in 1817, at the age of ninety, at Woodburn, the residence of his son, in Woodford County, Kentucky. His oldest son, Sir William Alexander, by his first marriage, was a lawyer of very high standing; was elevated to the bench as one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer, and, for distinguished services, received the honor of knighthood. He lived in celibacy, and died at London, in 1842, at the age of eighty-two. Robert Alexander was educated at the University of Edinburgh; while young, went to France, where he spent several years; there met Dr. Franklin, and, for some time, acted as his private secretary; came to this country between 1785 and 1790, after his father's settlement here; and, in the Spring of 1791, bought the estate called Woodburn, in Woodford County, Kentucky, of the heirs of Gen. Hugh Mercer, who had obtained it, as a military grant, from the State of Virginia. This great estate then contained twenty-seven hundred acres of the celebrated Blue Grass land. It was afterwards reduced greatly by sales from it, but was finally increased to its present size, three thousand acres. He was a member of "The Kentucky River Company," the first company chartered in the State for the improvement of rivers, and was one of the three commissioners for the corporation in Woodford County. When the first Bank of Kentucky was chartered, in 1807, he was made its President and one of its Board of Directors. He was appointed to survey and fix the western portion of the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee, lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, and found that those who had run the eastern part of the line had made a mistake, by which Kentucky had been deprived of considerable territory. In 1795, he was elected to the State Senate; was re-elected, and served two or more terms with distinction in that body. He was one of the most thoroughly educated men of his day to be met with in the West, but was fond of a quiet life, and made little display. He was somewhat less than six feet in height, very squarely built, naturally muscular, but not fleshy, and weighed one hundred and sixty or seventy pounds.

He died at Frankfort, in February, 1841, from hurts received in a fall. Mr. Alexander was married, when about forty-seven years of age, to the daughter of Daniel Weisiger, of Frankfort, Kentucky. They had five children, three of whom are now living: Lucy, the wife of J. B. Waller, of Chicago; Alexander John (see sketch); and Mary, the wife of H. C. Deedes, of London, England. William, their son, died in childhood, and Robert Aitcheson was the late proprietor of Woodburn. (See sketch of Robert Aitcheson Alexander.)

ALEXANDER, ROBERT AITCHESON, son of Hon. Robert Alexander, and grandson of William Alexander and his wife, Miss Aitcheson, of Airdrie House, Lanarkshire, Scotland, was born October 25, 1819, in Frankfort, Kentucky. His father was born and educated in Scotland, and was one of the most intelligent, wealthy, and influential men of the famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky. (See sketch of Robert Alexander.) His mother was a daughter of Daniel Weisiger, one of the early valuable citizens of Frankfort, Kentucky. Robert Aitcheson Alexander was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, about 1844, having gone to England for that purpose in 1837. He returned to Kentucky in 1851, with a view to making it his home, and with the determination to improve the stock of this country. The estate of the Misses Aitcheson, of Airdrie House, had passed, by entail, to his uncle, Sir William Alexander, and the entire estates in Scotland fell to him, by the law of entail in that country, on the death of his uncle, in 1842. In order to hold the Airdrie estates, he retained his British citizenship, and an act was subsequently passed by the Legislature of Kentucky enabling him, as a foreigner, to hold real estate in this commonwealth. The income from that estate amounted to one hundred thousand dollars annually, and gave him great advantage over the other stock-breeders and importers of the country. He imported largely short-horns and sheep in 1853, and for several succeeding years. In 1856, he purchased Lexington, the celebrated horse, from his owner, Ten Broeck, for fifteen thousand dollars; in the following year he bought and imported Scythian, another horse, which had become famous in England; and at various times imported many fine cattle and other stock. During his life the trotting and race stock of Woodburn, his home in Woodford County, was, doubtless, the most extensive and best in the United States. Equal attention was also given by him to the breeding of fine cattle. The race-horses of Woodburn are, Asteroid, King Alphonso, Australian, and Glen Athol; Belmont, Membrino, and Harold are celebrated trotters; there are others, young

horses, whose names are known among turf-men; and all the racers, cattle, sheep, and hogs are thorough-breds. During his life the stock of Southdowns on the farm sometimes reached eleven hundred head. On this great estate an annual public sale occurs, in which all young thorough-breds, racers, etc., are sold, the sales often reaching sixty or seventy thousand dollars; the private sales annually reaching nearly the same amount. But Robert A. Alexander's work was not confined to the improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle in this country. He brought over, from Scotland, Charles Hendry, his Scotch mining superintendent, and through his means discovered, in the Green River section of Kentucky, the "black band iron stone," or ore, so well known in Scotland. In Muhlenburg County, on the Green River, he purchased about fifteen thousand acres of the rich mining lands, and spent a quarter of a million dollars in building furnaces, etc., when the breaking out of the civil war suspended all operations. This property, by his will, is now owned by his sisters and nephews, and is leased to a company of which Gen. Buell is president. Although many Kentuckians are now the rivals of the Alexanders, doubtless no man ever did so much in improving the horse and cattle stock of the United States as he. Mr. Alexander was a man of great energy and activity; about five feet eight inches in height, and slightly built, weighing not over one hundred and forty pounds. He was never married. He died December 1, 1867, at Woodburn, Woodford County, Kentucky.

ALEXANDER, ALEXANDER JOHN, only surviving son of Hon. Robert Alexander, and nephew of Sir William Alexander, of England, was born April 7, 1824, at Woodburn, his father's estate, in Woodford County, Kentucky. His mother was a daughter of Daniel Weisiger, of Frankfort, Kentucky. His father emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Woodford County, in this State, several years before Kentucky became one of the States of the Union; was for several terms member of the Legislature, and was a man of great influence and learning. (See sketch.) Alexander John Alexander went to England, in 1841, and completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards spent some time in a counting-house, to prepare himself for business, before returning to America. In the Spring of 1849, he returned to Kentucky, and, for a number of years before the death of his brother, Robert Aitcheson Alexander, lived in Chicago, where he still has property, which brings him an income of ten thousand dollars a year. At the death of his brother, the Woodburn estate, and the great Airdrie estate of Scotland, fell to him, by will. The Scotch estate had passed, by entail, to his brother, from

Sir William Alexander, and his brother had the entail broken by the enabling act of Parliament, of 1848. The mineral products of the Airdrie property have been somewhat reduced, in late years, yet the present proprietor of Woodburn has an annual income, from that source, of thirty-five or forty thousand dollars. The annual public and private sales of blooded stock doubtless average from seventy-five to a hundred and thirty thousand dollars, at Mr. Alexander's estate in Kentucky, although, probably, not so great as in the life-time of his brother. Although a breeder of racers and trotting-horses, he is not a turf-man, and no entries on the race-course are ever made by him, in person or by proxy; yet he well maintains the former fame of the Woodburn stock-farm. In 1873, at a famous sale of fine stock, in New York, he paid twenty-seven thousand dollars for the Tenth Duchess of Oneida, a calf six months old; and nineteen thousand for the Seventh Duchess of Oneida, a yearling. He recently sold to George Fox, of Cheshire, England, two head of young cattle for thirty thousand dollars. (See sketch of Robert Aitcheson Alexander for many general statements as to Woodburn stock-farm.) He is a man of culture, somewhat reserved and dignified in manners, but without the least tendency to display of any kind; is unfinchingly honorable in his dealings with men, and is noted for the great purity of his private life. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. His delicate health, and want of a more vigorous constitution, have, no doubt, prevented his appearing in public in other capacities than as one of the great stock-breeders of America. Mr. Alexander has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Lucy Humphreys, daughter of David Humphreys, of Woodford County, Kentucky. She died several years ago. His present wife was a Miss Fullerton, of Chillicothe, Ohio. He has one living child.

DUKE, BASIL C., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born March 31, 1815, near Orangeburg, Mason County, Kentucky. His parents were Dr. Alexander and Mary M. (Broome) Duke, both natives of Calvert County, Maryland. His father, Dr. Alexander Duke, came to Kentucky, and settled in Mason County in 1810, where he now resides, at the age of eighty-seven. He has practiced medicine, and carried on his farming interests in Mason County, for nearly three-quarters of a century. In the war of 1812, he was surgeon of a Maryland regiment, and, in the late civil war, was surgeon of the Fifth Alabama Confederate Regiment. He is of Scotch-English descent. Basil C. Duke received his education mainly in the private schools of Mason County; and, in 1831, went to Baltimore, and began the study

of medicine, under Professor N. R. Smith; continued his preparation for three years, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland in 1834; in the same year, located for the practice of his profession at Mayslick, Kentucky, where he has since resided, actively engaged in a large and valuable medical practice. In 1861, he entered the Confederate army, as a private in the Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under Col. John S. Williams; was soon after promoted surgeon of the regiment; was subsequently promoted Brigadier-General; in 1862, was made Medical Director of South-western Virginia, East Tennessee, and Eastern Kentucky, under the command of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, and performed the duties of this position until the close of the war, participating in the leading engagements in Virginia and Tennessee. At the close of the war, he returned to Mayslick, and resumed the practice of his profession with great skill and success, and stands in the front rank in the medical profession of the State. He was, probably, a Clay Whig, during the existence of the Whig party, and, in 1860, voted for Bell and Everett. He is now a Democrat. Religiously, he is associated with the Episcopal Church. Dr. Duke was married, November 13, 1835, to Miss L. M. Mitchell, daughter of Aaron Mitchell, and granddaughter of Sanford Mitchell, one of the early pioneers of Mason County.

PICKETT, THOMAS EDWARD, M. D., son of Thomas J. Pickett, was born January 11, 1841, at his father's residence, near Maysville, in Mason County, Kentucky. Dr. Pickett received his early education at the Maysville Seminary; studied four years at Centre College, Danville, where he graduated in 1860; for the next year or two, pursued a special course of study, under private tutors; in 1862, began the study of medicine with Dr. H. Lenox Hodge, of Philadelphia, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the same year; while a student, served as a surgical assistant in the Peninsular campaign, during the Summer of 1864; and took his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in the Spring of 1865. After spending a year in hospital and dispensary service in Philadelphia, he settled to the practice of medicine at Maysville, in his native State. While attending closely to the duties of his profession, he has taken an active interest in public affairs; has been a frequent contributor to the press; has served, successively, as City Physician, as member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and as Chairman of the Municipal Board of Health. He has, also, received honorable recognition as a student of science. In 1871, he was elected member of the Anthropological Institute of New York; in 1875, a corresponding member of the American Ethno-

logical Society; in August, 1876, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and, in the September following, was made one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Anthropological Association, which was organized at Philadelphia during the Centennial year. He was a special contributor to the Revised Edition of Collins's History of Kentucky; and, in 1875, published a scientific monograph, entitled "The Testimony of the Mounds." Dr. Pickett was married, in 1873, to Miss Abbie Gray, daughter of the late Hamilton Gray, of Maysville; and still resides in his native county, actively discharging the duties of his profession, and manifesting at all times a characteristic interest in public affairs.

MITH, HON. DABNEY HOWARD, State Auditor, was born November 24, 1821, near Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky. His father, Captain Nelson Smith, was a native of Louisa County, Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky with his father, Captain William Smith, in 1783, settling in the neighborhood of Bryant's Station, near Lexington, Fayette County. His mother's name was Sarah Kerr (Carr); she was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Captain David Kerr, the son of James Kerr, of one of the old Scotch-Presbyterian families of Virginia. His maternal grandmother was Dorothy Rodes, daughter of Clifton Rodes, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of Fayette County; and his father's mother was Mary Rodes, the sister of Clifton Rodes. From these sources have sprung some of the most distinguished existing families of Kentucky. Captain David Kerr, his grandfather, was a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, who served honorably in the war of the Revolution, and, after its close, between 1790 and 1795, came to Kentucky, and settled in Scott County. D. Howard Smith, who derives his name from both sides of his family—the Dabney belonging to the mother's, and Howard belonging to the father's, side—is commonly known, in Kentucky, as "Howard Smith." His educational training was begun under J. J. Flournoy, a teacher of distinction in that day. He afterwards entered, and remained two years at, Georgetown College, and finally finished a regular course at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Near the close of the year 1841, he began the study of the law with J. H. Daviess, an eminent lawyer, then resident in Scott County; attended lectures in the law department of Transylvania University, and graduated, in 1843, under Judges George Robertson, Thomas A. Marshall, and Aaron K. Woolley, in a class with Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr., Hon. James B. Clay, and others of scarcely less distinction. He soon after located at Georgetown, and entered actively upon the practice of his profession. In 1849, he was elected to

the Legislature by a large majority, at a time when the political sentiment of that county was strongly opposed to his own. During his service in the Legislature, which was esteemed an able one, being composed of such men as John C. Breckinridge, Presley Ewing, and James P. Metcalfe, he won enviable distinction, and proved of substantial value to the interests of the State, as well as to his constituency. In 1853, he was elected State Senator, without opposition, from the district composed of the counties of Scott and Fayette, the latter being the home of Henry Clay. He served four years in this body, adding to his reputation by faithful attention to his duties, and intelligent action in securing substantial benefits to his people. He was a prominent candidate for the Speakership, and, as shown by the journal of the Senate, of 1853-4, received the highest vote, on the first ballot, for that office. The balloting continued three days, and he would probably have been elected, but was magnanimous enough to promote harmony by withdrawing from the contest. At the expiration of his term, his health failing, he declined further public service, and retired from the active practice of his profession. Up to the opening of the civil war he was a member of the Whig party; a zealous friend to Henry Clay, with whom, being in the same district, he was often brought in familiar contact. After the death of Mr. Clay, and the rise and fall of Know-Nothingism (which he strongly opposed), he became an active advocate of the Democratic policy, to which he has since closely adhered. Although in favor of the Union, and opposed to secession, when the war actually commenced, his identification with, and affection for, the South, induced him, at once, to range himself on the side of his section. He took part with fervor in the discussion preceding actual hostilities, and, when the issue was fairly made, he raised the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry for the Confederate service, was elected its Colonel, and entered the field, serving during the war, a part of the time with the Army of Tennessee, and afterwards with the Army of West Virginia. In 1863, after having endured some of the hardships of service, and participating in a number of battles, in the brigade of Gen. Abe Buford, his regiment was transferred to the cavalry division of Gen. John H. Morgan, under whose command he realized the extreme privations and vicissitudes of the severest campaigns. He bore himself well in every attitude in which he was placed during this unfortunate contest, forced upon the country. At Greasy Creek, where the Federal troops were driven across the Cumberland river, and Southern Kentucky for the time given to Confederate control, he greatly distinguished himself and his gallant command, by intelligent, courageous, and timely action. He complied with the command of Gen. Morgan, to "drive the enemy from his position," with



Engraved by Howard Chandler Christy

Faithfully Yours
D. Howard Smith

vigor and expedition. He was then in charge of two regiments—his own, the Fifth Kentucky, and the Ninth Tennessee. The charge was a fearful and desperate one, but it proved a *coup de main*, and saved the day. On the 2d of July, 1863, he started with his command, under Morgan, on the famous raid through Indiana and Ohio, engaging heavily in the terrible contests at Green River Bridge, the details of which are too voluminous to be given in this brief sketch, but which prove it to have been one of the most desperate and bloody engagements of the whole war, taking into consideration the number of troops engaged on each side. He was also prominent in the noted fight at Lebanon Depot, which resulted in the capture of the Federal Colonel, Charles S. Hanson. The enemy was intrenched in the railroad depot, and it had to be taken by assault, Col. Smith moving in the advance, through open grass lots, and exposed to a galling fire. Col. Hanson, finding that he could not resist the Confederate approach, threw out a white flag, in token of surrender. His sword was delivered to Col. Smith in person. They had been old-time friends, and the meeting was generous and cordial; both were gentlemen, and both soldiers of the true stamp. After the surrender, an attempt was made by the soldiery—infuriated from some cause—to assassinate Col. Hanson, and his life was saved by Col. Smith, only by the exposure of his own. This incident, though one of the most fearful at the time of its occurrence, has always been held by Col. Smith as one of the most satisfactory of his life, and particularly so, as it was remembered with such gratitude by Col. Hanson, during his life. The bond of friendship between them, by this act, was cemented forever. The full details of the raid through Indiana and Ohio, and of the final capture of Morgan's command, at Buffington's Island, belong to the history of the country, and must be looked for elsewhere. The hardships of that unparalleled ride are still fresh in the memory of many survivors of Morgan's cavalry. Colonel Smith was taken to the Ohio Penitentiary, where, through the intervention of Colonel Hanson, his condition was much alleviated; and, in February, 1864, through the same kind agency, he was sent to Fortress Monroe, to report to Gen. Butler, and take measures to effect his own exchange. This he accomplished, on the 6th of March, 1864, and was returned to Richmond, Virginia, in exchange for Col. Dulaney. Meantime, Morgan had effected his remarkable escape, and they were both soon in the field, at the head of the remnants of their forces. He shared the victories of Morgan, on his last raid into Kentucky, as well as his disastrous defeat at Cynthiana. He was not with Gen. Morgan at Greenville when his death occurred, or possibly that cruel event might have been forestalled. The advance into Tennessee, at that time, was not in accordance with his judgment. By the death of Morgan, as

senior officer, Col. Smith was entitled to the command; but, with a spirit of magnanimity which has always actuated him, and a desire to do honor to a gallant and brilliant young officer who was second in command, he wrote to the Secretary of War, waiving his rank, and urging the appointment of Col. Basil Duke. This unselfish and patriotic action elicited the highest encomium from Gen. Lee, who, it is said, recommended his appointment as brigadier-general. Throughout his military career, Col. Smith was distinguished as well for his competency in managing and subsisting his command, as for his superior skill and personal courage upon the field. At the close of the contest, a paroled soldier, broken in fortune, and almost without hope, he returned to his home, and resumed the practice of his profession. He managed to earn a livelihood, and, in 1866, became a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and would, in all probability, have been nominated; but, under a conviction that the election of a Confederate at that time would be impolitic, he withdrew his name. In 1867, he was nominated almost by acclamation for Auditor of Public Accounts, and was elected by an almost unprecedented majority. In 1871, he was again elected, and this time without opposition in his party. In 1875, after a close contest with one of the most popular Democrats in the State, he was, for the third time, triumphantly elected, and is still the State Auditor of Kentucky. As a State officer, Kentucky has never had his superior. He brings to his aid, in civil duties, the same admirable traits which characterized him as a soldier, and no man has ever conducted the affairs of this arduous and responsible office with more skill and integrity, or more to the satisfaction of the people of the State. Outside of his official duties, he finds time to take an active interest in many things which relate to the general good. He is an active member of the Baptist Church, and freely gives his aid to every worthy cause. In personal appearance, Col. Smith will compare favorably with the best specimens of Kentucky manhood. He is over the medium height, well proportioned, upright in his walk, and having the bearing of a soldier and a gentleman. His manner is genial, his conversation easy, and he possesses the elements of popularity and dignity in fine balance. He is justly recognized as one of Kentucky's first and most substantial men. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Josephine Lemon, daughter of Capt. Joseph I. Lemon, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a prominent gentleman and farmer of Scott County. His wife is a handsome and highly accomplished lady, a thorough gentlewoman, a devout Christian, an amiable and excellent mother. They have reared and educated a number of children, ornaments to society now, and giving promise of future worth and usefulness. Col. Smith, being little past the prime of life, and vigorous as in earlier manhood, bids fair to continue his useful career for many years.

BUCHANAN, DR. JOSEPH, Physician, Author, and Editor, was born August 24, 1785, in Washington County, Virginia. He spent his boyhood in Tennessee, where he astonished a grammar-school by mastering the Latin language in nine months; came to Lexington in 1804; in 1805, finished his education at Transylvania University; studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Brown, in Lexington; located at Fort Gibson, on the Mississippi, in 1807, to practice medicine, for the purpose of obtaining means to complete his education, and, while there, wrote a volume on fevers, which, although never published, gave him considerable notoriety; went to Philadelphia, to attend lectures, but was too poor to graduate; returned to Lexington, afoot, in twenty-seven days; continued his medical studies, and resumed the practice of his profession; in 1809, became Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in Transylvania Medical School; abandoned the medical profession; went East and studied the Pestalozzian system of education, and returned to Kentucky, where he taught that system for many years. In 1812, he published his work, the "Philosophy of Human Nature;" in 1817, studied law, but never practiced; assisted in editing the Lexington "Reporter," also the "Palladium," at Frankfort; and the "Western Spy and Literary Cadet;" and, in 1826, founded the "Focus," at Louisville, which he edited until his death, in 1829. At the time of entering Transylvania University he was delicate and diffident; and is said to have passed for a simpleton, until he detected and offered to demonstrate an error in his text-book, which brought him in contact with the mathematical professor; and, during the vacation, he published a mathematical work of a few pages, demonstrating the sufficiency of gravity, and pointing out some defects in the speculations of Sir Isaac Newton. He invented a capillary steam-engine, with spiral tubes for boilers; and, in 1825, made a steam land-carriage, which ran over the streets of Louisville; and discovered, as he thought, a new motive principle, derived from combustion, without water or steam.

CRADDOCK, HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Lawyer, was born June 7, 1814, in Hart County, Kentucky. He is the oldest son of Jesse Craddock, who died in Munfordville, in that county, on the 28th of February, 1847. Jesse Craddock was born in South Carolina, December 25, 1794, and was brought to Kentucky by his parents about the year 1796, and raised in the county of Hart, at a time when there were scarcely any opportunities of receiving an education in that region of country. The early portion of his life was spent in hunting the deer and other wild game, which at that time were found in great

abundance in that section of the State. In the war of 1812, he joined the army, and served two campaigns, one under McArthur, and the other under Hopkins. In the year 1813, after his return from his first term of service in the army, he was married to Miss Drusilla Earles, who was also born in South Carolina, and came to Kentucky when she was quite young. After three children had been born of this marriage, Jesse Craddock came to the conclusion to move to Munfordville, the county-seat of the county in which he was residing, and study law, with the view of practicing it as a profession. With scarcely any education, not being able to read a single page of Blackstone correctly, with a growing and helpless family upon his hands, poor in fortune, and unaided by family or influential friends, he attacked the science of law, with the firm determination of mastering it, which he did with great rapidity, and within a few years became the peer at the bar, both in pleading and debate, of his contemporaries, Ben. Hardin, Richard A. Buckner, John Calhoun, J. R. Underwood, S. T. Logan, Cyrus Walker, and many others, who have honored the bench and the bar of Kentucky. He was endowed with extraordinary natural ability; was forcible, logical, and effective in debate. Although he took a deep interest in the current political questions of his time, and was a Whig, and co-operated with the Whig party, an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, yet he seldom engaged actively in political canvasses, attending closely to the practice of his profession, in order to support and educate a large and growing family. He represented his county in the Lower House of the Legislature in the year 1828, where he gave earnest and efficient support to the system of common-schools, which was then, in Kentucky, in its infancy. In 1840, having previously removed to Elizabethtown, in Hardin County, he was elected to the State Senate, for a term of four years, but did not serve more than two years of his term. The great-grandfather and great-grandmother of G. W. Craddock came to this country from Wales, at a very early period, and settled in Virginia. His grandfather left home when quite a boy, not more than thirteen years of age, and, with a party of movers, went to the State of Georgia, where he grew up to manhood, principally in a fort. After attaining to sufficient age, he was employed as a scout, and kept a watch upon the movements of the Indians, so as to be able to give the settlers notice of the approach of parties of them upon their expeditions of plunder and murder. He was thus employed for a period of about seven years. He afterward moved to South Carolina, and thence to Kentucky, where he died at a very advanced age. The name was originally known and spelled, as is claimed, *Caraddock*. G. W. Craddock, under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, there being but few facilities for obtaining an education at the time when he grew up, at the age of sixteen was appointed

Deputy Clerk of both the County and Circuit Courts of Hart County, which position he held for about four years. While thus engaged as deputy clerk, he availed himself of the time not necessarily required in discharging the duties of his position in the improvement of his knowledge of the ordinary branches taught in the country schools of that day. His preceptor, George T. Wood, who was the clerk of the two courts, was eminently qualified for the position he held; was methodical and careful in business, and kind to the young men employed in his offices who showed any disposition to improve, and become useful citizens. During his term as deputy clerk, young Craddock commenced reading law, taking up first the old works upon the English common law; and, by a careful study of these, he, in the course of time, became familiar with the elementary principles and the reasons of the law. These studies he pursued with but little aid from his father, who was constantly occupied with the practice upon the circuit. He received his license to practice law in the year 1835, and, in 1840, was elected to represent his county in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and was re-elected, in 1841, serving two years with his father, who, at the same time, was a member of the Senate. He was elected as a Whig, although his county was strongly Democratic. At the close of the session of the General Assembly, in the month of May, 1842, he settled in the city of Frankfort, and entered into a partnership, in the practice of law, with the Hon. James Harlan, which continued for several years. He applied himself assiduously to the practice and study of his profession. His ability as a lawyer is recognized and acknowledged throughout the State. Upon his removal to Frankfort, he ceased to take an active part in politics, although he co-operated with the Whig party, and; while especially was he an admirer and ardent supporter of Henry Clay, it was rare, however, that he engaged in public discussions of the political issues which divided the Whig and Democratic parties. In regard to one question which entered largely into the discussions of that period, he was antislavery in his views, but, at the same time, was a resolute opponent of what was known, at that time, as the Abolition party. He was in favor of the adoption, in Kentucky, of a system of gradual emancipation, but maintained that the question was one which the people of Kentucky alone had the right to decide, so far as Kentucky was concerned; and that the Federal Government, and the citizens of other States, had no right to interfere. When the war between the States was being discussed, he was in favor of compromise, believing that almost any thing was better than civil war. Opposed to secession, he was equally opposed to coercion. He was in favor of the Union by maintaining the bond of the Union—the Constitution. He united himself with the Democratic party, as the only organized

party in the country sustaining the reserved rights of the States. During the civil war, every Democratic newspaper published in the State of Kentucky had been suppressed, and the party itself had been disbanded. In this condition of affairs he, with S. I. M. Major, former proprietor and editor, revived the "Kentucky Yeoman," a newspaper which had been suppressed by military order, and boldly struck out to infuse life once more into the inanimated Democratic party of the State. Under the circumstances, it was a bold and hazardous undertaking. But, after a laborious and persistent effort, others joining them, they succeeded in securing a convention of Democrats at Louisville, on the 1st of May, 1866, at which a candidate for the clerkship of the Court of Appeals was nominated, and afterwards elected by the people. During the years of 1865, '66, '67, and '68, he made many speeches, in different portions of the State, in favor of the restoration of the constitutional right of the people, and the reserved right of the State. His speeches had a powerful influence upon the people, and contributed largely to the formation and consolidation of the Democratic party, which has controlled the policy of the State for the last ten years. In one of his speeches, made in the month of March, 1867, he said: "By common consent, it seems to be conceded that the Democratic party is the only political organization which is capable of grappling with the revolutionary vandals now in the possession of the legislative branch of the government. The eyes of the nation are fixed upon it, and, as that noble old party steps out upon the arena, an athlete bold, armed with the Constitution, and bearing in its front the flag of the country, with not a missing star, and upon which may be distinctly seen the motto, written in letters of light, '*E Pluribus Unum*,' the heart of every patriot throbs with joy, and hope lights up the countenance of the desponding. The sheen of its escutcheon is undimmed by time. Emblazoned upon its disc may be seen the names of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and a host of the illustrious dead—names familiar in the chronicle of the nation's glory and prosperity." Its traditions come down from the fathers who made the Constitution, and afterwards put it into operation, and administered the government with glorious success. It enters the list now to save that Constitution from destruction, and to redeem the inheritance of the people." In 1867 or 1868, he accepted the chairmanship of the State Democratic Central Committee, which position he continued to hold until very recently. With the aid of his Committee, the affairs of the party were managed with great skill, avoiding extreme views growing out of questions connected with the civil war, recognizing the legitimate results of the war, allaying the ill feelings and hostilities among the people, and building up and consolidating the party upon broad Democratic principles and theories.

In 1868, he was a Democratic Elector. He was Secretary of State during the greater part of Gov. Leslie's term of office. In 1873, he was appointed upon the Commission to revise the Statutes and Codes of Practice of the State, and acted as umpire of the Commission. In 1875, he was elected as Representative of the county of Franklin, in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, which office he now holds. He has, on several occasions, been voted for, in the State Democratic Conventions, as a suitable nominee of the party for the office of Governor, although not a candidate, or seeking the office. On the twenty-second day of April, 1835, he was married to Miss Mary T. Murray, daughter of James Murray, of Munfordville, Kentucky. She died on the sixteenth day of August, 1839, leaving one child, Charles F. Craddock, who is a lawyer, now living in San Francisco, California. On the fourteenth day of January, 1841, he was again married, in Frankfort, to Miss Harriet W. Theobald, daughter of William Theobald. By this marriage he has five living children. As a lawyer and politician, Mr. Craddock is now one of the most advanced men in the State. A long experience at the Frankfort bar, and in the Court of Appeals, where success is only achieved through ability, has given him professional prominence, and fitted him eminently for the conduct of the many important causes in which he is employed. While thoroughly imbued with all the great elements underlying the common law, he has given much of his life to a right understanding of the theory of republican government, and an ardent study of the true principles upon which it is founded. His opinions, whether professional or political, are held in respect by all parties, and he is accorded the credit of being earnest and honest, as well as of being a man of superior ability. As a public speaker, he belongs strictly to the old school. In oration, he opens with a slow and rather tiresome manner, but every word carries force, and every sentence conveys an idea. He reasons clearly and rapidly, and altogether carries great weight before an audience. In debate, he is one of the strongest speakers in the Commonwealth, ready and brilliant, leaving no openings in his own armor, and finding the weak points in that of his opponent. As a general thing, his public utterances are characterized by solid and dignified argument; yet he has an acute appreciation of humor, and, when occasion admits, can employ it with telling effect. In physique, he is a man of fine appearance, about six feet tall, well proportioned, indicating much vigor in his earlier life; his features are decisively cut, altogether having an admirable appearance. Holding the respect and confidence of his neighbors and associates, he is not jealous or envious of any man's political success, but keeps the even tenor of his way, every-where displaying the true traits of the gentleman. He has no enemies, and is no man's enemy. His disposition is amiable and forgiving,

though he sometimes gives way to a momentary passion. He is always ready to amend the wrong which he does, and readier to forget the wrong done him. Altogether, George W. Craddock is a man of great strength of character, and would do honor to any position in the gift of his State.

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FLOYD, JOHN, was born in 1750, in Virginia, and was the son of William Floyd, and his wife, Abadiah Davis. His parents emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Jefferson County, at an early day. Three of his brothers, and two of his brothers-in-law, were killed by the Indians; in 1774, he assisted, under Colonel William Preston, in surveying Kentucky, making his first surveys on the Ohio river, in what is now Lewis County; was recalled by Governor Dunmore during the same year, and in the following Spring returned to Kentucky, and engaged in surveying through the central part of the Territory; in May of that year was a delegate from Stanford, then Saint Asaph, to the convention at Boonesborough which organized the government of Transylvania; subsequently united his fortunes with, and became the principal surveyor of, Henderson & Company; in the following year, accompanied Daniel Boone for the rescue of his daughter Jemima, and Elizabeth and Fannie Calloway, from the Indians; in this year he returned to Virginia, became commander of a privateer, and, while engaged in the destruction of British shipping, was captured and imprisoned at Dartmouth, England; escaped by the assistance of the jailor's wife, crossed the channel to France, and was furnished means to return to America by Dr. Franklin; for many years was one of the foremost in all plans organized for the development of the country; was widely known and feared by the Indians; accompanied General Clark on several military expeditions; was offered a title and a considerable sum of money, by the British commander at Detroit, to join the fortunes of England, and lead the Indians against the frontier settlements; spurned the bribe; in 1779, built a station on Beargrass, Jefferson County, called Floyd's Station; in 1781, led a small company of men to the assistance of Boone's Station, near Shelbyville; but was led into an ambuscade, and half his men killed by a body of savages, April 12, 1783; while riding in the company of his brother Charles, some distance from his station, they were fired upon by the Indians, and he was mortally wounded. Colonel Floyd was a man of most attractive personal appearance, agreeable and impressive in manners, and was one of the most intelligent, enterprising, and brave of the early settlers of Kentucky. Before reaching his twentieth year he was married to Miss Burwell, of Chesterfield County, Virginia. She died within a year, and he was subsequently married to Jane Bu-

chanan, granddaughter of Colonel James Patton, one of the pioneer settlers of the valley of Virginia. Several of his children survived him; and his son John, who was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, served many years in the Legislature of Virginia; was twelve years in Congress, and, from 1829 to 1834, was Governor of Virginia.

MCGARVEY, REV. JOHN WILLIAM, Professor of Sacred History in the College of the Bible, in Kentucky University, was born March 1, 1829, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. His father, John McGarvey, came from Dublin, Ireland, when a youth, and settled in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he followed mercantile pursuits, and died in 1833. His mother was Sallie A. Thompson, a native of Scott County, Kentucky. His father died when he was four years old, and his mother, marrying again, in 1839, removed to Tazewell County, Illinois, where he received a thorough preparatory education, and entered Bethany College, Virginia, in 1847, and graduated in 1850. After graduation, he went to Missouri, and engaged in teaching; and, in September, 1851, was ordained to preach; was settled with the Church at Dover, Missouri, in 1853, and labored with that and other Churches until the Spring of 1862, when he was called to preach for the Church at Lexington, Kentucky, until the duties of his position in the college, to which he had been elected in 1865, compelled him to resign in 1867. In 1869, in connection with M. E. Lard, Robert Graham, L. B. Wilkes, and W. H. Hopson, he established the "Apostolic Times," a weekly religious newspaper, of which he continued to be an editor until the close of the year 1875. He is one of the most scholarly and able writers of his Church, and, in 1863, published his "Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles," with a revised version of the text, which has passed through several editions; and, in 1874, published his "Commentary on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark," which has been most favorably received throughout the country. In 1870, he was induced to assume pastoral charge of the Broadway Church, in Lexington, and still continues in that relation. He is a man of great strength and clearness of mind; seldom displays the least confusion in his ideas; is physically and mentally able to endure any amount of hard labor; is exceedingly cool and self-possessed, and is one of the most skillful debaters, and one of the most able and attractive preachers, in the Disciples' Church. He takes an active interest in the schools and public affairs, and in all social matters looking to the welfare of Lexington; and is not only one of the first men of his Church, but is also one of the most earnest, broad, liberal-spirited, and valuable members of the community in which he has so long lived. Mr.

McGarvey was married, in 1853, to Miss Mary Otway F. Hix, of Howard County, Missouri; and, of their eight children, seven are still living.

GALE, ROBERT HARDIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born January 25, 1828, in Owen County, Kentucky. His father was a physician and surgeon for many years in that county, and enjoyed a wide-spread reputation, having performed some original and successful operations in surgery. He is of Scotch-English origin. He attended school in his native county for a number of years, and finished his education at Transylvania University, at Lexington. He studied medicine with his father; went to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848, and subsequently graduated with great credit, receiving his degree in medicine. He soon after commenced the practice of medicine at Covington, Kentucky; was appointed on the Medical Staff of the Commercial Hospital, of Cincinnati; after one year's service in that capacity, returned, through the solicitation of his friends, to his native county; practiced with great success for several years; was twice elected Probate Judge before he had reached his twenty-fifth year; became candidate for the Legislature in 1859, and was elected, by an opposition of seven votes, in a voting population of twenty-four hundred. He served in that body on several important committees, and took an active part in its work during the troublesome times prior to the initiation of the civil war. From the first, he took a decided stand for the South, and was a prominent member of the Democratic Convention, which met at Charleston, and afterward at Baltimore, in 1860. When the war came on, he entered the Confederate service, as surgeon of Col. D. Howard Smith's regiment, remaining on active duty until failing health compelled him to return home. In 1873, at the solicitation of Gen. Eccles, President of Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, he accepted the position as agent and surgeon for that company; in 1874, he received a similar appointment under the Louisville, Paducah, and South-western Railroad, still holding both positions. In 1876, he was elected as Secretary of the American Mutual Benefit Association of Physicians, whose offices are located at Louisville; became member of the State Medical Society in 1873; was delegate from it to the American Medical Association, which met at St. Louis in that year; at that meeting, was made one of the Judicial Council on the Code of Ethics for the profession; and, serving the short term, was re-elected the following year at Detroit, and now serves in that connection. In May, 1874, he was elected surgeon on the Visiting Staff of the Louisville City Hospital; has been annually re-

elected, and, in 1876, was made President of the Board of Medical Officers of that institution. He was the first physician in Owen County to give ice-water in fever, where the patient had previously been on mercurial treatment; has been particularly successful in numerous cases of lithotomy; is quick in his conceptions, and bold and vigorous in carrying them out, and, as such, stands as a pioneer in some of the most successful surgical operations. He is a writer of force; is a man of strong convictions—considers his position and maintains it; is a man of fine personal appearance, easy and winning in his manners; stands deservedly high in the community, and is one of those characters who would take a place in the front rank of any profession. Dr. Gale was married, December 31, 1846, to Miss M. C. Green, and has had eight children, three of whom are now living.

ODGE, GEN. GEORGE BAIRD, Lawyer and Soldier, was born April 8, 1828, in Fleming County, Kentucky. His father, William Hodge, was a native of Mason County, followed agricultural pursuits, lived for many years in Fleming County, and died in Mason, in 1862. His mother was Sarah Baird, daughter of Absalom Baird, an officer in the Revolutionary army, for some time Inspector of the forts of Western Pennsylvania, and grandfather of the present Gen. Absalom Baird, of the United States army. Gen. Hodge received a fine education at the Maysville Seminary, and the Naval Academy, at Annapolis. He was midshipman, and acting lieutenant in the Navy for nearly six years; was aid to Commodore David Connor at the siege of Vera Cruz; made several voyages around the world; resigned in 1851; in 1853, at the age of twenty-five, made a remarkable race for Congress, as the Whig candidate, against Hon. R. H. Stanton, a most popular Democrat, of Marysville; was unsuccessful, but greatly reduced the usual majority; studied law; was admitted to the bar; soon afterward located at Newport, where he was married to Miss Katura Tibbatts, daughter of Col. John W. Tibbatts, and granddaughter of Gen. James Taylor; was elected to the Legislature in 1859, and was Chairman of the Committee of Federal Relations, and was candidate for Elector for the State at large, on the Breckinridge ticket, in 1860. He left Kentucky in September, 1861, with John C. Breckinridge and William Preston, and entered the Southern army, as a private, under Gen. Buckner; was elected member of the "Executive Council" of the Confederate Provisional Government of Kentucky, assembled for the first time in December, 1861, at Bowling Green, within the lines of the Confederate army; resigned, and was chosen to represent Kentucky in the Confederate Provisional Congress; was afterward elected and served in the

first permanent Confederate Congress, at Richmond; while not at the Confederate seat of government, was actively engaged in the field; was made Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General in Breckinridge's division; was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, and was promoted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct on that field; was promoted Colonel, in 1864; served for a time as Inspector-General; was made Brigadier-General in the same year; participated in the battle of Chickamauga; and subsequently commanded the district of East Louisiana and Mississippi, until the close of the war; soon after which he resumed his law practice at Newport. In 1772, he was elected Presidential Elector for the State at large, on the Greeley ticket, and was President of the Electoral College. In 1873, he was elected State Senator, term expiring in 1877. General Hodge is a fine writer, a forcible and polished speaker, an able lawyer, a man of great natural dignity of character; could not, in any ordinary sense, be termed a politician, and is a man of magnificent and attractive personal appearance.

CONDIT, REV. JOHN HOWELL, Presbyterian Clergyman, was born September 15, 1806, in Hanover, New Jersey. His father was a Presbyterian minister, his only sister married a minister, and three of his four brothers were active ministers of the Gospel. Thus, belonging to a family of clergymen, he was trained from infancy in the religion of his ancestors, and, at the age of eighteen, began his preparation for the Gospel ministry. He commenced his literary course at Woodbridge Academy, and graduated at Princeton College, 1831. He graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary, in 1835, and was licensed to preach. In that year, he started, with his wife, to seek a home in the West, designing, first, to visit Terre Haute, Indiana, where his only brother, engaged in secular business, resided. On their way down the Ohio, they stopped off the boat to spend the Sabbath at Bethesda Church, now Ashland, Kentucky. He preached on the Sabbath, and was invited to become the pastor of that Church. He remained there over four years, dividing his labors between that and the Greenup Union, twenty miles below. This labor proved to be too great for his physical strength, and, together with the weakness of the Church at that time, he was compelled to seek another field. In April, 1840, he accepted the pastorship of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, Mason County, and that became the field of his life-work. He remained in charge of the Church at Washington until June, 1868. When the difficulties that unhappily and unfortunately divided the Church in Kentucky began, though greatly troubled by the strife, and foreseeing the final result, he firmly took his stand with

the Old Assembly. Exceedingly sensitive, and greatly attached to his people, he could not engage in conflict with them, and seeing his official acts misconstrued, and his ministerial rights invaded, he at last gave up his charge and retired. This dissolution of his long pastoral relation seemed to break all the bonds that bound him to the earth. He sought the home of his son, at Ashland, and there, surrounded by the early friends of his ministry, died August 1, 1869. While the fervency of life yet remained, he called his friends to his side, and said: "I give this as my dying testimony, that Christ is a precious Savior, and I subscribe to the declaration of the apostle, 'It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.'" And at his grave, in the cemetery at Ashland, they erected a neat monument, and wrote on it, that it was a "token of affection, and a tribute to his worth, by his many friends and the people of his early charge." This was the end of the earthly perfections of one of the most useful, earnest, and pure-spirited ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Condit was married, September 30, 1835, to Miss Louisa Cutter. His widow and one child survive him. His son, the Rev. William C. Condit, is now pastor of the Church at Ashland, over which his father spent the first four years of his ministerial life.

CAMERON, REV. ARCHIBALD, Presbyterian Clergyman, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, in 1770 or 1771; was brought by his parents, John and Janet (McDonald) Cameron, to America, when very young; remained in Pennsylvania until 1781; in that year, settled in Nelson County, Kentucky, at the foot of what is now called "Cameron's Knob;" learned Latin and Greek with his brother; attended Dr. Priestly's school at Bardstown, where he was reputed as the brightest scholar, although a classmate of John Rowan, Felix Grundy, and John Pope; afterwards attended Transylvania Seminary, and became an accomplished scholar; joined the Presbyterian Church at the age of nineteen; studied for the ministry under Rev. David Rice; was licensed by Transylvania Presbytery in 1795; preached in Shelby, Nelson, and Jefferson Counties; planted most of the Churches, and established Presbyterianism in those counties; was, for over forty years, pastor of many of those Churches; was one of the most worthy, able, eloquent, and useful preachers of his day; was the author of many works, widely read in the Church; among the most notable of these, are, "The Monitor," "The Faithful Steward," "An Appeal to the Scriptures," "A Defense of the Doctrines of Grace," and quite a number of pamphlets, addresses, etc. He died, as he had lived, a Christian, full of faith and piety, in 1836.

HACKLEFORD, JOHN, M. D., oldest son of James and Elizabeth Shackelford, was born March 8, 1801, in Mason County, Kentucky. His father was of English ancestry, and was a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, where some of his family had long been settled; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; followed agricultural pursuits; settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky, about 1790; a few years subsequently settled in Mason County, where he lived till his death, in 1825. His mother was also a native of Virginia, and daughter of Charles Clarke, a prominent English Virginian. Dr. Shackelford was educated in the private schools of Mason County, and, at the age of eighteen, began reading medicine under the supervision of Dr. John F. Henry, at Washington. He continued his medical studies with Dr. Basil Duke, another of the early leading physicians of Mason County; also, attended lectures at Transylvania University, and, after a thorough preparation of five years' duration, graduated in medicine, at that institution, in the Spring of 1824, and soon after entered upon the practice of his profession at Maysville, where he has since resided. He has now practiced medicine in his native county for over half a century; has established a large and lucrative practice, and is one of the most accomplished and dignified members of his profession who has ever flourished in North-eastern Kentucky. Although holding his residence at Maysville, unbroken, through such a long professional career, his medical practice has extended over a large surrounding territory, has been exceptionally successful, and brought him an enviable and wide-spread reputation. He has been, for a number of years, examining surgeon for the Government; has always been prominent in matters pertaining to his profession, and is one of the oldest and most influential physicians in his part of the State. He has always taken great interest in public affairs, especially those pertaining to the welfare of his own community; has always been a friend and patron of universal education, and has been, for a number of years, a curator of Kentucky University. He has been, for many years, a professor of religion, and an active member of the Christian Church. In politics, Dr. Shackelford was originally a Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay; he is now a Republican, first becoming identified with that party in 1864, at the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. During the war of the rebellion, he was a staunch Union man, a most zealous supporter of the Emancipation Proclamation. He was married, December 26, 1833, to Ann, daughter of James Chambers, of Mason County. They have five sons: John Shackelford, Jr., a minister of the Gospel, and Professor in Kentucky University; Dr. James Shackelford, one of the leading physicians of Maysville, and now State Senator, being elected in 1877, after a most exciting contest;

Charles Shackelford, a lawyer in Bloomington, Illinois; William C. Shackelford, a druggist in Maysville; Sprigg Shackelford, a lawyer. Dr. John Shackelford, the subject of this sketch, is six feet four inches in height, erect and soldierly in carriage, of dignified and princely presence; and is accounted by his fellow-citizens as a man of the heroic type, the impersonation of every manly virtue. It may be said of him, as was said by an Irish Presbyterian, when, being asked what he thought of Oliver Cromwell, he replied: "God gave him stern work to do, and he did it." Yet, with all his will and courage, he has ever been, especially in his latter years, most gentle and considerate in his treatment of the ignorant and wretched of earth, and particularly noted for a most sincere and pleasing courtesy of manner. He is now in his seventy-seventh year, and presents to every thoughtful eye a fine living picture of a venerable and honorable old age.

BURGE, RICHARDSON, Merchant, was born January 4, 1810, in Prince George County, Virginia. He acquired a common English education, while laboring on the farm till his nineteenth year, when he started with a small capital as a country merchant. By great industry and economy, he was soon enabled to remove to Petersburg, Virginia, where his fine business habits and ability gave him remarkable success. In 1839, he settled in Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in the tobacco trade, which he has since pursued. In 1849, an insurance company was organized by the tobacco dealers of that city, and he was made its President. He was for a long time President of the People's Insurance Company of Louisville, and is now Vice-President of the Falls City Tobacco Bank. Since 1870, his only son, Albert W. Burge, has been associated with him in the management of his extensive business, exporting most of their tobacco to Europe. In 1855, he bought the site of Old Fort Nelson, upon which he erected a spacious mansion, in which he still resides. Mr. Burge is, strictly speaking, a self-made man, and has been one of the most remarkably successful merchants of the country. Although devoting his attention chiefly to his own business interests, he has yet taken opportunity to make himself felt as one of the most useful, enterprising, and valuable citizens of Louisville; contributing with his ample fortune to the growth and beauty of his adopted city, having erected many of the largest and most elegant of its business houses; and, in various ways, has been greatly beneficial to the general welfare of the community. Mainly in connection with his large business interests, he has traveled over the United States, and the greater part of Europe, acquainting himself with the business customs of different parts of the world, and is doubtless one of

the most thoroughly informed and intelligent business men of the country. Of late years, he has added the wholesale and retail carpet trade to his other business, desiring more scope for his activities. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, but has never taken a great interest in politics. He has been scrupulously upright; is distinguished for his support of every good cause; is a man of admirable habits; is courteous and dignified in manners; and his excellent qualities place him in high estimation among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Burge has been three times married: in 1836, to Miss Ann Aldridge, of Virginia; in 1847, to Miss Louisa Applegate, daughter of Elisha Applegate, of Louisville; and, after her death, to Mrs. Mary Beatty, in 1868. Six of his children are still living.

HARROD, JAMES, Pioneer and Hunter. Nothing is now known of the time and place of the birth of this remarkable old backwoodsman and Indian fighter, who has had assigned to him the honor of building the first *log cabin* in Kentucky. He was uneducated in letters, not even being able to read and write. But this does not appear at all strange, considering the times in which he lived. At this day, almost every community throughout the land presents an instance of the kind; and the large centers of commerce and so-called civilization teem with men and women who can not read or write. James Harrod was not an ignorant man, evidently possessing fine natural abilities, and being especially endowed with those faculties which adapted him to circumstances, and made his name honorable in pioneer annals. As early as 1774, he first appeared at the site of the present town of Harrodsburg, which bears his name. From that time, he was intimately associated with the early affairs of the settlements. He was well acquainted with the habits of the Indians, and was one of the most skillful leaders in the warfare long waged with that people. His associates conferred upon him the title of colonel—well deserved distinction, no doubt, but less appreciated by the old hunter than the foundationless titles so agreeable to gentlemen of the present day. But his habits as a leader, and his successful conduct of many engagements with the Indians, made the distinction a neat and fitting testimonial of respect from his companions. He was expert in the use of his gun, and was ever ready with it to defend his country and friends. He was frugal in his habits, of simple manners; was independent in his sentiments; was tall, athletic, and commanding in person; of mild voice; free from a sense of danger; and just and honorable in his life. His name will ever be pointed to with respect in the history of Kentucky. His fondness for

hunting, delight in solitude, and disposition to be free from social restraint, led him on excursions to remote and unsettled parts of the country. From one of these he never returned. Nothing is known as to the manner of his death. He left a wife and daughter, and with them a considerable landed estate.

MILLER, WILLIAM CHESNE, Lawyer, was born January 26, 1840, in Madison County, Kentucky, and was the oldest child of William M. and Mary J. Miller, both natives of the same county. His great-grandfather, John Miller, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown; came from Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1784, and settled in what is now Madison County, Kentucky; built the first house ever erected in Richmond, 1785; was prominently identified with the early history and growth of that part of the State; was one of the first three delegates elected from Kentucky to the Virginia Legislature; he died September 8, 1808. His mother was the daughter of Robert C. Patterson, a Virginian by birth, and a farmer of Madison County. He was educated at Transylvania University, Kentucky University, and Columbia University, Missouri. In 1862, he entered the Confederate army, and served in Kentucky and Tennessee, as a private in Morgan's Kentucky Confederate Cavalry; was taken prisoner in 1863, and confined for a number of months in Cincinnati and at Camp Chase. In 1864, he entered the Cambridge Law School, in Massachusetts; graduated in the following year; soon after, entered upon the practice of his profession at Richmond; was elected Police Judge of Richmond, in 1868; was elected County Attorney for Madison County, in 1870; served four years; and, in 1874, was elected County Judge. Mr. Miller is a Democrat in politics. He was married, November 28, 1867, to Miss Susie White, a native of Madison County, and daughter of R. X. White, of Richmond.

BURNETT, HON. HENRY CORNELIUS, Lawyer, was born November 25, 1825, in Essex County, Virginia, and died of cholera, September 28, 1866, near Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He was brought to this State when quite young by his father, Dr. Isaac Burnett, who was a prominent physician of his day; and who became quite a politician; was elected to the Legislature, to represent Trigg County, in 1833; was afterwards twice elected to the same branch of that body; was in the State Senate from 1836 to 1843, and made several brilliant unsuccessful

racers for Congress. His mother was a Miss Garnett, a member of the family of that name, long resident in Virginia. Henry C. Burnett studied law under C. D. Bradley, and, after being admitted to the bar, was elected Circuit Clerk; at the age of twenty-five, was a candidate for Congress against Linn Boyd; was elected to Congress, in 1854, continuing to represent his district until 1861; at the last election, succeeding in the race as the candidate of the Secessionists; soon after made a speech in Congress, which made it necessary for him to absent himself from that body. He left Washington in company with John C. Breckinridge; made speeches through the State, advocating secession and opposing neutrality, and about this time was expelled from Congress for treason. He raised a regiment of volunteers for the Confederate service; was made colonel; participated in the battle of Fort Donelson; made his escape from the fort in the night; had just been elected to the Confederate Congress by the so-called Provisional Legislature, at Russellville, Kentucky; resigned his commission in the army; took his seat at Richmond; was an advocate of all war measures, and a warm supporter and friend of Jefferson Davis. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Cadiz, in Trigg County, and resumed the practice of his profession with great success. He was an able lawyer, and one of the first popular orators of the day, winning considerable distinction and universal favor to himself during his service in the Rebel Congress. He was a member of the Christian Church, and was a man of high standing in the community. He was married, April 13, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Terry, daughter of Abner R. Terry, a merchant of Cadiz, Kentucky. He left three children; his oldest son, Henry Burnett, is a lawyer, of Paducah.

WING, CAPT. CHARLES F., Lawyer, was born in 1780, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. His parents were Quakers. From an early period, his ancestors had been ship-owners, and, in common with many of his townsmen, had amassed considerable wealth from coasting trade and whale-fishing. When the war of the Revolution came on, his father suffered great losses, and, after fruitless exertion to recover himself, moved with his family to Kentucky, making a temporary settlement near Lexington. Charles F. Wing, at an early age, entered the office of the Circuit Court of Mercer County, where he remained for several years. In the mean time, he became Assistant Clerk of the Lower House of the Legislature; and, for years before and after his removal to Muhlenburg County, Kentucky, was in the habit of spending the Winters in Frankfort. On the organization of Muhlenburg County, he was appointed Circuit and

County Clerk, holding both positions uninterruptedly for fifty years. During the war of 1812, he raised a company, with which he joined Kincheloe's regiment, and was in the battle of the Thames. Early in life, he became a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church; was one of its most earnest, active workers; was ardently devoted to his country and its flag; was warm in his convictions; was a man of great integrity of character, detesting every thing base and ignoble; was magnanimous and generous; and, for half a century, his home was known in Western Kentucky as the center of hospitality, intelligence, and refinement. He was one of the most worthy, useful, and upright men of the country, and left behind him the legacy of an honest and unstained character. He died in September, 1861. Capt. Wing was married, in 1806, to Miss U. S. Campbell, a woman of excellent sense and culture, descended from the Campbells and Russells of Virginia. Of his children who survived him, J. M. Wing was, for many years, a merchant in Owensboro; his daughter, Miss J. M. Wing, was the wife of the late Edward Rumsey, member of Congress from the Second District; his second daughter was married to J. Shut, of Greenville; and his third daughter, to Professor J. K. Patterson, now President of the Agricultural College of Kentucky.

WIBLE, BENJAMIN MILLER, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in 1814, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His great-grandfather was a native of Switzerland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when nine years old; and, about 1780, he came, with his family, to Nelson County, Kentucky. John Wible, his father, was a farmer by occupation; served in the war of 1812; and was married to Ruth Miller, of Nelson County. Some of his maternal ancestors were Virginians, and came to Kentucky late in the last century, settling on the east fork of Cox's Creek, in Nelson County. His ancestors on both sides served in the war of the Revolution. Dr. Wible received his education mainly under private tutors; began the study of medicine in 1833, and graduated in 1837, at the Medical College of Ohio. From that time, until 1846, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Mount Washington, Kentucky. In the latter year, he removed to Louisville, where, in connection with Drs. Flint, Bullitt, Rogers, and others, he conducted a private hospital, and established a good private practice. In 1848, he went out, in the Mexican War, as contract surgeon for a Kentucky regiment, remaining until the following year, when a surgeon was regularly appointed to the regiment. He continued his practice with success in Louisville, until the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1861, he was commissioned as surgeon in the

Confederate army; served with Harrison's regiment until the battle of Fort Donelson; was appointed to the medical command of the post at Huntsville, Alabama; participated in the battle of Shiloh; was appointed medical inspector of the armies in the South-west; was present at many of the great battles of the war; and served actively and faithfully in various responsible trusts through the great conflict. He again resumed the practice of his profession in Louisville, establishing a fine reputation as one of the first men of his profession. He died in March, 1877. He wrote some valuable articles for the medical journals; was a man of fine physical and mental traits, and yet possessed, at the time of his death, much of the vigor of his early manhood. Dr. Wible was married, October 18, 1864, to Miss C. M. Brown, of Houston County, Georgia, a lady of great refinement and elegance of manners, daughter of Dempsey Brown, one of the wealthiest planters of the South.

ELLIOTT, JOHN DARWIN, Lawyer, was born August 28, 1826, at New Haven, Nelson County, Kentucky. His father was a successful physician, for many years resident at New Haven, and was also one of the most prominent farmers of his county. Retiring from his practice in 1843, he spent the rest of his life on his farm, twice representing his county in the Legislature. John D. Elliott received a thorough English education in the best schools of his native county, and spent a great part of his early life on his father's farm. In 1848, he entered the office of the famous Ben. Hardin, and began the study of the law; was admitted to the bar in 1850; was appointed Deputy United States Marshal the same year; was elected Clerk of the County Court of Nelson County at the first regular election under the new Constitution; was re-elected in 1854; at the expiration of his term, in 1858, entered actively on the practice of his profession at Bardstown, continuing with great success for five years, a part of that time being in connection with E. E. McKay, now a prominent lawyer of Louisville. In 1861, he was commissioned major of the militia of Nelson County, and was aid to Gen. Buckner. In 1863, on account of impaired health, he mainly retired from his profession, but, in 1871, was elected Clerk of the County Court; was re-elected in 1874, his term expiring in 1878. From June, 1866, to June, 1870, he was Public Administrator and Guardian for Nelson County; in the latter year he was appointed Master Commissioner and Receiver of the Nelson Circuit Court; and was reappointed, for a term of four years, in 1876. In politics he belonged to the Whig party, but since its dissolution, in 1856, he has acted with the Democracy. Since 1843, he has been a member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, South; is prominently connected with some of the popular social organizations of the day; is a systematic, thorough-going business man; is a man of fine culture, admirable habits, and stands deservedly high in the community of which he has always been a useful and valuable member. Mr. Elliott was married, June 26, 1855, to Miss Sue E. Carpenter, daughter of the late Judge Samuel Carpenter, of Bardstown. They have eight living children, five daughters and three sons.

SLACK, JAMES BROWN, was born May 14, 1825, in Washington County, Kentucky. His grandfather, William Slack, came to Kentucky as early as 1777, and settled in Harrod's Fort, Mercer County. William G. Slack, his father, was born at Harrod's Fort, now Harrodsburg, in 1781, and died at the age of eighty-five. His mother was Miss Henrietta Wathen, of Virginia, whose family were among the early settlers of this State. The Wathens were Welsh, the Slacks Scotch, and, in this country, they have usually been farmers. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Washington County, and, at the age of seventeen, left home and went to Bardstown, where he worked five years at the tanner's trade. He was then married, but continued to work, in various capacities, in the tannery, until 1856, when he moved to Elizabethtown, and bought the old tannery of J. B. Hayden. This he carried on, with great success, until 1872. This tannery had been in existence over fifty-six years, and was the last carried on in the county. In 1873, he took charge of the Showers House, of which he is still proprietor, and which he has carried on with success and great popularity. For eleven years he has held the position of member of the Board of Trustees of Elizabethtown, to which he was first elected in 1858. In this body he has been very active in measures of greatest interest to the people of the town. Yet, generally, he has taken but a passing interest in public affairs, having sought no office or connection with any social organization. He is a man of uncommon versatility of character, with ability to turn every thing he touches to advantage, and adapt himself to any surrounding circumstances; a man of fine natural abilities, and most genial temperament, making himself agreeable to all with whom he comes in contact, and, therefore, stands deservedly high in the community. Mr. Slack was married, in 1847, at Bardstown, to Miss Elvina A. Winfield, whose family were among the early Catholic emigrants from Maryland, who became prominent in the affairs of Kentucky. They have seven living children, five boys and two girls; Ella being the wife of James Montgomery, Esq., a prominent

lawyer of Elizabethtown; Robert one of the leading young lawyers of Owensboro, and other sons being business men of Elizabethtown.

KING, GIDEON, One of the Founders of Eminence, Kentucky, and son of Mount Joy King, a farmer from Fairfax County, Virginia, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, November 15, 1817, and was educated under the old system of private schools. After teaching vocal music for several years in Shelby County, he purchased a farm in Henry, the western part of which is now included in the town of Eminence. In 1849, he built, and now resides in, the first house erected in that place. His personal history is largely that of the town, there having been few of its interests not connected with his name, or uninfluenced by his enterprise and liberality. For many years he has been engaged in the insurance business, still carrying on his farm, and devoting considerable attention, very successfully, to horticulture. In 1856, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office eight years, then declining re-election. He is one of the directors of Eminence Bank; has contributed largely toward the construction of the pikes of the neighborhood, and is now an officer in two of the pike companies. He was concerned in the establishment of Eminence College, and has long been a member of its Board of Trustees; and it was he, with James H. Drane, who owned, laid out, and named the town of Eminence. He erected many of its buildings, and has been one of its most successful and respected business men. He has always been a man of fine personal habits, showing them to advantage in a well-preserved body; and has, for many years, been an officer and active member of the Disciples' Church. Mr. King has been twice married; first, in 1842, to Mary P. Thomas. From this marriage, no children now live. In 1856, his second marriage occurred, to Miss Sophie Woodruff. They have two daughters.

LEWIS, MARTIN LEE, M. D., son of Jedediah H. Lewis, was born June 10, 1800, in Worcester County, Massachusetts. In 1819, he began the study of medicine at Columbus, Ohio, under the direction of Drs. Jones and Morrow, of the Eclectic Institute of that city. He afterwards went to Cincinnati, and continued his studies; and finally, in 1824, graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine. He commenced practice in Columbus, Ohio; but, in 1827, removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he has since remained, in active and suc-

cessful practice, for half a century; and is one of the oldest medical practitioners now in Louisville. Considering the disfavor in which his school of medicine has generally been held, and especially by the allopathists, his long-continued practice and success in Louisville have been remarkable. This has, doubtless, been very largely owing to his plain, unassuming, unaggressive character, his life-long practice of attending to his own business without show, and his constant effort, everywhere, to do all the good in his power. This course has brought him no enemies in the medical profession, and has won him friends and general esteem outside. He is a prominent Mason, and has been, from early boyhood, a member of the Methodist Church. He has never been a politician, and, during the rebellion, took no decided stand on either side; and has never had a controversy in medicine or politics. Dr. Lewis was married, in 1827, to Miss Eliza A. Johnston, of Columbus, Ohio. They have six living children; four daughters, and two sons. Their son, Dr. W. C. Lewis, has been a physician for many years, located near Perryville, Kentucky; and their younger son, Dr. Lewis, has been established for many years in successful practice, near Louisville, Kentucky.



WILLIAMS, HON. GEORGE W., Lawyer, was born October 7, 1801, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and died at his residence, in Paris, January 30, 1870. His parents were Roger and Mary (Kerfoot) Williams, both Virginians, and among the early settlers of Kentucky. His father was a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, who was a relative of Oliver Cromwell. His wife, Winifred Webb, was a cousin of the wife of President R. B. Hayes. He graduated at Transylvania University, in the palmiest days of that institution, and was an accomplished scholar, with the purest literary tastes; and, up to the latest years of his life, read the Latin classics with great fluency and pleasure. Soon after graduating at the University, he studied law under the late Judge Mills, of the Supreme Court, and entered upon the practice of his profession; and was, for nearly half a century, a prominent and leading member of the Bourbon bar, and was especially distinguished for his legal learning and high and honorable professional and social principles. During the last twelve years of his life, he was associated in the law practice, at Paris, with his son-in-law, Hon. John A. Prall, now of Lexington, and, throughout his long professional career, maintained a high position at the bar, and in the patronage and confidence of the people. As soon as he was eligible, he was chosen to represent his native county in the Legislature; and, by successive elections, without a single defeat, served his county or district in

one or the other branch of that body for about twenty years. He was prominently connected with the adoption of the new or present State Constitution; was a recognized leader in the movement resulting in the call of the Constitutional Convention of 1849; was one of the two delegates from Bourbon County to that Convention, and contributed largely to the success of the reformatory features of the present Constitution; was, at that time, a member of the State Senate, and was chosen as a champion of the "New Constitution Party;" his reply to Lieut.-Gov. John L. Helm was distributed throughout the State, and became the keynote to the campaign; his party were successful in his county, as well as throughout the State; he was a member of the succeeding Legislature, and actively participated in inaugurating the new Constitution, and in the adoption of the Revised Statutes and Code of Practice; soon after this, he voluntarily retired from public life, although his name was frequently urged in connection with offices of high public trust, easily within his reach; his tastes and temperament leading him to prefer the quiet of his home, and the peaceable pursuit of his profession. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and was unanimously nominated by the Prohibitionists, at their convention of 1855, as their candidate for Governor; after a careful consideration of the subject, he declined the nomination, and the organization was disbanded; in the same year, he came within a few votes of receiving the nomination of the American or Know-Nothing party, for the same office. He was a Whig during the existence of that party; stood with the American party until the inauguration of the civil war; was an uncompromising Union man, and, at the outbreak of the rebellion, took a firm stand against secession; in the subsequent division of parties, in Kentucky, he associated himself with that portion of the Union party denominated "Radicals," and which became identified with the great progressive Republican party of the nation. In 1864, at Louisville, he was chosen permanent President of the first Republican State Convention ever held in Kentucky; in 1868, without his desire, his name was placed on the poll-books as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; the result, although adverse to the party, was highly gratifying to his friends, and a source of alarm to the Democracy. He was the founder of the Deposit Bank of Paris, and for many years its President; and, through a long and active life, was thoroughly identified with the interests of his county, being a leader in all movements looking to its material and social advancement. He was a man of genial, attractive qualities, making friends wherever he went; was, himself, warm in his attachments; and, was a man of unflinching rectitude, never swerving from what he deemed right, either in public or private life. Mr.



Geo: W. Williams

Williams was eminently a Christian, and, although devoted to the forms and doctrines of the Disciples' Church, there was no place in his heart for the narrowness of bigotry and intolerance. He died, universally regretted and esteemed, and left the world better for his having lived in it.

TANTON, HON. RICHARD H., Lawyer and Law Writer, son of Richard and Harriet Perry Stanton, was born September 9, 1812, at Alexandria, then in the District of Columbia. His father was of English origin, a Marylander by birth, participated in the war of 1812, was a bricklayer by pursuit, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1846. His mother was a native of the District of Columbia, and daughter of Alexander Perry, a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Richard H. Stanton was educated at Hallowell Academy, in his native town. He assisted his father at his trade for several years, but spent much of his leisure in reading law, having early decided on entering the legal profession. In 1835, he came to Kentucky, stopping for a few months in Flemingsburg, but subsequently locating at Maysville, where he has since resided. He edited the "Maysville Monitor" until 1841; in the mean time, finishing his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1839; in 1841, entered regularly upon the practice of the law; in 1845, was appointed postmaster of Maysville, then a distributing office, by President Polk; was removed, under Taylor's administration, in 1849; in that year, was elected to Congress; was re-elected in 1851 and in 1853; during the first term, was Chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and was mainly instrumental in the construction of the dome, and otherwise improving the Capitol; and, during his second term, on account of his successful interest in the work of improvement, a gold watch was presented to him by the mechanics engaged; during his last term, was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and of the Special Committee on the Military Supervision of Civil Works, and succeeded in removing the military supervision of mechanics at the armories of Harper's Ferry and Springfield, and substituting civil superintendence; in 1857, was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for what was then the Tenth Judicial District; was elected to the same position in 1858; resigned the office in 1862; in 1868, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fourteenth Judicial District, and served the term of six years; was a member of the Baltimore Convention, of 1844, that nominated James K. Polk; was member of the Baltimore Convention, of 1852, that nominated Franklin Pierce; was a member of the Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia, in 1866; also, of the New York Convention, which nominated Seymour, in

1868; and, in 1856, was Presidential Elector, and cast the vote of his district for James Buchanan. Among his published works are: "Civil and Criminal Code of Kentucky;" "Revised Statutes of Kentucky," in two volumes; "Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace, Clerks of Courts, and other Officers;" "Manual for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians;" "Guide for Sheriffs;" and will soon have ready for the press his "Complete Digest of the Decisions of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, from 1795 to 1877." Judge Stanton has always been a Democrat. He is a voluminous and indefatigable writer, an able and successful lawyer, and has made for himself a record, of which he might well be proud, and a place among the most distinguished men of his profession in the State. In 1833, he was married, in Alexandria, Virginia, to Miss Throop, a native of that city.

RADFORD, JONATHAN JOHNSON, M. D., son of William and Elizabeth Bradford, was born January 5, 1808, in Bracken County, four miles from Augusta, Kentucky. His father was born in the North of Ireland, and, when eight years of age, was brought to America by his parents, who settled at Red Stone Fort, now Brownsville, Pennsylvania; he came to Kentucky when a young man; lived for a few years in Bourbon County; was married there, in one of the frontier fortifications known as Irish Fort; subsequently removed to Bracken County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1830. His mother was a native of Maryland, and daughter of William Johnson, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and a personal friend of Gen. Washington. Dr. Bradford received a good education, which he completed at Augusta College in 1827. In the same year, he commenced reading medicine at Augusta, under Dr. F. A. W. Davis; studied and attended lectures incessantly for three years; graduated in medicine, at Transylvania University, in 1830; and, in the same year, began the practice of his profession at Augusta, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the duties of a large and valuable medical practice; and ranks as one of the most successful and able physicians of Northern Kentucky. He is a man of splendid personal and social habits, and has been identified with all reformatory movements of his community; has been a persistent advocate of the temperance cause, lecturing and writing in its support; was elected and served five times as Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of his State, once as the Most Worthy Associate, and once as the Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America; has written some on medical subjects, and has been one of the most active and useful men of his commu-

nity. He was identified with the Whig party until its dissolution; was an ardent Union man during the war of the rebellion, and is now a Republican. His distinguished younger brother, Dr. Joshua T. Bradford, was his pupil in medicine. Dr. Bradford has been twice married: in 1830, July 8, to Miss Amanda Thome, daughter of Arthur Thome, of Augusta; she died in 1832; and, November 20, 1834, to Miss Maria Louisa Stewart, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

BUTLER, PROF. NOBLE, A. M., LL. D., was born July 17, 1810, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was named after his great-grandfather, Noble Butler, whose family had emigrated from Bristol, England, in the times of William Penn, and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Jonathan and Nancy (Hopkins) Butler, the former a Pennsylvanian, and a merchant and farmer by pursuit; and the latter a native of Maryland. His early education was commenced in a log school-house in Jefferson County, Indiana, to which State his father had moved when his son was seven years of age. He was graduated at Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, in 1836; was immediately afterward appointed Professor of Greek and Latin in that institution; held the position until 1839, when he was appointed to the same chair in the University of Louisville, and removed to that city, where he has since resided, and taken rank among the most accomplished scholars and first educators of the country. Many years ago, at the request of the Louisville publishers, Morton and Griswold, he prepared an English Grammar, which became very popular throughout Kentucky, and was favorably received and extensively used as a text-book in the schools over the country. He has recently published his "Practical and Critical Grammar," which has received the highest encomiums from teachers of note throughout the United States and Canada and in Europe. Some years ago he was employed to revise S. G. Goodrich's series of school Readers, which were greatly improved and known as "Noble Butler's Goodrich's Readers." He subsequently produced "Butler's Readers," an independent series, which have been received with great favor, and are among the most carefully prepared and valuable school-books in our language. For over forty years his pen has hardly ever been idle. He has contributed largely to "Home and School," and other journals; twenty-five years ago, wrote a theory of the Hebrew Tenses, published in "Bascom's Quarterly Review," which, it is believed, has been adopted in the late edition of "Nordheimer's Hebrew Grammar;" and has not only written critical articles on Burns and other poets, but has himself produced some

exquisite poetry. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University, and that of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater, at Hanover, Indiana. Professor Butler was married, in 1836, to Lucinda Harney, sister of the late John H. Harney, who was many years editor of the Louisville *Democrat*. They have five children, four of whom are married. Their son, Jonathan Selby Butler, entered the Federal army at the outbreak of the civil war, as a private; became Assistant Adjutant-General; and is now a lawyer in Rock Island, Illinois. Their second son, William Patterson Butler, was graduated at West Point Military Academy; served in the regular army; and, on the death of Gen. Rodman, his father-in-law, being appointed administrator of the estate, resigned his position in the army; and, in 1876, was elected Mayor of Rock Island, Illinois.

RUMSEY, HON. EDWARD, Lawyer, was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, in 1800, and removed with his father, Dr. Rumsey, to Christian County, Kentucky, when quite a boy. His uncle, James Rumsey, is claimed to be the first who applied steam to navigation in America, if not in England. It is also claimed that the evidence submitted before the National House of Representatives, in 1839, is conclusive as to his priority over Mr. Fitch. A letter written by Gen. Washington, in 1787, mentions that Mr. Rumsey had communicated his steamboat invention to him in November, 1784; and that, subsequently, Mr. Fitch had laid his claims to the invention before him, asking his assistance, he declining to give it, stating that Mr. Rumsey had previously introduced the same idea to him. It is certain that Mr. Rumsey propelled a steamboat on the Potomac river, against the stream, at the rate of four miles an hour, in 1784. He afterwards went to England, and procured patents for steam navigation from the British Government in 1788; constructed a boat of one hundred tons burden, with improved applications, covered by his patents, which were in advance of those of James Watt; and was on the eve of complete success, when his sudden death, from apoplexy, while discussing the principles of his invention before the Royal Society, terminated his career. His boat and machinery went to satisfy his creditors; and Mr. Fulton, then in London, profited by his intimacy with the inventor. Edward Rumsey was educated at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, by Barry, one of the famous classicists of Kentucky; studied law with John J. Crittenden, who became his life-long friend; settled in Greenville, Kentucky, and practiced in Muhlenburg and adjoining counties. His reputation for candor and thorough honesty, coupled with his clear sense of justice and wonderful faculty of expression, soon placed him at the head

of the bar. With all his natural qualifications to shine in public life, he was remarkably timid and modest, his diffidence at times becoming almost morbid. Owing to this fact, no doubt to a great extent, may be attributed the loss from public affairs of one of the most refined and brilliant men of the times. At the urgent solicitation of his county, he consented, in 1822, to represent its interests in the Legislature, where he immediately took rank as a leader, making a great impression by his earnestness, modesty, and uncommon ability. In 1837, he was nominated for Congress, and was elected by an almost unanimous vote of his district. While in Congress, he made the famous speech on the resolution recognizing his uncle's claim to the invention of the steamboat, and bestowing on his blind and only surviving son a gold medal, as a mark of such recognition. While serving in Congress, his two children died of scarlet fever. No argument of his friends or constituents could ever induce him again to enter public life. He strove to drown his sorrows in mental and physical toil; living in the future and the past; never entirely recovering his elasticity; and becoming prematurely old. The outbreak of the civil war brought with it new calamities; loving his country next to his children, at the same time believing that the General Government had no right to coerce a State; and, although he survived the war, grief and apprehension aided greatly in breaking the thread of his life. He died April 6, 1868. Probably no more gentle and fine-strung nature ever lived in Kentucky; brave and manly, he was feminine in gentleness; his mental and moral nature were formed on a large scale; was endowed with great fluency and refinement of speech; led a singularly pure and honorable life, and died universally esteemed and regretted. Mr. Rumsey was married, in 1832, to Miss Jane M. Wing, daughter of Capt. Charles F. Wing, a lady of rare culture and refinement, and one of the most gentle and unselfish of women. They had two children, a son and a daughter.

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THOMPSON, PINCKNEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born April 15, 1828, in Livingston County, Kentucky. His parents were both natives of North Carolina, and his mother's maiden name was Thompson. Her family settled in Livingston County, Kentucky, in 1796. His paternal grandfather emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Livingston County, in 1791, and died in 1797. His father was apprenticed to a farmer of his native county, and, on reaching his majority, volunteered in Capt. Barbour's company, and served under Gen. Hopkins, in his Northern campaign against the Indians. He subsequently made several trading trips to New Orleans, and, while there on one of these expeditions, was

pressed into the army service by Gen. Jackson, and, after a short service, returned home, and soon after settled on his farm, where he long resided, and reared a family of twelve children. He died, at Henderson, September 8, 1871, aged eighty years. Dr. Thompson worked on his father's farm until his twentieth year, and, during that time, obtained a fair English education in the schools of his neighborhood. In 1849, he entered upon the study of medicine, at Smithland, under Dr. D. B. Sanders, continuing until 1851, when he went to Louisville, and became a pupil of Dr. T. G. Richardson, and graduated in medicine, in the University of Louisville, in the Spring of 1853, when the celebrated Dr. Gross was a member of its medical faculty. He soon after located at Henderson, Kentucky, and entered upon the practice of his profession, where he obtained a large and lucrative practice, and is one of the most successful and highly esteemed physicians of the country. He has operated in tracheotomy three times, twice successfully; has operated twice in lithotomy; performed two successful operations for cancer in the breast; and performed successfully quite a number of minor surgical operations. In 1870, the city of Henderson was first organized into a school district by the Legislature, with power to issue its bonds, for fifty thousand dollars, to build a public school-house. He was one of the original trustees appointed to carry out the provisions of the measure. He has been identified largely with every movement looking to the improvement of Henderson, taking an active part in its educational, social, and other interests, and has been, for over a quarter of a century, not only a most active and successful practitioner in his profession, but also one of the most earnest and valuable members of society. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church; has long been a ruling elder, and is one of the most active working members.

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COSBY, REV. JOUETT VERNON, Clergyman and Poet, was born July 8, 1816, in Staunton, Virginia, and is the son of Dabney Cosby, an architect and builder. His mother was Francis Davenport Tapp. His grand-parents, on both sides, served under Gen. Washington, in the Revolutionary army. He received a thorough preparatory education, and, in 1832, went to Hamden Sidney College, where he graduated, in 1837. He afterwards taught a classical school in Cumberland County. He studied law under Samuel C. Anderson, of Prince Edward's County, and afterwards under Judge William Gaston, of Raleigh, North Carolina, but never entered upon the practice of the profession. He studied theology, at Union Seminary, Virginia, and completed his preparations for the ministry at Princeton, New Jersey;

and was licensed to preach by the East Hanover Presbytery, at its session in Petersburg, in May, 1843; and preached in Virginia and North Carolina until 1847, when he was called to the Church at Bardstown, Kentucky, where he remained in charge of the Presbyterian Church for many years, until his health compelled him to retire from the pulpit. During the time of his residence in Bardstown, and since his failing health necessitated his retirement from ministerial duties, he has successfully carried on the Presbyterian Academy, known as Roseland Academy, an institution for young ladies, one of the most thoroughly conducted and best institutions of its kind in the State. He is a man of fine culture, and of undoubted scholarly attainments, and is somewhat distinguished for his poetical writings. He has written many fugitive pieces of recognized merit, and his poem, "Consecration," of considerable length, was published in book form in 1874. Mr. Cosby has gathered around him a host of friends; has given a wide-spread and favorable reputation to his school, and ranks as one of the first teachers of the State. He is unassuming and quiet in his manners; and, without ambition for earthly fame, is only desirous of leaving the world better for his having lived in it. In 1846, he was married to Miss Margaret Powell, of Virginia, a lady of rare accomplishments and many admirable qualities. They have eight living children, six sons and two daughters.

LAMBERT, REV. JOEL, Farmer and Clergyman, was born August 25, 1796, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. His father, Joel Lambert, was of English descent, and a farmer by pursuit. His mother, a Miss Bennett, was a native of Virginia. His parents removed to Kentucky during his childhood. He received a limited education, but the best afforded in that early day in Kentucky. He held a commission in the army, during the war of 1812, and served six months at New Orleans, under General Jackson. After the restoration of peace, he returned home, and for several years clerked in a dry-goods store, where he acquired the reputation of sterling worth and honesty, and was intrusted with what was called "interchanging"—transferring money from merchants between different points in the country. This business carried him largely through the unsettled portions of the State, to Frankfort, Lexington, Russellville, and other centers of trade, and, was a position of great responsibility and danger. He was afterward selected, by the bar of Henderson, to act as sheriff, and filled the office with great acceptability, from 1818 to 1832. About this time he connected himself with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and prepared to enter the ministry. He was pastor of the Madisonville Church

for several years; was for a long time in charge of the Hibbitsville Church, and was for ten years connected with various charges; and has ever since held missionary and irregular ministerial connection with his Church. He has been an earnest and faithful worker in the cause of the Master, and has filled some important places in the Church, being a member of its General Assembly; is interested and active in all its great works, remaining throughout his life, in his daily walks, an example of its grand precepts. He has, for many years, been largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he has been very successful, and yet, at his advanced age, gives his daily attention to his farming interests, and is as exact in his habits as during his early manhood. Throughout his long and successful business life, he has never for a moment separated his religion from his secular interests, and has been noted for his charity, his devotion to every good work, and his support of every charitable interest in the community. While devoted, heart and soul, to his Church, and giving freely of his means for its support, although unflinchingly adhering to its principles, he is broad and liberal in his views, and has been characterized by great charitableness toward others. He has lived a most active life; has served his Church faithfully; has been a most successful and valuable member of society; has been noted for his great probity of character, and is universally esteemed and honored in the community where he has so long lived; and, although an octogenarian, and white-headed, is yet a hale and vigorous man. Mr. Lambert was married, December 3, 1818 to the daughter of John Husband, who was the son of Harmon Husband, who died while imprisoned at Philadelphia, for opposition to the British Government. Of their thirteen children, only four are now living.

JACKSON, JOHN DAVIES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born December 12, 1834, in Danville, Kentucky. He was the oldest child of John and Margaret Jackson, both Kentuckians. His father, two brothers, and three sisters are still living. He received a thorough education, and graduated at Centre College, in 1854. Soon after graduating, although having a decided taste for art studies, he chose the profession of medicine, and entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Thomas W. Jackson, as a student. In the Fall of 1854, he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, when Gross, Flint, Rogers, Yandell, Miller, and Palmer were professors, and graduated, in 1857, in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He at once returned to Danville, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He began his career with a dis-

tinct plan and unlimited ambition. From the outset, he avoided the artful and unmanly methods of obtaining employment, and determined that his skill alone should recommend him. He sought few acquaintances, made few social visits, was retiring in disposition, independent in manners; and, while waiting for public recognition, used his time with great energy for extending his professional knowledge; and, against the breaking out of the civil war, had worked himself into a fine practice, and been recognized as one of the most deserving and profound men of his profession. He never took an active part in politics, and seldom talked on the subject, but his opinions were carefully formed, and to them he adhered unwaveringly; and, when the war came on, he entered the Confederate army as a surgeon; served with the Army of the Tennessee, during the first years, and, subsequently, with the Army of Northern Virginia; ranked as a surgeon; and spent his time mainly, throughout the war, in active service in the field, declining promotion, preferring to remain with his command. During his army service, he made a valuable report on vaccination among the troops, which was published, by order of the Surgeon-General, at Richmond. At the close of the war, he returned to Danville; and, although depressed in spirits, was finally persuaded by his friends to again open his office in that city. His reputation as a physician and surgeon began to extend with great rapidity, and greater demands were constantly made upon his skill and energy. About this time, he began the study of the French language, to which he applied himself with great assiduity amidst his increasing practice. At this time, he also commenced writing elaborate essays on most difficult branches of his practice. In order to increase his knowledge, he went to New York, in the Winter of 1869, and devoted himself especially to the study of diseases of the eye and ear; after which, the demands for his services became more numerous. With a view to further professional advancement, in the Summer of 1872, he went to Europe; visited England, as a delegate from the American Medical Association to the British Association; spent some time in London, Edinburgh, Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, pursuing special studies and visiting hospitals, and, after returning home, was soon engaged in a most extensive practice and the vigorous use of his pen. He translated Farabeuf's "Manual on the Ligation of Arteries," afterwards published by Lippincott; wrote quite a number of valuable papers, which were usually published in various scientific and medical journals, and some of them in book form; also prepared a fine biographical sketch of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, and devoted himself, with great energy, to the organization of a McDowell Memorial Fund, and other necessary movements toward honoring the memory of the great ovariotomist. In the Winters he refreshed his anatomical knowledge, by dissections, his

students participating in the work. In the Spring of 1873, while engaged in an autopsy, he made some scratches on his finger, which seriously affected his whole system. He partially recovered, and, soon after, attended the meeting of the American Medical Association, at St. Louis; and, after spending the Summer in recreation, again resumed the active duties of his profession. But his health declined, and, after attending a meeting of the American Medical Association at Detroit, in 1874, he consulted the physicians of New York, as to his own case, and spent the Winter in Florida; returned to his home, in the Spring of 1875, where he continued to decline, and finally died, in a paroxysm of coughing, of lung disease, December 8, 1875. Expressions of sorrow and respect were made by the medical organizations which he had adorned, and the journals to whose pages he had contributed, and by a community in which he had passed a short, brilliant career. He was a member of all the State and local organizations of his profession, and was complimented by a corresponding membership in the Gynecological Society, of Boston, and of the California State Medical Society; and, in 1874, was invited to deliver the address before the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a man of superior talents, extensive learning, great ambition, untiring industry; was a model practitioner; entertained great contempt for pretense and hypocrisy; was courteous and charitable as a man; was skillful as a surgeon; clear and elegant as a writer; was a man of wonderful personal magnetism; was of medium height, erect and slender; remained unmarried, devoting himself exclusively to his profession; and belonged eminently to that class of men who build their own monuments.

ARNOLD, REV. THOMAS N., Lawyer and Clergyman, was born February 10, 1828, in Covington, Kentucky, and is the son of James G. and Margaret (Dalton) Arnold. His grandfather, and some other members of his family, were distinguished Baptist preachers in Virginia. His father was one of the most useful and successful business men who ever flourished in Covington, and was, in fact, one of the founders of that city; he built the first Christian Church ever erected there; made some large donations to Kentucky University, and various other institutions; and died, in Covington, at the great age of eighty-four years. (See sketch of James G. Arnold). Thomas N. Arnold graduated at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1847; attended law lectures at Lexington; graduated in the Law School at Louisville, in 1852; and practiced his profession for several years in Covington. In 1856, he entered the ministry of the Christian or Disciples' Church, and has been pastor of

the Churches in Covington, Frankfort, Lexington, Louisville, Kentucky, and Richmond, Virginia; his Church in Louisville probably being the largest of this denomination in the world; and his present charge, in Midway, is one of the most flourishing Churches in the State. He is one of the most active, earnest, and enterprising workers, and one of the most successful, able, and valuable ministers, in his Church. Mr. Arnold was married, in 1853, to Miss M. Frances Pugh, of Bourbon County, daughter of Gustavus Pugh, and granddaughter of Col. Joseph Cantrill. They have seven children.

ATHEWS, CALEB M., Lawyer and Farmer, son of John Mathews and Sarah McDowell, of Augusta County, Virginia, was born near Stanton, Virginia, October 29, 1810. His mother was daughter of Major Joseph McDowell, an officer of the Revolution; the sister of Gen. Joseph McDowell, of Ohio; sister-in-law of Gov. Allen Trimble, of Ohio; cousin of Gov. James McDowell, of Virginia; aunt of Gov. John P. Gaines, of Oregon; sister-in-law of Col. L. Ford, of the regular army; and relative of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Danville, Kentucky. His father belonged to a large and influential family in Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1811, and settled on a farm in Woodford County; but, in 1813, he died, leaving a widow and three sons—Joseph McDowell, William H., and Caleb M. Joseph became a minister of the Methodist Church; but, by reason of failing health, abandoned the pulpit, and for thirty years conducted the Oakland Female Seminary, at Hillsboro, Ohio, where he is now President of Hillsboro Female College; and William H. is a successful merchant and farmer of Jessamine County. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm in Woodford County, where he was educated, and remained until the death of his mother, in 1825, when he started, without means, to make a living for himself. He sold goods for himself and others until about 1834, when he commenced the study of the law, under Judge George Robertson, of Lexington. In the Spring of 1837, he graduated from the law department of Transylvania, and soon after married Frances S. Beazley (*née* Edwards), and at once located in New Castle, Henry County, where he has since pursued his profession, and conducted the work of his farm and garden, a business in which he has always taken great delight. His circumstances are moderate, having spent the great part of his earnings in educating a large and now influential family, consisting of four sons, William H., John W., Joseph M., and Frank Mathews; and three daughters, Laura A., Ann M., and Sallie Brown Mathews. The eldest son, Dr. William H. Mathews, died, in 1872; John W. is now cashier of the

National Bank of New Castle, and one of the best business men of the country; Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, the third son, is now a successful and rising physician of Louisville; and Frank is a young lawyer of promise, who has just graduated from the Law School at Louisville, and been admitted to practice; the daughter, Laura A., is the wife of Dr. William B. Oldham, of New Castle; and Sallie Brown, the remaining living daughter, is still at home, with her parents. He also reared and educated Miss Apphia Beazley, his step-daughter, now the wife of Judge William S. Pryor, of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Mathews has been greatly devoted to his family, and has given most of his means and best thoughts to their mental and moral and personal advancement. Of the result, he has great reason to be proud. He has taken a deep interest in general education; was largely instrumental in establishing Henry Female College, and was twenty-five years member of its Board of Trustees, conferring the degrees on all its graduates. He has been prominently connected with most interests of the community, and has long been conspicuous in some of its social organizations. Religiously, he is associated with the Baptist Church; and, although he was originally a Whig, and took no active part in the war of the rebellion, his sympathies were with his section. He is in no sense a politician, preferring the more quiet and friendly walks of life, devoting himself to his family and the better demands of society.

ISE, THEODORE NATHANIEL, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Clergyman, was born June 29, 1817, in Alexandria, Virginia. His father was also a native of that place, and a lawyer of considerable distinction. Dr. Wise was educated in the Academy of Alexandria, and in the University of Virginia. His father died while he was young; and, in 1831, his mother removed to Kentucky, locating in Newport. He soon after began the study of medicine under Dr. Daniel Drake, and, after a thorough preparation (in the mean time attending lectures in the college), received his degree in medicine, in 1837, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, at Covington. He served, for some time, as President of the State Medical Society, being elected to that position in 1870; has been, for several years, a member of the Newport and Covington Medical Society; has written considerably for the medical and literary journals; has taken an active interest in every thing looking to the elevation of the medical profession, and is one of the most able and influential physicians of the State. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and was twelve years a member of the Board of Education, and for six years served as its President.

He has been a prominent and active member of some of the popular social organizations. In politics, he belongs to the extreme school of the Democratic party, but has never been willing to accept a political office. He is an ordained minister of the Baptist Church, and is one of its most earnest and able preachers. Dr. Wise was married, in 1837, to Miss Missouri Arnold, daughter of the late James G. Arnold, of Covington; and, by this marriage, has one living son, Dr. James S. Wise. In 1852, he was again married, to Catherine B. McGill, daughter of the late John B. McGill, of Virginia.

HARLAN, MAJOR SILAS, was born, in 1752, in Berkeley County, Virginia. He came to Kentucky in 1774, and became one of the most valuable of the early pioneers. He accompanied General Clark in his campaigns of 1779, commanding a company of spies; and was esteemed by General Clark as one of the most accomplished, and brave men, who ever fought by his side. In 1778, he built the fort which was named Harlan's Station, near Harrodsburg. He was a major in the memorable battle of the Blue Licks, where he fell at the head of his command. He was a man of fine personal appearance, of great strength of body, and was distinguished for his patriotism. Major Harlan was never married.

SPILMAN, CHARLES HARVEY, M. D., was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, May 20, 1805, of English parentage. His father was Benjamin Spilman, a farmer; and his mother, formerly Nancy R. Rice, daughter of James Rice, of Virginia, and a cousin of Parson Rice, a pioneer preacher of Kentucky, and N. L. Rice, D. D., of Danville. Dr. Spilman received his literary education at Centre College, under the presidency of Gideon Blackburn, and his medical education at Transylvania University, at Lexington, under Professors Dudley, Caldwell, Cook, Short, Vandell, and Richardson, and graduated March 1, 1835. Previous to his graduation, he spent several years at Yazoo City, Mississippi, in the practice of his profession. In 1835, on the ninth day of April, Dr. Spilman was married to Miss Mary Duryea Skillman, a native of Freehold, New Jersey, and a lady of excellent qualities. The following month, they removed to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where he practiced his profession, with eminent success, for fifteen years. In January, 1850, he removed to Harrodsburg, continuing his favorite pursuit, without cessation, up to the present time. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and, on several occasions, has been a

delegate to their conventions. In 1854, he was elected President of the Kentucky Medical Society, and held the office up to 1876, an unusually long term, and a deserved compliment to him. This same year, he delivered an address before the State Legislature, on "The Relations and Reciprocal Obligations of Medicine and the State;" the object being to get an appropriation to cover the expense of publishing the proceedings of the State Society, this appeal being made in vain. Dr. Spilman is an extensive writer, being a man of broad views and liberality of thought, and has furnished, from time to time, articles of great value to the medical journals, for the benefit of humanity. He is the father of ten children, of whom one daughter and four sons still live. John T., his oldest son, is practicing law at Harrodsburg; Lewis C., a practitioner of medicine with his father; Abraham T., a Presbyterian clergyman, officiating at Paint Lick, Garrard County; and Benjamin is a photographer at Harrodsburg; and his daughter Mary is the wife of Clarence Anderson, druggist in her native town. Dr. Spilman, at the age of seventy-two, is a man of noble and striking appearance, an intellectual cast of countenance, soft white hair—a living result of a useful and well-spent life. He is a man who has been careful in his habits, and philosophical in his mode of life; has been a hard student, a quick observer, liberal and charitable in his views of men and measures. His mental faculties are of the brightest, and he still takes the keenest interest in all social and religious matters.

ROUNS, HON. JOHN C., was born September 19, 1787, in Washington, Pennsylvania; and, when he was about six years old, his parents started to Kentucky. They halted at the mouth of the Kanawha, and there lived two or three years; but, about 1798, they settled near where the town of Grayson, Kentucky, now stands; and there he and his sister made the first salt, in a small kettle, that was ever made at Sandy Licks. At that time, elk, deer, and buffalo roamed over all that part of the State. About this time, or earlier, he learned to read; but this he did under many difficulties, for his father could not read English, he and three brothers having emigrated from Germany, and settled in Philadelphia, soon after the Revolution. He now engaged with his father in opening their farm, and in the manufacture of salt. When the war of 1812 began, he helped recruit a company of soldiers, and afterwards, with the rank of lieutenant, was its commander, and served in a great part of the campaign, on the northern border. At the close of the war, he was detailed, as first lieutenant, in the First United States Infantry Regulars, stationed at New Orleans; and there commanded Gen. Jackson's escort at

the first anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, having, at that time, command of Fort St. Philip's. While in command at that fortress, he was court-martialed for firing into a gunboat refusing to haul to and give the proper salutes, according to army customs. He was acquitted; but this case brought about the system of signals now, or for a long time, in vogue between forts and war vessels. In 1815, he returned home, and, finding his father dead, and the office of sheriff, which he held, unoccupied, he, at once, resigned his place in the army, and served out his father's term of office. He then began merchandising in Greenupsburg, Greenup County; and continued in mercantile pursuits until about 1827, when he became proprietor of the Kouns House, in that town, and so remained until near his death. In 1832, he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, and served his term. In 1850 and 1851, he was State Senator. He was two years Sheriff of Greenup County, under the old Constitution, and was ten or twelve years a magistrate. He was always a Democrat, and, latterly, a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Kouns was married, October 21, 1816, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Greenupsburg. They had eight children, four of whom are now living: Mrs. Elizabeth Hollingsworth; Mrs. Nancy S. Winn, wife of John E. Winn; Mrs. Sarah Pollock, wife of Joseph Pollock, all of Greenupsburg; and Dr. W. S. Kouns, who graduated in medicine, in the Louisville Medical Institute, in 1841, and, after ten years' successful practice, went into the drug business, in which he has since continued, and is now one of the most substantial and successful business men of Greenupsburg, Kentucky.

MORRISON, COL. JAMES, was born in 1755, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and was of Irish parentage. He served for six years in the Revolutionary army. After the close of the war he commenced business in Pittsburg, and became Sheriff of the county; in 1792, removed to Lexington, Kentucky; became Land Commissioner; was a member of the Legislature; supervisor of revenues; navy agent; contractor for the north-western army, and quartermaster-general during the war of 1812; was President of the Lexington branch of the Bank of the United States; was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University; acquired immense wealth, which he largely distributed to the great advantage of the community; and was one of the most valuable and influential men of Lexington in his day. He was a man of fine personal appearance; had great native talent and strength of character, and, although somewhat stern, was gentlemanly in manners. He died while on a visit to Washington City, April 23, 1823.

BRYAN, ROBERT THOMAS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born February 21, 1823, in Paris, Kentucky. His grandfather came from North Carolina, and married Miss Spencer, in the fort at Boonesborough; and his marriage is said to have been the first celebrated in the State.

His father, William S. Bryan, married Judith Field, of Bourbon County. Their youngest son, Robert T. Bryan, received his early education in Paris, Kentucky, and graduated at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1844. He began the study of medicine, and graduated in the medical department of the University of New York, in 1848, under the direction of Professors Patterson, Mott, Bedford, Payne, and Draper, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in Bourbon County; in 1849, was married; lost his wife; in 1851, received an appointment as resident physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York; in 1853, returned to Kentucky, and settled in Fayette County; but, for the last twelve years, has resided at Georgetown; has performed quite a number of important surgical operations, established a large and valuable medical practice, and taken a high rank in his profession in his part of the State. He is an active member of the Christian or Disciples' Church. Dr. Bryan was again married, in 1853, to Mary E. Offutt, of Fayette County, Kentucky. From his first marriage, he has one living son; and by his present marriage, has two sons and one daughter.

PURYEAR, THOMAS HENRY, Tobacco Merchant, was born December 3, 1841, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia; his father, Peter Puryear, being a farmer of that county. The family is of French and English extraction. He received a very good common-school education, and, in his sixteenth year, entered Randolph Macon College, in his own county; but, before he completed the course, the war was begun, and he joined the Confederate army; was assigned to General Loring's brigade, but afterwards to General Jackson's division, in the Shenandoah Valley; participated in the battle of Kernstown, where he was severely wounded; after a year, spent partly in the hospital and partly at home, entered the army again; but, not being able for active service, was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department, whose headquarters were at Marion, and continued there till the close of the war. He then returned home and employed himself on his father's farm for a year, when he concluded to go further West; came to Clarkstown, Tennessee, in 1867; was employed for three years as clerk in a wholesale tobacco-house, then was a partner in the same firm for two years more; was afterwards agent at Paducah for the firm of M. H. Clarke & Bro.,



Your Friend
William Lindsay

of Clarksville, Tennessee, for two years; since which time he has remained in Paducah, conducting a business of his own in leaf tobacco, and now commands the best trade, and is probably the most extensive leaf tobacco broker, in his section. He is a member of the Methodist Church; is a man of strict integrity, and good business habits, which have made all his undertakings successful. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Ella Atkins, daughter of the late H. M. Atkins, a prominent citizen of Clarksville, Tennessee.

WILSON, DAVID, Merchant, Banker, and prominent business man, of Flemingsburg, was born October 16, 1820, in Bath County, Kentucky. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Rogers) Wilson. His father was a native of Pennsylvania; lost his parents when he was an infant; came to Kentucky and settled in Bourbon County; shortly afterward enlisted in the army, and served through the war of 1812; at the close of the war he became a clerk in the office of the County Clerk, at Winchester, filling the position for several years; afterwards removed to Bath County, where he became a farmer and stock-raiser, and where he died, in 1843. He was of Irish-German extraction. His mother, Elizabeth Rogers, was a native of Bath County, and daughter of James Rogers, a farmer and early settler of that county from Virginia, descended from Irish parentage. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and attended the country schools in Winters. At the age of eighteen, he went to clerk in a store at Sherburne, in Fleming County, where he remained until his father's death, when he returned to the farm in Bath. He carried on the farm for several years, and, during a great part of the time so engaged, conducted the business of a store with success. In 1857, he removed to Flemingsburg, and, in connection with Thos. B. Smith and F. W. Allen, started the Exchange Bank of Flemingsburg, a private banking-house. In 1860, Mr. Allen withdrew; and, in 1865, Mr. Smith died. The entire business and management of the bank then passed into his hands, in which he has since continued, with great success and popularity. He has never sought or held a political office of any kind, but has devoted his time and energy to business, and the ordinary demands of Church and society. He has still had some time to devote to farming interests, and yet holds his landed property in Bath County. Mr. Wilson has been twice married. August 25, 1846, he was married to Mary Herndon, a native of Bath County, daughter of Samuel G. Herndon. She died in 1849, leaving two children. In 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Herndon, sister of his first wife. He was a member of the Whig party, and cast his first Presidential vote for Henry

Clay. He is now a "Conservative" in politics. During the rebellion, he was a Union man. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has always been a man of exceptionally fine personal habits; of rare business and executive ability; of great energy and perseverance; of unapproachable integrity of character; and, while largely devoted to his own affairs, has had time and inclination to share largely and honorably in the burthens and responsibilities of society; and has been one of the most successful, useful, and valuable citizens of his section of the State.

WOOD, JUDGE HENRY C., Lawyer, was born November 27, 1821, at Munfordville, Kentucky. He graduated at Centre College, in 1841; chose the profession of law, and entered on the practice in his native town, where he soon took a leading position among the first lawyers of his section; served, for a time, as County Attorney; in 1848, was elected to the Legislature; in 1850, located in Louisville; in 1858, was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, but died February 11, 1861. Judge Wood was physically delicate, but had a mental and moral organization of the highest grade; and his learning, professional ability, and principles of justice and right, placed him among the most valuable rising men of his day.

LINDSAY, HON. WILLIAM, Chief-Justice of Kentucky, was born September 4, 1835, in Rock-bridge County, Virginia. His father, Andrew Lindsay, was also a native of that State, of Scotch parentage, the family having emigrated to America about 1785. His mother's maiden name was Sallie Davidson, of Scotch-Irish descent, her ancestors settling in Virginia before the Revolution. Judge Lindsay received a liberal education in the best schools of his native county. In 1854, he came to Kentucky, and located in Hickman County, where he engaged, temporarily, in teaching; but, being desirous of making his mark in the world, he studied law, and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar, at once entering upon the practice of his profession at Clinton, and continuing, with flattering success, until the commencement of the civil war. His strong political convictions, and the necessities of the times, led him to consider it his duty to take active part in the contest; and his predilections and sense of right led him to take the side of the South; entering the service as a lieutenant, was afterwards Captain in the Twenty-second Tennessee Regular Infantry; served as a staff officer with Generals Buford and Lyon, and Colonels Crossland and Thompson, remaining

with the Second Kentucky Brigade until paroled as a prisoner of war, in the Spring of 1865, at Columbus, Mississippi. Upon his return to Clinton, he at once resumed the practice of his profession, and was, in 1867, elected to the State Senate. During his service in that body, he displayed himself to great advantage, exhibiting an ability worthy of the highest confidence. Before the close of his term in the Senate, he was elected to the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals, and, in September, 1876, became Chief-Justice of the State. He has acquired great distinction on the Appellate Bench, and now justly ranks as one of the foremost men of Kentucky, being certainly one of the strongest men south of the Cumberland. His name has been favorably mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship, and, although now occupying the chief judicial office of his State, his eminent ability fits him for any position in the gift of the people. At the age of thirty-five, he took his seat on the Appellate Bench; and, at the age of forty-one, became Chief Justice of the Court; his success certainly being very great, giving just cause of pride to himself, and the people most directly concerned in his elevation. As a judge, he has displayed a rare combination of fine talents; is quick in his perceptions, anticipating with remarkable depth and correctness; is a keen, close, analytical reasoner, often obliterating, by one stroke, a labored argument; is far-seeing, reaching a conclusion with great readiness; is a fine debater, mingling argument with wit and humor; adapts himself readily to any condition; is endowed with seemingly inexhaustible resources; and proves himself, on the shortest notice, equal to any emergency. On the bench, as in his private life, he is distinguished by his high sense of justice, and undoubted integrity of character. He is not only a man of large and controlling intellect, but also of fine physique, commanding in height and proportions, placing him in a favorable attitude under any circumstances. He is one of the most able lawyers in the State, and probably few men have before them more flattering prospects of honorable preferment. Judge Lindsay was married, in 1864, to Miss S. Semple, a member of one of the prominent families of Kentucky. She died in June, 1867; and, in October of the following year, he was married to Miss Hattie Semple, sister to his former wife. He has two children.

ARSONS, REV. CHARLES BOOTH, D. D., Clergyman and Actor, one of the most distinguished men of this celebrated and widely popular name, was born July 23, 1805, in Enfield, Connecticut, and was the oldest of four children. His father died of yellow fever, in New York City, and was long dead before his family

knew of his death, neither did they ever certainly know where his body was interred. Charles B. Parsons laid the foundation of the scholarly education, which he exhibited in after life, in the schools of New England; and, leaving home at the age of fifteen, found his way to New York, as he said, "I hardly knew for what, but under the impulse that I must now take care of myself. My poor mother was not able to provide for me and the young children, and into the world I must go." In the lower part of New York, he found a place in a store, where he was able to make little more than his board. It happened that most of his associates in the store were members of a Thespian society in the neighborhood, and he was also soon enrolled in their number. This was his first step toward fame. Their hall was frequently visited by regular professionals; and, on one occasion, after his having played the part of Sir Edward Mortimer, in the "Iron Chest," some one in the city papers compared him favorably with the elder Kean, who was then considered great in that part. This turned his head, and filled his fancies with visions of fame. He soon joined a theatrical company preparing for a tour through the South, and at Charleston, South Carolina, first made his appearance as an actor among actors. His advance into popular favor was very rapid, soon standing at the head of a difficult profession. He was a man of exceedingly attractive face and admirable person, at once ingratiating him into sympathy and favor among the patrons of the stage. In his stage habits and life he was strikingly pure, and in this respect, too, soon established himself in the esteem of his admirers. As a theatrical manager, it was his custom to discourage the "stage-struck" from entering upon the perilous career. He played chiefly the popular, exciting semi-tragedy, and was for fifteen years an actor, from the age of eighteen to thirty-three. He was, undoubtedly, an actor of great ability, probably having no superior among the great actors of his day. In one of his professional trips to Louisville, Kentucky, he met Miss Emily C. Oldham, of that city; and, on December 7, 1830, they were married. Not many years after this occurrence, his conscientious convictions led him to abandon the stage, and his first step toward a new career, entirely on the other side of life, was the reading of a work called the "History of the Bible." Among the people of the stage, he was styled the *preacher*, and it is not unlikely that this had some influence in shaping his future destiny. His religious experiences were remarkable, and, the day after finally leaving the stage, he set up family prayer in his own house. In 1839, he joined the Methodist Church, and in the same year was licensed to preach, at Louisville, Kentucky; where he had made many friends in his former profession and by his marriage. He now studied hard, both in science and theology, and, at the end of his first year,

was licensed as a local preacher, at Louisville; in the Fall of 1841, was admitted to the traveling connection, remaining two years in the Jefferson Circuit; in the Fall of 1843, was ordained a deacon, and was stationed, by order of the Church, at Frankfort, Kentucky, for two years; in 1845, he was ordained to full powers in the Church, by Bishop Soule, at Frankfort; in 1846, was located in St. Louis, Missouri; and at that period had the degree of D. D. conferred on him by St. Charles College, in that State. For the next ten years he was connected with other charges in the Church, and, in 1855, again became pastor of a Church in St. Louis. About this time he delivered a lecture on Catholicism which attracted much attention, and led to some serious annoyances from that Church, as he believed. At all events, his suspicions were greatly aroused, and, when called on a certain occasion to marry a Catholic couple, he refused to eat, when served by the bride. He was at one time Presiding Elder of the Louisville District, and, in 1858, was stationed in charge of the Shelby Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Louisville; and was a peace commissioner in the troubles resulting in the division of the Church. He remained with the Southern side until the beginning of the rebellion, when he went over to the original Church, designated as the Northern Church. He was greater in the pulpit than he had been on the stage. His eloquence was of the most impassioned and overpowering kind. He dedicated many churches, and was in universal demand on all great occasions of the Church over the country; was one of the greatest revivalists of his day; was an elegant writer, and was justly distinguished as one of the most eloquent, able, and useful ministers of the Methodist Church. After a lingering sickness, he died at his residence, in Portland, a suburb of Louisville, Kentucky, December 8, 1871. His widow and six of their children survive him. The late Congressman, Hon. E. Y. Parsons, was their son, and three of their children died in youth. Their living children are, Charles W. Parsons, M. D., Prof. H. B. Parsons, A. M., Frank Parsons, a lawyer, Mrs. Emily T. Brodie, Mrs. Belle Lishy, and one young son, all residents of Louisville.

PARSONS, HON. EDWARD YOUNG, Lawyer, was born December 12, 1842, in Middletown, Jefferson County, Kentucky, and was the son of Rev. C. B. Parsons, who left the stage while he was one of the foremost tragedians of his day, and became one of the most eloquent ministers of the Methodist Church. He received a fine education, in the public-schools of Louisville and St. Louis, and graduated, at the head of his class, in 1861, in the Louisville Male High-school. He acted, for a

few months, as Principal of the Fifth and York Street Ward School; and, after serving three years as teacher in the Male High-school, was appointed Professor of Elocution in the same institution. While engaged in teaching, he devoted his leisure to the study of the law, and, in 1864, entered the Louisville Law School, then under Judges Pirtle, Muir, and Bullock; finished the legal course in one year, and graduated as the valedictorian of his class. He immediately located, for the practice of his profession, at Henderson, on the Ohio river, but soon after returned to Louisville. In 1868, he formed a partnership with Judge W. L. Jackson, continuing in that connection until 1872, when Mr. Jackson was elevated to the circuit bench. He was, soon after, connected in business with Col. M. Munday; figured prominently in some noted legal cases, and was distinguished as one of the most eloquent and able young lawyers of the Louisville bar. He possessed, to a great degree, the dramatic powers of his father; was exceedingly warm and impassioned in his methods of speech, and displayed himself, at all times, to great advantage in the courts. In 1874, he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of his district; at the ensuing election, defeated his opponent, by a large majority, and made a fine record for himself as one of the most brilliant and active members of that body. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was prominently identified with several social organizations. He was agreeable in manners, and, by his many bright qualities, gathered around him a large circle of admiring friends. He died of congestion of the brain, at his hotel in Washington City, July 8, 1876, and his remains were interred, with every demonstration of respect, at Louisville. Mr. Parsons was married, July 27, 1871, to Miss Mary S. Belknap, daughter of Dr. Belknap, of Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York. His widow and two children survive him.

BRYAN, GEORGE W., Lawyer and Farmer, was born July 19, 1848, in Millersburg, Bourbon County, Kentucky. He was the youngest of three children, and his parents were George W. and Elizabeth A. W. (Miller) Bryan, both natives of the same county. His father was a merchant, and died in 1849. His grandfather, Joseph W. Miller, was also a merchant of Bourbon County. He spent most of his boyhood in school, and received a fine education. He graduated in the Kentucky Wesleyan University, at Millersburg, in 1869; and, in 1870, entered the Columbia Law School of New York City, where he graduated in 1872. In the Fall of that year, he was admitted to the bar in Bourbon County, and at once entered on the practice of his profession at Paris,

still residing in Millersburg. He is a Democrat in politics. Religiously, he is connected with the Methodist Church. Mr. Bryan was married, October 13, 1868, to Miss Mollie E. Owen, a native of Scott County, and daughter of Charles Owen, a farmer of that county.

OCTERLONY, JOHN ARVID, M. D., was born June 24, 1838, on the estate of his father, in the province of Smaland, Sweden. His father was a captain of dragoons in the Swedish army, and was a man of property. The family of Octerlony, or Auchterlony, was of Scotch origin, though for several generations resident in Sweden. The Swedish progenitor was one of the Scotch cadets who sought distinction in arms on the Continent, and the military passion continued in the family, his own brother attaining eminence in the navy. His mother was of French extraction, a lady of many excellent qualities. Dr. Octerlony was thoroughly educated in the Swedish Government School, among the best in Europe. He came to America in 1857. Having chosen the profession of medicine, he entered upon its study in the University of New York, and received the degree of M. D., in 1861, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession, in New York City. In 1862, he entered the army as a medical officer, and was assigned to the Twenty-Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, but was soon after appointed surgeon in charge of the general hospital at Battle Creek; during that year, was transferred to General Hospital No. 8, at Louisville, Kentucky, which he had been instrumental in establishing; in 1863, accepted the position of surgeon to the hospital in that city, on Sixth Street, between Walnut and Chestnut; in the Fall of that year, became one of the physicians to the "Brown" General Hospital, near Louisville, a position requiring great labor; in 1864, succeeded Dr. McLean, as surgeon in charge of the general hospital, "Ohio;" was afterwards appointed surgeon to the "Strader" General Hospital; and, upon its discontinuance, took charge of Hospital No. 3, retaining that position until the close of the war. In 1866, he was appointed physician in charge of the Government Dispensary at Louisville, and performed the duties of the position until 1868. He early displayed fine abilities as a teacher; organized a private class in 1863; was appointed Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisville in 1864; performed his duties with the highest degree of approval; for the next three years continued classes in the University of Louisville, the Kentucky School of Medicine; and was one of the corps of teachers in the University Dispensary, until 1869; on the organization of the Louisville Medical College, accepted the Chair of Dermatology and Clin-

ical Medicine; on the resignation of Professor Breckinridge, was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine, which he resigned in 1876. In 1875, the Board of Regents of the Kentucky School of Medicine proffered him the Professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, which position he also resigned in the following year. In 1865, on the establishment of the "Old Ladies' Home," at Louisville, he was appointed physician in charge of that institution, and still continues in that capacity. Since 1869, he has been one of the physicians to the Louisville City Hospital, in which he has taken unwearied and active interest, and is now President of its Medical Board. His papers on "Angina Pectoris," "Graves' Disease," "Cystic Degeneration of the Kidneys," "Mollusum Fibrosum," and "Diagnosis of Syphilitic Affections of the Skin," are probably his most valuable contributions to professional literature; but he has written also many clinics and medical reviews, and is a writer of great strength, clearness, and beauty of diction. He has resided in Louisville since 1863, and has established a large and lucrative private practice, winning for himself a high reputation as a skillful and successful practitioner, and has also taken position among the leading medical teachers of the day. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Kentucky State Medical Society; was formerly President of the Louisville Obstetrical Society, and Medico-Chirurgical Society; was corresponding member of the Gynecological Society, and is one of the original members of the American Dermatological Society. He is decidedly scholarly in his tastes, and finds time, during his laborious practice, to devote much attention to the literature of France, Germany, and his native country, and, in his private life, partakes largely of the habits of the refined people of the Continent. In manners he is genial and attractive, and is also of admirable personal bearing. Dr. Octerlony was married, in 1863, to the second daughter of Hon. U. H. Grainger, of Louisville, a member of the celebrated Buckner family, of Kentucky, a woman of many amiable and noble traits, whose memory will ever be held in high regard by many a soldier of the late civil war. They have one child.

GOBURN, HON. JOHN, Merchant and Judge, was born in 1763, in Philadelphia, where he was raised and educated; studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1788. In 1784, he came to Kentucky, located at Lexington, and entered into mercantile business, in which he was very successful; in 1794, located in Mason County; had continued successfully in mercantile pursuits; was appointed Judge of the Mason District Court; afterwards became

Judge of the Circuit Court, and filled the office for several years; was offered the Judgeship of the Territory of Michigan, by President Jefferson, but declined the position; was appointed Judge of the Territory of Orleans, but resigned that office in 1809; for several years held the office of Revenue Collector for the Fourth District of Kentucky, under President Madison; in 1785, was a member of the Convention at Danville, which had in view the organization of a new State; in 1796, was one of the commissioners who ran the boundary line between Virginia and Kentucky; in 1813, was, for a time, a member of Governor Shelby's military family; was a man of great breadth of character, of unusual energy and ability, and was undoubtedly one of the most widely useful and valuable men of his day, in Kentucky. Judge Coburn died in February, 1823.

EIR, JAMES, Lawyer and Banker, was born June 16, 1821, at Greenville, Muhlenburg County, Kentucky. His father, a native of South Carolina, was of Scotch-Irish stock, which emigrated from the north of Ireland to this country; his mother, born in Virginia, traced back her ancestry to the Rumseys, of Scotland, and was a niece of James Rumsey, the man justly entitled to the credit of applying steam for water navigation. The father of James Weir came to Kentucky about the close of the last century, when very young. When of age, he began surveying; but afterwards embarked upon a mercantile career, becoming, finally, a prominent and successful merchant, with a business scattered over a wide extent of territory. He owned and managed, under his personal supervision, business houses at Henderson, Morganfield, Madisonville, Greenville, Lewisburg, Hopkinsville, and Russellville, in Kentucky, and in Gallatin, Tennessee. Although he had a very large amount of capital involved in his extensive mercantile operations, it was his proud boast that he never borrowed a dollar, or failed to meet an obligation when due. James Weir was educated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, one of the oldest and best institutions of the State; after graduating there, he entered the law school of Transylvania University, at Lexington, to prepare himself for the legal profession. Immediately after finishing this course, in August, 1843, he located at Owensboro, in Daviess County, when he began practicing law, and soon gained a high standing as a Chancery lawyer. He devoted the leisure hours of his early professional life to literary effort, and, in 1849-50, published three novels: "Lonzo Powers, or the Regulators;" "Simon Kenton;" and "The Winter Lodge." The scenes of these tales were located in Kentucky, and the plots founded on actual incidents in the early history of the State. The

books were printed at Philadelphia, and gained no little reputation at the time. In 1859, when the Deposit Company was organized at Owensboro, he was chosen President of that institution, and has ever since, in that capacity, controlled its interests with such excellent judgment and prudence, that its standing has never been surpassed. When the Evansville, Owensboro, and Nashville Railroad (formerly the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad) was organized and constructed, he was elected to the Presidency, and from 1860 to the Autumn of 1873 acted in that capacity. This was no ordinary compliment, when the fact is known that he was any thing but enthusiastic or active in the early agitation of the construction of the road. He has never interested himself in politics, nor ever sought office for himself. Professional and mercantile responsibilities have occupied many years of an unusually busy life. Save some fugitive magazine articles, he has had no time since 1850 to amuse himself in writing light literature. But the value of what he has written must grow with time, as it will serve faithfully to recall the early trials and triumphs of the pioneers of the State. He was married, March 1, 1842, to Susan C., daughter of Judge John Green, of Danville, Kentucky. James Weir is a lawyer of merit, especially in Chancery matters; and, as a financier, he displays unusual ability. His fortune is ample, and his charity liberal and unostentatious. His residence, on the Ohio river, is quaint, but costly, and much admired. He is progressive and public-spirited; identified with every measure calculated to benefit the people of his city. He is one of the worthy men of the State, who find in the quiet of commercial life a field of great usefulness to their fellow-citizens.

OPE, WARDEN, Lawyer, was born in 1772, in Virginia, and was the son of Benjamin Pope, and nephew of William Pope, who came to Kentucky, and settled at Louisville, in 1779, and from them came the Popes of this State. Warden Pope acquired a good education; and, in 1776, became Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Jefferson County, and held that position until 1834, from which time he remained County Clerk until his death, which occurred April 20, 1838. During that long period, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, in addition to his duties as Clerk of the Courts, established a valuable legal practice. He was not only one of the most systematic and accurate clerks of his day, but was one of the most thorough, substantial, wise, and distinguished among the lawyers of Kentucky. His distinguished son, Col. Curran Pope, was born in Louisville; was educated at West Point Military Academy; became second lieutenant in the artillery service, in

1834; resigned in the same year; in the following year, was assistant engineer in the works designed to improve the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers; was Clerk of the Jefferson County Court for seventeen years; and, on the breaking out of the rebellion, became Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Union Regiment; was wounded October 8, 1862, at Perryville, Kentucky, and died from his wound, on the 5th of November following.

OBBS, SMITH, M. D., was born in 1823, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His father, a farmer, was also a native of that State. His early education was careful and thorough, at a district-school taught by Noble Butler, A. M.

In 1837, he entered St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, the oldest college in the State, where he finished a good education. Upon arriving at manhood, he married. He then commenced the study of medicine, and by his energy soon fitted himself to enter the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, where he graduated in 1852, with honor. He entered upon its practice in his native county, where he was soon, by his energy and ability, successful. Perhaps no physician in the State has done more country practice during a period of thirty years. He has still all the youth and vivacity of physical and mental powers that he had in his early days. In 1868, without his solicitation, he was elected to the State Legislature. In this body he was made Chairman of the Committee on Education, during two sessions of the Assembly, and introduced a bill to increase the State levy for common-school purposes, which finally secured passage; without which wise and timely measure, for the support and progress of the common-schools of the State, the poorer class would doubtless have been many years behind their present educational privileges. Dr. Hobbs was, also, the author of a report of much practical and scientific value, made by a committee of the House to which had been referred a bill to "prevent the marriage of first cousins," which report was ordered printed, February 12, 1869. This report, startling as it was to many who had previously but carelessly considered the subject, was creditable to the scientific culture of its author, and his able devotion to his official duties. He is an enthusiastic geologist, and has contributed to the Public Museum of Louisville a great variety of valuable geological specimens. In his love for this science, he often wanders amid the most dangerous cliffs and precipices throughout the State, gathering specimens. In compliance with the act of Congress, establishing what is now so well known as the "Centennial Exposition of 1876," at Philadelphia, Gov. P. H. Leslie appointed as Commissioners on behalf of the State of Kentucky, to aid in the management of

the enterprise, and to control the representation of the State and its products, Dr. Smith Hobbs, of Bullitt County, and Hon. Robert Mallory, of Oldham County. The magnitude and responsibilities of their position can be but faintly comprehended, and too great praise can not be accorded them for their happy success in presenting the natural wealth and commercial importance of the State of Kentucky. In the capacity of State Commissioner, Dr. Hobbs prepared and published in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," of May 17, 1876, an able article, entitled, "What Kentucky Should Send to the Great International Exposition." This article aided largely in bringing the mineral wealth and resources of the State to the front at Philadelphia. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which his forefathers had long lived. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In 1844, he was united in marriage to Caroline Cartmel, who had been his schoolmate and early acquaintance, growing up together in childhood. With her he has lived in happiness, surrounded by his children. He is a representative of the well-known Kentucky hospitality, generosity, and charity. To the Church, to the Masonic Order, and to all worthy or progressive enterprises, he has ever been a willing and liberal supporter. His life has been one of usefulness and success, while he has also a firm standing in the esteem and regard of all who know his name.

WIGERT, JACOB, Lawyer, Judge of County Court, and Clerk of Court of Appeals, was born in Washington City, D. C., in July, 1793. He was the son of John Swigert and his wife Mary, who removed, in 1794, from that city to Fayette County, Kentucky. He attended school until his eighteenth year, and then commenced to write in the office of the Clerk of the County and Circuit Court at Versailles, Kentucky, where he remained employed four years, extending from 1810 to 1814. In the latter year, he went to Frankfort, Kentucky, and there wrote in the Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals for eighteen months, devoting his spare time to the study of the law, which enabled him, in the year 1816, to obtain license and enter upon its practice; in which he continued until 1825, when Judges Boyle, Owsley, and Miller, of the Court of Appeals, appointed him Clerk of the Court. He served as an *appointed* Clerk until 1851, and then, under the "New Constitution" of the State, adopted in that year, was *elected* to the position, and held it thereafter until September 20, 1858; at which time he permanently retired, and never again permitted his name, as a candidate, to be used in connection with the office. He was Clerk of this Court, by appointment and election together, for nearly thirty-three years, and, during the whole time, gave the most complete satisfac-

tion. His career as Clerk began when Kentucky was threatened with civil strife, in consequence of the bitter animosities which prevailed among the people in regard to the "New" and the "Old Court," and when such eminent jurists as those who appointed him Clerk composed the bench of the "Old Court." In 1862, he was elected Judge of the Franklin County Court; and, on Wednesday, March 24, 1869, died at his home, in Frankfort, Kentucky. From 1840 to the hour of his death, he was a consistent, earnest, and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and an officer of the same for twenty-eight years. In April, 1825, he married Miss Emeline Weisiger, who died, in the year 1840, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives, friends, and acquaintances. She left four children: Lucy, now Mrs. Evans; Emma, now Mrs. Blanton; and Daniel and Helen Swigert; all of whom are worthy people, and occupying good social position. In May, 1842, he again married, an estimable widow, Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, by whom he had three sons—Jacob, Jr., Samuel, and Joseph. Jacob and Joseph are in copartnership, and conducting, at this time, a very successful business in Frankfort, their native city. Samuel, a graduate of West Point, is an officer in the United States army. Their mother, who was one of the best of women, and dearly beloved by all who knew her, died in the year 1862, occasioning by her demise a void in many hearts and memories, which can never be filled. Mr. Swigert was, for about forty years, an active Mason; and, as such, never forgot the three great moral and religious duties which are so strictly enjoined upon every member of the craft, ever faithfully to observe and inculcate, to God, his neighbor, and himself; to God, in never mentioning his Holy Name but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his Creator, ever esteeming him as his chief good; to his neighbor, in performing towards him all good offices, ever remembering the golden rule of doing unto others as you would that others should do unto you; to himself, in avoiding all those vices and irregularities which Masonry so especially eschews, and against which she so perpetually warns. Inspired by love to God, and universal good will to man, he was never known to refuse an appeal for aid to a fellow-creature. All the tenderness of his nature ever went out in sure response to the cries of distressed humanity. With him, one kind act was but an unvarying prelude to another. It was a peculiarity of his warm and impulsive nature, to manifest an especial interest in all poor but worthy young men, whom he found struggling to rise in the world. Frequently would he place his name, his counsel, and his purse at their command; and sometimes apparently run risks to the verge of calamity. And now, not a few prominent business men could be named, of whom it can be truthfully said, they owe much of their present worldly

position to his kind heart, good advice, and timely assistance. Never able to refuse to indorse for others, as many times he should have been, his self-sacrificing generosity consumed for him no mean fortune. His death, though anticipated, from his advanced age, was the occasion of profound sorrow throughout the whole section of country where once he lived. Of him it was said: "This venerable man has been, from his youth, above all mean acts; above every thing incompatible with the loftiest integrity. On the escutcheon of his character rests no stain; he was a man in whose principles you could repose complete confidence. His words were bonds; his oaths were oracles; his love sincere." His remains now rest in the beautiful cemetery overlooking Frankfort; and a splendid monument to his memory, placed there by loving hands and warm hearts, attests the sacred spot where reposes, in darkness and silence, the moldering dust of departed worth. Within the same sacred grounds, and within but a few yards, also rest the remains of Crittenden, Letcher, Morehead, and other statesmen, who were friends and associates of his in life. It can be truly said:

"Such graves as these are hallowed shrines,
Shrines to no code or creed confined;
The Delphian vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas, of the mind."



HALL, COL. EDWIN GILBERT, Manufacturer, was born November 4, 1829, at West Point, Hardin County, Kentucky. His father, James Ward Hall, a native of Maryland, was, for many years, a merchant of West Point. The subject of this sketch was sent to the schools of his native town and the schools at Henderson. When fifteen years old, he left school, worked four years in the employ of Robert Clark, of Henderson, and afterwards for Clark & Jones; in 1849, he made an overland trip to California, returning, in 1851, with a better knowledge of men and things, acquired by this trying and dangerous venture. Early in 1852, he started in the dry-goods business, in which he remained till 1856, when he engaged as book-keeper, with the firm of Hugh Kerr & Co., tobacco stemmers; became, in 1857, their general manager; and, in 1859, was admitted to the firm, remaining till the close of the business season of 1862. In 1860, was nominated for Mayor of Henderson, and, although the city was, in politics, under the control of an opposing majority, he received almost double the number of votes cast for his three competitors. In 1862, he defeated the nominee of the American party for the same office, which he resigned in the ensuing August. He then went South, to join his fortunes with the cause of the Southern Confederacy; was

elected captain of a company; served under Col. R. M. Martin for several months; then, for some time, under Col. Woodard, of Hopkinsville; and, during the remainder of his service, under Colonel (afterwards General) Adam Johnston. He was in the fight at Clarksville and Fort Donelson, and also several skirmishes. He served in the Morgan campaign in Kentucky, during the Winter of 1862-3; was sent to Huntsville, Alabama, for drill service in the Conscript Bureau; was ordered to service with the Tenth Kentucky Regiment; was, soon after, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and only missed serving through the famous but unfortunate Morgan raid by being upon special detail duty, with twenty men of his regiment. After returning from the war, he moved to Chicago, Illinois, and, with William O. George, formerly of Kentucky, under the firm name of George & Hall, carried on a wholesale grocery till 1869, when he returned to Louisville, purchased the extensive cracker manufactory of J. M. Dake, now known as "The Falls City Bakery," and, under the firm name of "Hall & Hayward," has since carried on the manufacture of crackers and candies; having a capacity for converting one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour into crackers daily, and producing thirty thousand pounds of candy per week. Col. Hall has always been identified with the Democracy, casting his first and last votes for the nominees of his party for the Presidency. He is a prominent Mason; has been identified with the order some twenty-six years, and holds many honorable and important offices in the order. He is a member of the Christian Church, attending service at the Christian Church, on Fifteenth and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, and has been deacon and elder in this Church. Col. Hall was married, in July, 1852, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Philip T. Allen, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and is the father one child. He is a worthy and esteemed citizen, active and attentive to business, mild and courteous in his manners, and devoted to his friends.

LITHGOW, HON. JAMES L., Ex-Mayor of the city of Louisville, and one of her most prominent merchants and citizens, was born November 29, 1812, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father was a plane-maker, who died within a year after the birth of the subject of this sketch. His widow returned to the home of her parents, but their death, a few years later, left her alone with her young child. What little education could be afforded him, was received at the schools of his native city, before he reached his twelfth year. When fourteen, he was apprenticed to learn copper and tin-smithing. Young as he was, he applied a willing hand and

heart to his task, filled with a manly ambition to make the future yield him honor and position. In 1832, having become of age, he left his mother and home, to join the ranks of those who sought their fortunes in the West. Locating in Louisville, he became an employe of Bland & Coleman, remaining with them some time; till he was called home to his mother's death-bed. Returning to Louisville, which he now regarded as his home, he concluded to enter business for himself, as the promise of success was unusually fair. In October, 1836, with Allen S. Wallace as his partner, and under the firm name of Wallace & Lithgow, he began the copper, tin, and sheet-iron business, on Market Street. Each of the firm put in four hundred and eighty-four dollars. In 1840, they lost, by fire, twenty-five thousand dollars; but, by the next day, completed their arrangements for the immediate continuation of business. By their activity and integrity, they speedily recovered all they had lost. In 1844, they built, on Second Street, a stove foundry, and warehouse, entering heavily into this branch of manufacture. In 1857, this warehouse was burnt to the ground. Soon afterwards, they rebuilt their foundry, at the corner of Main and Clay Streets. Iron hollow-ware, mantels, grates, marbleized mantels, and enameled grates formed the heaviest department of their trade. Fourteen tons of pig-iron were daily melted for stove manufacture, this being the largest establishment, of the kind, in the State of Kentucky. From little beginnings and small capital, the firm advanced to immense business interests, when, in 1861, the senior member, Mr. Wallace, died. Together, during a period of twenty-five years, they had met business reverses, and, by brave energy and application, had overcome every obstacle. It is evident that the death of the senior partner, in such a firm, was, indeed, a serious injury. During one year succeeding Mr. Wallace's decease, James L. Lithgow carried on the business in his own name. In 1862, he formed a partnership with C. O. Smith, James L. Smeiser (his sons-in-law), and Vincent Cox, under the firm name of J. L. Lithgow & Co. In September, 1871, they removed from the old stand, at the corner of Third and Main Streets, to an elegant and commodious business house, No. 71 Main Street. In the Spring of 1872, the firm began the erection of a handsome building on their old location. This building cost over two hundred thousand dollars. During the building of the same, came the money panic of 1873, and the immediate shrinkage of values in all manufactured articles. These three causes combined to bankrupt the firm. Having called a meeting of his creditors, Mr. Lithgow, in few words, surrendered all his assets, and his wife's dower claim upon his extensive property, together with all the property previously given to his daughters, and at that time owned in fee by them. Few circumstances in any man's life can show a greater

degree of uncompromising integrity than manifested by the course of Mr. Lithgow. In 1834, he was President and chief director of the old Merchants' Fire Company, a volunteer fire organization, numbering in its ranks many of the subsequently most prominent citizens of Louisville. He was, at one time, one of the Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and also a Director of the Elizabethtown and Bardstown Railroad. In 1865, he was elected to the Presidency of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. He served several terms as Councilman and Alderman; in 1866, was a member of the City Charter Convention; and was, the same year, by an overwhelming majority, elected to fill a vacancy in the office of Mayor of the city of Louisville. In 1843, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the ministry of the Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, now one of the Bishops of the Methodist Church, South, and has ever since been a member of the same congregation. He has filled all the lay offices in the Church, and been a frequent representative in the various Conferences of his denomination, where he contributed much, by his judicious counsels, to the intelligent action of these representative assemblies of the Church. He was married, in November, 1837, to Hannah Cragg, a lady of English birth, who came to Louisville in her youth; by her he had eight children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Lithgow is a man of large and liberal views. Generous, courteous, and hospitable, he has endeared himself to an unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances. His energy, ability, and integrity have made him one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Louisville. He has long been well known in his adopted city, and few have there attained stronger or wider claims upon the regard of their fellow-citizens.

KIN, BVT. BRIG.-GEN. JAMES ADAMS, Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, was born August 31, 1819, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father, James Ekin, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland; his mother, daughter of Col. Stephen Bayard, of the Revolutionary army, was born in Elizabeth, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. His father was engaged in the commission business. His early education was in the academy of the Rev. James Stockton, D. D., at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, and under William Moody, at Columbia, Ohio; and, although attending college, he never completed his collegiate course. When he had reached the years of manhood, he entered upon mercantile life, and was engaged in steamboat and ship building at Elizabeth, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, building several of the finest steamers on the Western waters, continually giving em-

ployment to a large number of skilled mechanics and other workmen. He held no public position, except the one deemed most purely honorable among our American people, director of the schools in the community in which he resided. He had always been affiliated with the Democratic party till the repeal, in 1846, of the tariff act of 1842; and has, subsequently, been a Whig and Republican. He was a member of the Free-soil National Convention, and the Republican National Conventions, of 1856 and 1860. But the most important part of his career has been in connection with the army. On the 25th of April, 1861, he was commissioned, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, as Regimental Quartermaster of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was in the hundred-day service, and in guarding the Northern Central Railway, from the city of Baltimore, along a distance of forty-five miles, to the Pennsylvania line. This regiment was mustered out, August 5, 1861; and, on the ensuing 7th, he was commissioned by the President as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and assigned to duty at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; on March 13, 1863, he was ordered to Indianapolis, taking charge of the same department there; on the 21st of December, 1863, his commission was vacated, and he was commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army (regulars); was ordered to turn over the business of his office to the most convenient officer, and report without delay for assignment to duty at Washington City, District of Columbia; December 29, 1863, relieved Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, as Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau; February 24th, 1864, was appointed, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and temporarily detached from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau; August 6, 1864, under the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, was assigned to duty in charge of the First Division of the Quartermaster-General's Office, with the temporary rank of colonel, to date from August 2, 1864; March 8, 1865, was appointed Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers; April 19, 1865, was detailed as a member of the command to escort the remains of President Lincoln from Washington, D. C., to Springfield, Illinois; May 9, 1865, was detailed as a member of the Military Commission, appointed by paragraph 4 of Special Orders, War Department, No. 211, May 6, 1865, for the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln; June 28, 1865, received three brevet appointments, as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, in the regular army, for "faithful and meritorious services during the war," to date from March 13, 1865; July 17, 1866, was commissioned brevet brigadier-general in the regular army, to rank as such from March 13, 1865; December

1, 1866, was appointed deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, United States army, under the act approved July 28, 1866, to rank as such from the 29th of July, 1866; on the 1st of April, 1870, relieved from duty in the Quartermaster-General's office, under general orders, War Department, No. 15, for that year; on the 23d of April, 1870, was assigned to duty under general orders No. 6, headquarters Department of Texas, as chief quartermaster of that department; April 29, 1872, relieved from duty under general orders No. 8, headquarters Department of Texas; May 8, 1872, announced as Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, in general orders No. 34, headquarters Department of the South, Louisville, Kentucky; December 11, 1872, announced as Chief Quartermaster Division of the South, on the staff of Major-General McDowell. Such is the career, to the present date, of Gen. Ekin, in an arm of the military service of the gravest importance to both the general government and its armies. Gen. Ekin united with the Associate Reformed Congregation of Bethesda, in Elizabeth Township, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, in the Fall of 1842; was a trustee of the congregation; in 1858, the Associate Reformed Church and the Associate Church were united, forming the present United Presbyterian Church. He was married September 28, 1843, to Diana C. Walker, and has five children, three of whom are now living. Gen. Ekin is a gentleman of high integrity, firm and decided in his opinions and actions, but of a kind disposition and great suavity of manners. In personal appearance he is tall, dignified, and imposing. His present position in the army calls for a service that is necessary and valuable, and but little known outside of military circles.

LARK, JUDGE BEVERLY LEONIDAS, Lawyer, was born at Winterfield, Chesterfield County, Virginia, on the 11th of February, 1809. In 1823, he moved with his parents to Christian County, Kentucky; and, in 1827, to Simpson County. After acquiring a fair education, he commenced the study of law, reading under James W. Davidson, and, in 1833, attending the lectures of Judge Robertson. During three sessions of the Legislature, he represented Simpson County; and, in 1849, was a member of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of the State of Kentucky. He represented the Third Congressional District of Kentucky in 1847, serving one term. He was Elector for the State at large, on the Pierce ticket, in 1852. He became a candidate and made the race for Governor, in 1855, during the Know-Nothing excitement; and, although he reduced the Whig majority in his State from twenty-five to thirty thousand votes, was defeated

by four thousand votes, by James S. Morehead. He was appointed Minister to Guatemala, Central America, and left Kentucky, in 1858, on this mission. He died in Guatemala, in 1860, at fifty-one years of age. In 1827, he was married to Maria L. Clark; and, after her death, in 1851, to Zenobia Turner, daughter of John G. Turner, of Gallatin, Tennessee. In religion, he was a Roman Catholic, and died in that faith, and was buried at the Cathedral in Guatemala, where his remains lay until 1868, when, by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, they were brought to Frankfort and interred, and a suitable monument erected to his memory. Judge Clark was learned in the law, and an able and eloquent speaker—said to be one of the best in the State; and had the confidence of the people to as great extent, perhaps, as any man of his day.

BENNETT, WILLIAM, Superintendent of the Louisville Manufacturing Company, is a son of Daniel Bennett, a carpenter, of some standing in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was born in that city, on the 25th of May, 1837.

He received his early education in what were termed the Lancastrian Schools, and, at an early age, was placed in a book-store, to earn his own living. He soon afterwards obtained a position in the warehouse of the noted geographical publishing house of A. Keith Johnson, and finally served an apprenticeship in the carpenter's trade. After several years of work and experience as a journeyman, he emigrated to this country, landing at New Orleans, whither his father had preceded him a few years. Remaining there but a short time, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he found employment for two years in the Kentucky Foundry. During the following year, he followed his trade, and for the next four years was occupied as salesman in a prominent dry-goods house. During all this time, Mr. Bennett made continual efforts to establish himself in business on his own account, his ambition never allowing him to forget that that was the ultimatum of all his efforts, when the proper occasion presented itself. In 1864, he found a partner, and opened an establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements. After meeting with considerable success for some time, a fire on his premises swept away all his stock, and left him almost ruined. He was soon, however, again engaged; this time, in the manufacture of furniture, with John Dickinson; which partnership lasted until 1868, when a new one was formed, under the name of Bennett Bros. & Co. This firm carried on a most prosperous business, until his old enemy, fire, once more leveled the whole establishment to the ground. Rebuilding on the site now occupied by them, corner of

Ninth and Lexington Streets, they have now the largest concern south of the Ohio, covering an area of two acres. Here they manufacture all kinds of furniture, which is shipped to all parts of the country. Mr. Bennett is one of the most quiet and unassuming men; reserved in his friendships, but strong in his attachments; fulfilling all his obligations promptly, whether of a business or social character; loved by his associates, and upright in all his transactions. He has, for many years, been a member of the Christian Church, of Louisville, and faithful to his highest convictions; married in 1865, to Miss Maria, daughter of James W. McGee, of Louisville; they have four children.

GOODLOE, HON. WILLIAM CASSIUS, Lawyer and Editor, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1841. He was the third son of D. S. Goodloe, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was descended from a line of distinguished Virginians. His grandfather, maternally, was Col. J. Speed Smith, an officer in the war of 1812, and, subsequently, a distinguished lawyer and member of both branches of the Legislature, as he was also of Congress. His great-grandfather was Gen. Green Clay, who commanded a brigade in the North-western campaign, and joined his forces with those of Gen. Harrison, relieving the latter, who was besieged by the British, in Fort Meigs. He was educated at Transylvania University, and was in the Senior Class in the Spring of 1861, when he withdrew, to accompany his uncle, Cassius M. Clay, to St. Petersburg, Russia, to which place he had been sent by President Lincoln. While there, he acted as Secretary of Legation, until the Summer of 1862, when he returned and entered the Union army, and was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, by President Lincoln, having previously been appointed aid-de-camp to the Governor of Kentucky. In January, 1864, he withdrew from the army, and commenced the practice of law in Lexington, Kentucky. On January 1, 1867, he commenced the publication of the "Kentucky Statesman," a Republican newspaper, of which he was owner and principal editor. Through its influence, he was largely instrumental in placing the Republican party of the State in full accord with the Northern wing, for it was only in the latter part of this year, that the Kentucky Republicans placed themselves squarely on the National Platform. In the same year, he was defeated in the race for the Legislature. In 1868, he was elected as a delegate to the National Convention, at Chicago, that nominated Gen. Grant for the Presidency; was made one of the secretaries of the Convention, and was appointed on the committee to notify the candidates of their nomination. In 1871, he was

elected, by a fair majority, to represent Fayette County and the city of Lexington in the Legislature, and, although his party was in the minority in that body, he received its full strength for Speaker of the House. In 1872, he was made delegate at large to the Philadelphia Convention, and was, by the delegates, elected Chairman of the Kentucky Delegation; and was, at the same time, elected, for four years, as the Kentucky representative upon the National Republican Committee; and, during the campaign that followed, he "stumped" the States of Kentucky and Indiana in behalf of Grant and Wilson. In 1873, he was elected to the State Senate from one of the wealthiest and most enlightened districts in the State, composed of Jessamine, Woodford, and Fayette Counties, after one of the most exciting and hotly contested elections; and while in the Senate, served on the committees of Immigration, Education, Railroads, Revised Statutes, and the Judiciary. In 1875, he was nominated, by his party, as candidate for Attorney-General, and made a joint canvass, with his opponent, throughout the State; and the following Winter he was nominated and voted for, on the first ballot, by the entire Republican membership in the Legislature, for United States Senator. In 1876, he was elected delegate at large to the Convention, at Cincinnati, that nominated Hayes and Wheeler, and was appointed on the committee to notify the candidates of their nomination, and, subsequently canvassed Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio in their behalf. At Cincinnati he was elected, by the Kentucky delegation, to represent his State, for the ensuing four years, on the National Committee. He was married, in June, 1865, to Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Samuel Man, of Manville, Rhode Island, grand-niece of Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, and granddaughter of Jonathan Brownell, of Rhode Island. They have six children.

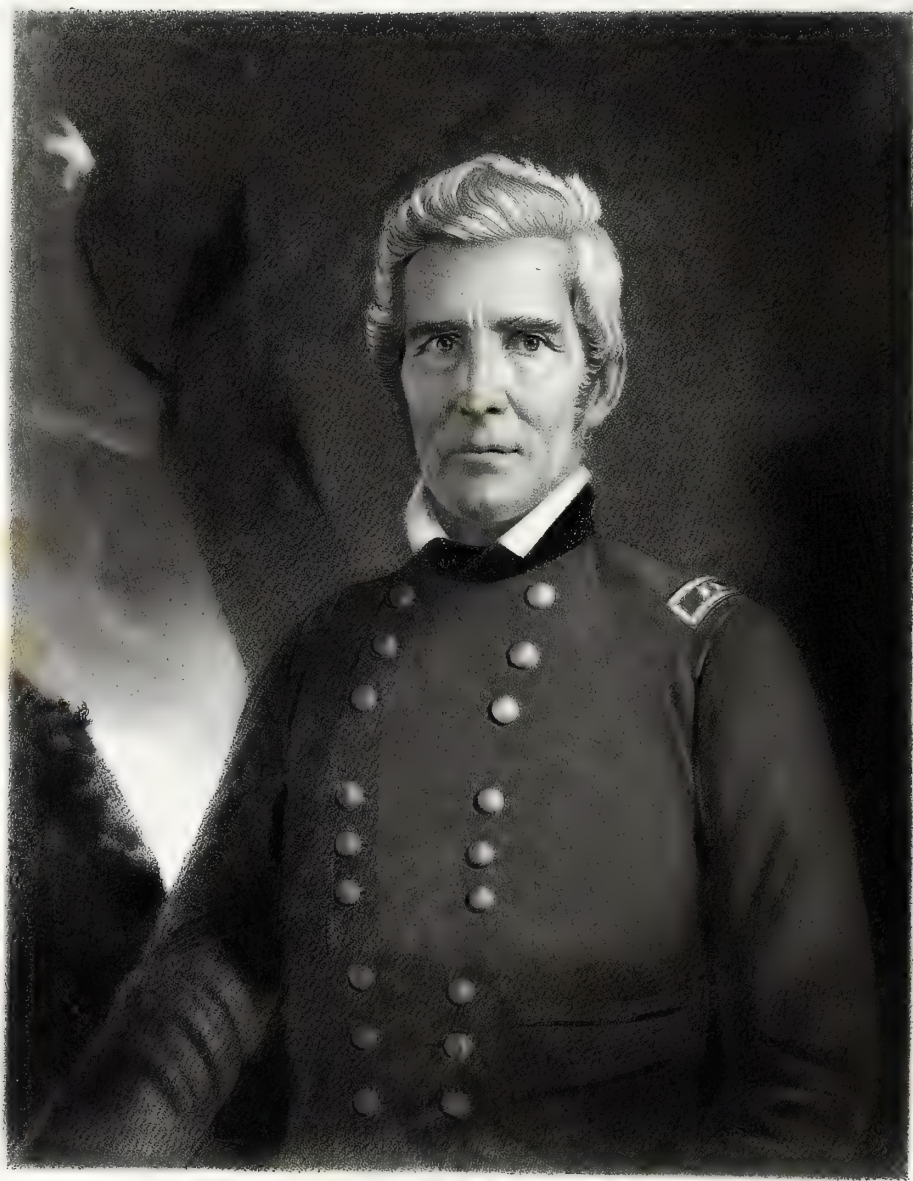
HUBBARD, JOHN STROTHER, was the son of Hon. Thomas Hubbard, a school-teacher, and Sheriff at Bardstown, Kentucky, and a member of the Legislature. John Hubbard's parents were among the earliest emigrants to Kentucky, and he was born in Nelson County, two miles south-east of Bardstown, in the year 1811. His education was acquired at Bardstown and vicinity, but he was compelled to leave school at the early age of sixteen; soon after which, he was bound as apprentice to his brother William, in the tanning business, and continued at this occupation until he attained the age of eighteen, when he engaged himself, as clerk, to Mr. M. Miller, proprietor of a dry-goods store at Nelson Furnace, with whom he remained for five years. At the expiration of that time, he removed to Louisville, when he entered

into a partnership with M. H. Mitchell, in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, on the north side of Market Street, between First and Second Streets, continuing until the dissolution of the firm, fourteen years after. Mr. Hubbard then opened a wholesale liquor house, on the corner of Main and Brook Streets, and carried on a very successful business for four or five years. In 1853, he built and opened a large flouring mill on Market, between Brook and Floyd Streets, long afterwards known as "The Fifth Ward Mill," and continued the business until two days before he died, when he sold it. For three years, he represented his ward in the Board of Aldermen, and was also a member of the City Council for a short time. He was a member of the Baptist Church for twenty-five years, occupying the position of deacon for some time. Mr. Hubbard married Miss Martha Hogan, of New Haven, daughter of Franklin Hogan; but lost her by death twenty-three years ago. Five children survive their parents. A strong Unionist, he was yet the friend of the Confederate in distress. Of a kind, noble and impulsive disposition, he was governed by the principles of religion and morality. His health was extremely good until 1873, when his constitution began to fail. He died in March, 1876, happy in his religion, and with a fond hope of immortality in a "better land."

NDERWOOD, EUGENE, Lawyer, was born April 4, 1818, at Glasgow, Kentucky. He is the son of the late Judge Joseph Rogers Underwood, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and great-grandson of Rev. David Rice, a distinguished Presbyterian minister, and the first who came and preached the Gospel in Kentucky, as taught by that denomination. While still quite young, his parents moved to Bowling Green, where he attended school until 1832, when he was sent to Oxford, Ohio, to continue his education at Miami University, under the supervision of the Rev. Robert Bishop, D. D. After remaining there until 1835, he went to Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, from which he graduated with the class of 1838, with J. C. Breckinridge, and other distinguished men. Soon after leaving college, he returned to Bowling Green, and entered upon the study of the law, under the direction of his father, who was then a member of Congress. Upon the completion of his studies, he entered into partnership with his father, and practiced in Bowling Green and the surrounding counties, until 1848, when he removed to Nashville, Tennessee. During his fourteen years of practice in that city, he met with eminent success, achieving distinction as an attorney, and acquiring great popularity as a citizen. When the project of building the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was first agitated, Mr. Un-

derwood strongly advocated the present route, and its adoption is considered to be, to a large degree, due to his efforts. In October, 1846, he was married to Miss Catherine R. Thompson, daughter of William Thompson, a celebrated lawyer of Nashville. Three children blessed this marriage, all of whom still live. In 1861, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and married his second wife, Mrs. F. V. Wilder, on January 31st. During the war, he retired from the practice of his profession, remaining in Louisville until 1864, when, on account of his wife's ill-health, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. Here he engaged largely in real estate and other speculations, being also occupied with farming, and traveled from St. Paul to Nashville and Louisville, attending to his estate, until 1874, when he returned to the latter city to make it his future home. He has often been solicited to become a candidate for the Legislature, Mayor of Nashville, judge of leading courts, but has invariably declined, having no desire to taste the bitter fruits of the politician and office-seeker. In 1840 and 1844, he commanded a volunteer company of infantry, organized during the political campaigns. Some six or eight years ago, he united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, since which time he has served as a vestryman in the Church at St. Paul, Minnesota, and in St. Paul's Church, at Louisville. He is a much-respected member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the high degree of Knight Templar. While in Minnesota, he participated actively in the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, and was a leading member of the National Grange. He has given a large share of his time, talents, and means, to the advancement of the railroad interests of Kentucky and Tennessee, and has served as railroad director and attorney for a number of years. Notwithstanding his busy life, he finds time to devote to literature, of which he is passionately fond, and has made some valuable and interesting contributions to journalism. Mr. Underwood is of prepossessing appearance, six feet in height, muscular, and with a grace and elegance, in movement and self-poise, that mark the gentleman bred.

EWMAN, JUDGE JOHN E., Lawyer, was born in Spencer County, Kentucky, in the year 1819. He received a thorough education, graduating in letters at St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Kentucky. He studied law with Martin McHenry, at Taylorsville, and commenced the practice of his profession at Smithland, Kentucky, in 1842. In 1857, he removed to Bardstown, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, William R. Grigsby. In 1862, he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, serving one term. During the civil war he was



Truly your friend

W B Butler

firmly attached to the National cause, suffering personally and pecuniarily by his devotion to the Government. In 1867, he removed to Louisville, and formed a partnership with John M. Harlan and B. F. Bristow. He won considerable reputation during his professional career in that city; gathered around him many friends, and was looked upon as one of the most worthy members of the profession. He died, in Louisville, in 1873, soon after the publication of his law work, "Pleading and Practice." Religiously, he was connected with the Catholic Church. He was a man of fine social qualities, upright in his dealings with men; a lawyer of ability, and an earnest, useful citizen. Judge Newman was married, in 1847, to Miss Marian Olive, and had six children, four sons and two daughters.

UTLER, GEN. PERCIVAL, Soldier, Patriot, and First Adjutant-General of Kentucky, son of Thomas Butler and his wife, Eleanor Parker, was born April 4, 1760, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His father was born in 1720, in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, and his mother was a native of Wexford County, Ireland. Thomas Butler possessed a large estate, which was confiscated, and he exiled, owing to his participancy in the Irish Rebellion. He came to America long before the Revolutionary War; five of his sons became conspicuous in the great struggle for independence in this country, and he himself participated. Of this family of brave and patriotic men, Washington and Lafayette both spoke in the most familiar and flattering terms. Of the five noted sons of Thomas Butler, three, Richard, William, and Thomas, were born in Ireland; and Edward and Percival, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Richard was Lieutenant-Colonel of Morgan's rifle regiment, which he commanded under Gen. Wayne at Stony Point; was made General, and was killed at the battle of St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791. Thomas and Edward were, also, engaged in that battle, and both died while in the military service of the country; the former with the rank of colonel; the latter, of captain. William arose to the rank of major; and Percival, the subject of this sketch, was a captain in the regular army. He entered the Revolutionary army as lieutenant, at the age of eighteen; was with Washington at Valley Forge, Monmouth, and Yorktown; served under Gen. Lafayette, at the last-named place, and received a sword from the hand of that General; removed to Kentucky about 1785, and first settled in Jessamine County, as a farmer; but, in 1796, settled permanently at the mouth of the Kentucky river, when the present site of Carrollton was a cane-brake. He was the first Adjutant-General of Kentucky, and held the office for eighteen or twenty

years, usually performing its duties while residing at home; and when the law was enacted, requiring the Adjutant-General to live at Frankfort, he resigned. In his capacity as Adjutant-General of the State, he took part in Gen. Hopkins's campaign against the Indians, in the war of 1812. He subsequently became Clerk of Gallatin County, and held that position until his death, September 9, 1821. Gen. Butler was married, after coming to Kentucky, to Miss Mildred Hawkins, and of their large family of children, five are still living. (See sketches of their distinguished sons, Gen. William O. Butler, Major Thomas L. Butler, and Richard P. Butler.) Their youngest son, Hon. Pierce, or Percival, Butler, was born October 4, 1794; was elected to the Legislature from Fayette County, in 1820; at the expiration of his term, was re-elected from Woodford County; moved to Louisville, and represented that city in both branches of the Legislature; and, was an able and influential lawyer. He died at Louisville, in 1850. Their two living daughters are, Mrs. Dr. Urban E. Ewing, of Louisville, and Mrs. Judge James Pryor, of Covington. Three of their daughters died after reaching middle age.

UTLER, GEN. WILLIAM ORLANDO, Lawyer, Soldier, and Farmer, was born April 19, 1791, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. His father, Capt. Percival Butler, who was long Adjutant-General of Kentucky, was one of the five patriotic and brave brothers of whom Gen. Lafayette said, during the Revolution, that, "when he wanted a thing done well, he ordered a Butler to do it." Gen. William O. Butler was the second son of Gen. Percival Butler, and was educated at Transylvania University, where he graduated, in 1812; and at once entered upon the study of the law, under Robert Wickliffe; but postponed his law studies to enter the army, as corporal, in Hart's celebrated company, known as the Lexington Light Infantry, and at once marched to the relief of Fort Wayne. In the course of two months, he was appointed ensign in the regular army; in six months, was promoted captain; took part in the two battles of the river Raisin, as ensign, and greatly distinguished himself for gallantry; was slightly wounded and taken prisoner in the second engagement, January 22, 1813; was paroled, in the following month, at Fort Niagara; returned, by a perilous march, to Kentucky; recruited a company, with which he joined Gen. Jackson, and again distinguished himself, in the attack on Pensacola, his company being attached to the Forty-fourth Infantry, under Col. Ross. He took a conspicuous part in the battles of New Orleans; and, in the night fight, commanded four companies, constituting the left wing of Gen. Jackson's army; and, in the de-

cisive battle of January 8, 1815, commanded his own company. For his ability and bravery at New Orleans, he was most flatteringly mentioned by Gen. Jackson; and, for gallantry in the night battle, was brevetted major. He subsequently became aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson, in place of his brother, Major Thomas L. Butler, who had resigned. In 1817, greatly against the will of Gen. Jackson, he quit the army, with the rank of major. Gen. Jackson predicted a brilliant career for him as commander of the army, should the country ever need his services; and his attachment for the hero of New Orleans, which was unbounded from the first acquaintance in the army, has increased throughout his life. Soon after returning home, he finished his law studies, and began the practice of his profession at Carrollton, then known as Port William, where he had settled with his father, over twenty years previously. He continued the practice of the law, with great success, until the opening of the war with Mexico. Without solicitation, he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, in 1817; was re-elected at the close of his term; was again elected in 1821; in 1839, was elected to Congress; and was re-elected to that body, serving four years. In 1844, he was Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and was probably the most able and popular man the Democracy had ever run for that office; and, although defeated by William Owsley, he reduced the Whig majority from twenty-eight thousand to less than five thousand. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers; was wounded in the battle of Monterey, in 1846, and compelled to return home for a time; in the following year, he rejoined Gen. Scott, at the City of Mexico; and, in 1848, succeeded that officer to the chief command of the army, which position he held until the treaty of peace with Mexico. In 1848, he was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, on the ticket with Gen. Cass, but took no part in the contest. In 1861, he was a delegate to the "Peace Convention" at Washington. After returning from the war with Mexico, he never resumed the law practice, but has mainly devoted himself to the interests of his farm, to which he had previously given considerable attention. After the close of the Mexican War, he received two beautiful and costly swords; one from the people of Kentucky, and one from the Congress of the United States, bearing the following inscriptions on their massive scabbards: "Presented by the people of Kentucky to Maj.-Gen. William O. Butler, in testimony of his daring gallantry in leading his brave division in the desperate charge against a battery, in the battle of Monterey;" and "Presented by the President of the United States, agreeable to a resolution of Congress, to Maj.-Gen. William O. Butler, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey.

Resolution approved March 2, 1847." A number of years ago, Gen. Butler connected himself with the Presbyterian Church; has always been a man of exemplary, exact, and admirable habits; and has given himself, with a warm heart, to the various interests and wants of his friends, and the community which has formed around him through three-quarters of a century. Although he was probably never a brilliant orator, he was a refined, dignified, and able speaker, and a chaste and elegant writer. In his earlier days, especially, he wrote a great deal of poetry of real merit, much of it published in the newspapers of the times. He now resides in Carrollton, in an unpretending one-story house, built in 1819, overlooking the Ohio river; and there it was, long before the days of steamboats, that he wrote,

"O boatman! wind that horn again,"

in "The Boatman's Song," one of his finest poems. General Butler is a man of singularly military, dignified bearing, six feet in height, slender, but powerfully built; is yet perfectly erect and active in his movements; has attractive and marked features, a massive forehead, in his whole face and appearance, much resembling General Andrew Jackson. He was married, April 17, 1817, to Eliza J. Todd, daughter of General Robert Todd, of Fayette County, Kentucky. She died, in 1863, without children. The following is selected, among the vast number of General Butler's poetic productions, as probably the most widely known, and was first published about 1835:

"THE BOATMAN'S HORN.

"O boatman! wind that horn again,
For never did the list'ning air
Upon its lambent bosom bear
So wild, so soft, so sweet a strain!
What, though thy notes are sad and few,
By every simple boatman blown,
Yet is each pulse to nature true
And melody in every tone.
How oft, in boyhood's joyous days,
Unmindful of the lapsing hours,
I've loitered on my homeward way
By wild Ohio's bank of flowers,
While some lone boatman from the deck
Poured his soft numbers to that tide,
As if to charm from storm and wreck
The boat where all his fortunes ride!

Delighted Nature drank the sound,
Enchanted Echo bore it round,
In whispers soft and softer still,
From hill to plain and plain to hill,
Till e'en the thoughtless frolic boy,
Elate with hope and wild with joy,
Who gamboled by the river's side,
And sported with the fretting tide,
Feels something new pervade his breast,
Change his light steps, repress his jest;
Bends o'er the flood his eager ear
To catch the sounds far off, yet dear;

Drinks the sweet draught, but knows not why
 The tear of rapture fills his eye.
 And can he now, to manhood grown,
 Tell why those notes, simple and lone,
 As on the ravished ear they fell,
 Bind every sense in magic spell?
 There is a tide of feeling given
 To all on earth, its fountain heaven,
 Beginning with the dewy flower,
 Just ope'd in Flora's vernal bower—
 Rising creation's orders through,
 With louder murmur, brighter hue—
 That tide is sympathy! its ebb and flow
 Give life its hues, its joy and woe;
 Music, the master-spirit that can move
 Its waves to war, or lull them into love—
 Can cheer the sinking sailor 'mid the wave,
 And bid the warrior on! nor fear the grave;
 Inspire the fainting pilgrim on his road,
 And elevate his soul to claim his God.
 Then, boatman, wind that horn again!
 Though much of sorrow marks its strain,
 Yet are its notes to sorrow dear;
 What, though they wake fond memory's tear!
 Tears are sad memory's sacred feast,
 And rapture oft her chosen guest."

BUTLER, MAJOR THOMAS LANGFORD, oldest son of Gen. Percival Butler and his wife, Mildred Hawkins, was born April 10, 1789, at Lexington, Kentucky, then a part of the Territory of Virginia. His early education was obtained in Rankin's School, at Lexington, under the supervision of Revs. Bishop and Sharp. From 1804 to 1809, he acted as deputy clerk in the office of Gen. Thomas Bodley, in Lexington, and at that time attended Transylvania University for several months. In 1809, he received a second lieutenant's commission, and entered the light artillery service of the regular army, and was stationed at Fort Massac until 1811, resigning his commission in August of that year. In October, 1812, Gen. Harrison appointed him Quartermaster for the Territories of Indiana and Illinois, with his headquarters at Vincennes. In the following year, he received a captain's commission, and served in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of the regular army, in the North-western campaign, under Gen. Harrison; was retained, at the close of the campaign, as Captain in the Fifth Regulars; in June, 1814, was appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson; was present at the treaty with the Creek Indians, September, 1814; was at the capture of Pensacola; commanded the city of New Orleans during the famous battle of January 8, 1815; was brevetted major, for good conduct during the siege of New Orleans, but soon after resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed, by President Madison, Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of New Orleans. He finally returned to his home, near Carrollton, now Carroll County, where

he has ever since resided. He was sheriff of the county from 1819 to 1825. In 1826, he was first elected to represent his county in the Legislature, and was again a member of that body in 1847. He has always been an active and successful farmer, and a thorough business man; and is yet, at his great age, a vigorous and active man. He is characteristically quick-tempered, brave to rashness, even; decided in his opinions, fearless in their support, and is invincibly honest. Major Butler was married, January 11, 1811, to Sarah Hawkins, and has had two children: Percival Butler, who died at Centre College, Danville, in 1835, at the age of nineteen; and Mary Ellen Butler, who became the wife of P. Osborn Turpin, an influential farmer of Carroll County, who was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1833, a Virginian by birth. Dr. Thomas Jefferson Turpin and Dr. Percival Butler Turpin, physicians, of Carrollton, Kentucky, are grandsons of Major Butler.

BUTLER, RICHARD PARKER, son of General Percival Butler, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, September 27, 1792. He is of Irish extraction, and his father, General Percival Butler, was one of the five patriot brothers who became distinguished soldiers in the Revolutionary War. (See sketch of Gen. Percival Butler.) He passed some time in the select schools of the country, and completed his education at Transylvania University. After leaving the University, he began the study of the law. The second war with England coming on soon after, he accompanied his father, as Assistant Adjutant-General of Kentucky, in his campaign against the Indians, with the army of the North-west. On returning home, in 1813, he finished his legal preparations, under Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, but never entered upon the practice of his profession. After the death of his father, in 1821, he became Clerk of Gallatin County; and, after the organizing of Carroll County, he, also, became clerk of the circuit court, and held the position until 1852, when he retired to his farm; but, since the close of the civil war, has resided in Carrollton. Although always a Democrat, he has never figured in political affairs. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of uncommon conversational powers, plain and agreeable in manners, is yet active and vigorous, is well read in the affairs of the day, and has been one of the most intelligent and valuable citizens of Carroll County. Mr. Butler was first married, September 29, 1818, to Miss Pauline G. Bullock, daughter of Judge Garland Bullock, of Gallatin County; and, after her death, in 1840, September 14, to Eliza Blythe, daughter of Dr. James Blythe, of Hanover, Indiana. He has no living children.

SANDFORD, HON. THOMAS, was born in 1762, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and came to Kentucky in 1792, settling back of Covington. He was the only member from Campbell County to the second constitutional convention of the State, in 1799; was several times elected to the Legislature; and was a member of Congress from 1803 to 1807. He was a man of great natural talent; was possessed of popular and attractive manners; was over six feet in height, and commanding in person. His son, Cassius B. Sandford, was for several years Mayor of Covington; and his sons, Alexander and Alfred, became prominent men in Kenton County. Mr. Sandford was accidentally drowned, in the Ohio river, December 10, 1808.

HALSELL, JUDGE JOHN EWING, Lawyer, was born September 11, 1826, in Warren County, Kentucky. His father, William Halsell, was a native of Butler County, Kentucky; but, when quite young, his parents moved to Warren County, where they settled, and where he still resides, on his farm, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. His mother was Mary Garland, daughter of John Garland, a respectable farmer of Warren County, Kentucky. He, at an early age, attended the best schools in Warren County, and manifested great taste for learning; was sent to Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he completed his literary education, under some of the first teachers of the country; began the study of the law in the office of Garland J. Blewett, an eminent lawyer of Bowling Green, Kentucky; afterwards returning to Cumberland University, where he completed his law studies, under such eminent men as Abram Caruthers, Hon. Nathan Green, and Hon. B. L. Ridley. In 1856, he began practice in Bowling Green, in his native county, and was soon after elected County Attorney, which position he held during four years, and soon established a fine reputation as a lawyer. In 1867, he was elected Mayor of Bowling Green, and was also a member of the Board of City Trustees. In 1870, he was elected Circuit Judge, to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Hon. George C. Rogers. He is exceedingly popular; and, although constantly importuned to accept public office, he prefers the quiet of private life, and the steady discharge of his professional duties. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for over thirty years, and elder for twenty-two years; and takes great interest in the affairs of his Church, where he is a most practical and zealous worker. In 1849, he married Miss Sarah A. Smith, daughter of B. C. Smith, of Warren County, Kentucky; after her death, he was again married, in 1872, to Mrs. Mary A. Gossom,

daughter of Monroe Tucker, a wealthy farmer of Warren County; she died July 4, 1874; from this marriage, he has one living child. Judge Halsell is a man of great firmness and decision of character; of pleasing and impressive address; is a fine public speaker on almost any subject; possesses many admirable traits of mind and life; has accumulated a considerable fortune, which he enjoys with open-handed charity; is one of the most influential and valuable citizens of Bowling Green, and one of the ablest lawyers of Southern Kentucky.

LOVEL, HON. ROBERT BOYD, Merchant, was born December 31, 1837, at Concord, Lewis County, Kentucky. His father was also a native of this State, of English origin, and started in life as a mechanic, accumulating means enough to start him as a merchant, which pursuit he continued to follow throughout his life. Robert Boyd Lovel received a good, common English education, and, at an early age, started life for himself, as clerk in a store. He gradually worked himself into a business of his own; some years ago, located at Vanceburg, in his native county; has established a large business, and is ranked as one of the most successful and valuable business men of the county. In 1870, he was elected Sheriff of Lewis County; served one term, and declined re-election. In 1873, he was elected to the State Senate for the term of four years. In politics, he has always been identified with the Democratic party. Although not connected with any Church organization, he adheres to the Southern branch of the Methodist Church. Mr. Lovel was married, April 25, 1856, to Miss E. W. Calvert. They have four children.

WICKLIFFE, NATHANIEL, Lawyer and Merchant, third son of Charles Wickliffe, was born November 23, 1781, in Fauquier County, Virginia. In 1784, his father removed to Kentucky, and settled in what is now Washington County. At the age of sixteen, he broke his thigh, which crippled him for life. He commenced his career as clerk in the office of the Hardin County Court; and, in 1804, commenced merchandising in connection with his brother, Morton H. Wickliffe, and, until 1827, they were among the most extensive and successful merchants of the country. In 1830, he was appointed Clerk of the Nelson County Court, and held the office until 1851. In the Spring of 1833, he was admitted to the practice of the law, at Bardstown, in which he continued actively engaged until the day of his death. He was not, by any means, a speaker, but was noted

for his great skill and exactness in the preparation of law cases. When a cause required, he associated with himself his brother, Charles A. Wickliffe, who was a man of great ability as an orator; and of them the celebrated Ben Hardin said: "With cousin Nat to write the song, and cousin Charles to sing it, they could beat the world." While in attendance at the Grayson Circuit Court, Mr. Wickliffe died of apoplexy, October 28, 1856.

GANO, CAPTAIN DANIEL, was born in North Carolina, in 1758, and was the son of Rev. John Gano, minister of the Baptist Church. At the age of seventeen he left Brown University, Rhode Island, and entered the artillery service of the army; in 1776, became a lieutenant, served under Montgomery, at Quebec; was afterward Captain of Artillery; served on the Staff of General Clinton; came to Kentucky while a captain in the regular army, and became one of the first settlers of Frankfort, which he aided in establishing in 1787. In 1809, he removed to Scott County, where he became one of the most influential and valuable men of the country, and was one of the noted characters of his day. He raised a large family. Captain Gano died at his residence in Scott County, April 8, 1849.

SCOTT, HORACE, General Superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad, was born May 8, 1826, in Halifax, Windham County, Vermont. His father, James Scott, who was of Scotch origin, was a Vermont farmer. Horace Scott received a thorough literary education, graduating in the high-school of his native town. He followed farming, and of Winters taught school, until 1847, when he entered upon a career in which he has become distinguished throughout the country. He started as a switchman on the Connecticut River Railroad, at Springfield, and was subsequently brakeman, station agent, and conductor on the same road. In 1864, he was appointed Superintendent of the Fairhaven Railroad, and took up his residence at New Bedford, Massachusetts, retaining the position until the following year. During his connection with the Fairhaven road, he was elected member of Governor Andrews's Council, for the Eighth District of Massachusetts, which position he resigned, in 1865, to accept the General Superintendency of the Jeffersonville Railroad; after his connection with this road, it was consolidated with the Madison and Indianapolis road, under the name of Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad. He has since continued at the head of the

management of these combined roads, conducting their affairs with great credit to himself; and has taken a position as one of the first railroad men in the country. In 1874, he was elected President of the Union Railroad Company, of Indianapolis, a corporation owning and controlling the Union Depot and, in 1877, was made Vice-President of the Indianapolis Belt Railroad. He is also Superintendent of the Louisville Bridge, with its connecting tracks across the Ohio river; was largely instrumental in bringing about the city and State legislation, in aid of the extensive Indianapolis Stock Yards, and has recently been elected Vice-President of the Stock Yard Company. Mr. Scott's career has been marked by unusual success from the outset; and, in an eminent degree, he possesses the elements of character which lead to great popularity. He is distinguished, among business men, for his ever-present, pleasing manners; makes the best possible impression on all who come in contact with him, without any apparent effort or design on his part; is naturally polite; has great native energy, push, and perseverance; has an administrative ability and managing skill, a judgment and knowledge of detail, which have placed him in the lead among railroad men, and have given him a national reputation. He is greatly devoted to the railroad interests of the country; and, while exerting all his active and business ability to give success to his own road and section, at the same time throwing the weight of his active nature and influence in behalf of the general railroad business interest of the country. He is a man of fine personal appearance; makes a favorable impression under all circumstances; and, while being genial in manner and easy of approach in a marked degree, possesses that dignity which commands respect. Mr. Scott was married, in 1849, to Miss Delphine G. Parsons, of Holland, Massachusetts.

CROWE, JOHN EDWARD, M. D., was born June 4, 1829, in Louisville, Kentucky. His father, Martin Crowe, was an Irishman, emigrating from Ireland about 1818, and was long a grocer in Louisville. Dr. Crowe received his early education in the Catholic parochial school, and, at the age of fifteen, entered St. Mary's College, in Marion County, Kentucky, where he remained three years. He returned home and began the study of medicine, taking a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, after which he became a teacher in one of the public-schools, remaining in that capacity until the breaking out of the Know-Nothing excitement of 1855. He then devoted his whole attention to the study of medicine, and graduated in 1856; opened his office in Louisville, and continued

with success until the breaking out of the war. In 1861, he was commissioned Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, serving, for a time, in Concert Hall Hospital, in Louisville; afterwards served one year under Gen. William Edgart; and, in 1862, was made surgeon in charge of the hospital, holding the position two years, after repeated attempts to have his resignation accepted. He has since been engaged in a large and influential practice. He has devoted himself largely to the treatment of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, in which he has made a wide-spread reputation, extending beyond the limits of his own State. In 1868 and 1869, he was Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the University of Louisville, and has been greatly devoted to the interests of his profession, in which he stands deservedly high. For three terms he was elected to the City Council, and was twice elected member of the Board of Aldermen. During his service in the Council, he was Trustee of the City Hospital, and was greatly instrumental in enlarging its facilities, and placing it in a position to meet the growing wants of the city; was also instrumental in establishing the City Board of Health, and was, for several terms, President of that Board. He is a man of fine, commanding person; enjoys the esteem and confidence of the people, and, besides taking a high and successful place in his profession, is a most valuable and useful citizen. Dr. Crowe was married September 7, 1871, to Miss Augusta Douglas, of Ohio.

CAMPBELL, JUDGE JAMES, retired Lawyer of Paducah, was born May 1, 1798, in Petersburg, Virginia, and is of Scotch descent, his father, James Campbell, being a member of the Ardkinless family of the Highlands of Scotland. He received a thorough literary education, and, in 1820, began the study of the law in the office of the celebrated William T. Barry; and, after completing his legal studies, entered upon the practice of his profession at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. After six years of successful practice, he removed to Salem, Kentucky; in 1829, was elected to the State Senate; was, without opposition, re-elected; and was subsequently elected for three terms, the two last without opposition, and served in both branches of the Legislature; served, for a time, as District Attorney; was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court, and served one year. He never sought political preferment, and politics was decidedly distasteful to him. He was an eloquent and impressive speaker; was an able lawyer, standing among the first men of the bar in his section of the State; commanded the universal respect of the profession, to which he always displayed great marks of deference; was court-

eous and attractive in manners; has always been distinguished for undoubted integrity; has taken an active and leading interest in every thing looking to the general good; and now, ripe in years, is honored by his family, and highly esteemed by the community in which he has long been a useful and valuable member. In 1836, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has since been one of its most efficient workers. Judge Campbell was married, in 1830, to Miss Given, daughter of Judge Given, who proved to him a helpmeet indeed. They raised a family of five children—three daughters and two sons. Their sons are both lawyers, one practicing in Paducah, and the other in St. Louis.

TALBOT, HON. ISHAM, Lawyer, was born in 1773, in Bedford County, Virginia. While quite young his parents settled at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where he obtained a good education; studied law with George Nicholas, and began the practice of his profession at Versailles; subsequently located at Frankfort; in 1812, was elected to the State Senate from Franklin County; in 1815, was elected to the United States Senate, on the resignation of Mr. Bledsoe; in 1820, was re-elected, and served until 1825. He was not only one of the most able and brilliant lawyers of Kentucky, but also took rank in his long Congressional career as one of the foremost men of the nation. Mr. Talbot died September 21, 1837, at his residence, near Frankfort, Kentucky.

BEMISS, JOHN, M.D., Physician and Clergyman, was born February 16, 1773, in Massachusetts. His family were of Welsh origin, emigrating to this country at a very early period, and settling at Worthington, Massachusetts.

His father, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, entered the army, and served gallantly throughout the great struggle for independence. His father having returned from the war broken in health and fortune, Dr. Bemiss turned his attention, with great determination, to maintain himself and acquire an education; and graduated in Plainfield Academy, in the Spring of 1795. He had previously engaged in teaching, and now spent two years in studying Latin and English literature; and, in 1797, entered the office of Dr. Zachariah Standish, as a student of medicine; and, in the Summer of 1801, received a certificate, and permission to practice medicine and surgery. After remaining with his preceptor for a few months, in the Fall of 1801, he came to Kentucky, and located in Bloomfield, then Middleburg, Nelson County. He had amassed such a

vast fund of information, and had such perfect command of the resources of his profession, that he at once took a very prominent stand, and acquired a reputation rarely attained by a country practitioner. He had great confidence in the saving powers of his remedies, and had the faculty of communicating that confidence to his patients. Hope never deserted him; and he worked until the lamp of life ceased to burn. He had remarkable power for good over the minds of his patients; even his presence and smile having healing in them. He was an ardent politician, and took an active part in the political controversies of his day; was an uncompromising advocate of the Old Court party, and wrote several articles on the subject. In the midst of a large practice, he found time to write a great deal, and with great clearness and conciseness, and absence of embellishment. He was a close student; kept himself well-posted, to the last, in the literature of the day, and studied Greek when over sixty years of age. He retired from the active duties of his profession in 1817, resigning his practice to his son-in-law, Dr. S. B. Merrifield; but his great activity, and his early desire to be a minister of the Gospel, turned his attention to the study of theology; and, about 1830, he was ordained to preach in the Presbyterian Church. The duties of this office he continued to fill with great zeal and acceptance until his death, which occurred, of apoplexy, March 29, 1851. And thus ended a long career of one of the most scholarly and able physicians, and one of the most energetic, upright, and valuable men, who ever lived in Mercer County. In 1797, Dr. Bemiss was married to Miss Elizabeth Bloomer, a lady reputed for high intellectual culture, polished manners, and great amiability of character.

BUSH, WILLIAM, P. D., Editor, Lawyer, and Soldier, was born on the 14th of March, 1823, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His grandfather emigrated from Holland, and settled in Virginia about 1750, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; after its termination he removed to Kentucky. His father, Christopher Bush, was born in a fort, near Elizabethtown, in Hardin County, Kentucky, and was, by occupation, a farmer. The early education of William Bush was acquired in the common country schools of the neighborhood, and that of the higher English branches and the classics at the seminary in Elizabethtown, under the direction of Professor Robert Hewitt, a justly celebrated scholar and teacher. While acting as Deputy Clerk of Hancock County, and of the Circuit Court, at Hawesville, he acquired a thorough knowledge of law, and, in 1846, was admitted to the bar and commenced practicing in that county. In 1847, he volunteered as a private, for the Mexican War,

and was elected Second Lieutenant of Captain McCreary's company of the Fourth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Col. John S. Williams; he remained in this organization until it was mustered out of the service, at the close of the war. Upon again resuming the practice of law, he was very successful, being the County Attorney for Hancock County for several years. In 1853 and '54, he represented Hancock County in the Legislature as a Whig; and, in 1861, '62, '63, and in 1865, '66, and '67, as a Democrat. In 1868, he was appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, which position he still holds, having published eleven volumes of the reports during his term of office. Since his appointment as Reporter, he has been a resident of Frankfort, devoting his time to his duties and the practice of law. He has also been connected with the "Louisville Evening Ledger," as part, and, for the four years ending with 1876, as sole owner. He was married in 1852, to Miss Carrie V. Ghiselin, daughter of John D. Ghiselin, of Norfolk, Virginia. They have seven surviving children. In 1850, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Hawesville, and has since continued as a consistent member, though taking but little active part in its affairs; a Christian gentleman, generous to a fault, and devoted to his profession, he has a high social standing. His energy and close attention to his profession, have been rewarded by the accumulation of quite a large fortune, which he is free to use in every good cause.

WICKLIFFE, JUDGE JOHN CRIPPS, Lawyer and Soldier, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, July 11, 1830. He is the son of Charles A. Wickliffe, who figured conspicuously in the councils of the State and nation; and who was also a distinguished participant in the battle of the Thames. His mother was the daughter of Christian Cripps, the adventurous pioneer, who, in May, 1778, fell, while in conflict with the Indians, near Bullitt's Lick, and whose career is recorded in history. John C. Wickliffe was educated at Bardstown, and at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in the English branches, and then commenced the study of law; on the completion of which, in 1853, he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice in the courts of Nelson and surrounding counties, in connection with his father. In 1857, he entered the political arena, as candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature, and was elected. In 1859, he was chosen Secretary of the Senate; and, in 1861, was a candidate for re-election, but, being a Breckinridge man, and committed to the policy of the seceded States, he was defeated by the "Union" party. At the breaking out of the war, he organized a fine

body of young men, in Bardstown, as a company of the State Guard. In September, 1861, he left home, and proceeded at once to Green river, having joined on the way John H. Morgan and about four hundred followers. After being mustered into the Confederate service with his men, he was elected Captain of Company B, Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, on October 2, 1861. On the 15th of May, 1862, he was promoted to major. At the siege of Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, when the Colonel was disabled, he transferred the command of the regiment to Major Wickliffe, "who," says Col. Caldwell, "fought gallantly during the remainder of the engagement." After the arrival of the army at Murfreesboro, he went to Mississippi and Louisiana, under orders from Gen. Breckinridge, to collect the absentees of the command. On April 22, 1863, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. In the campaign of '64, he was engaged with his regiment in the discharge of the arduous and dangerous duties of that momentous period. His record is a proud and enviable one. He was engaged in all the encounters with the enemy, in which the troops of his army participated, and won for himself honor and distinction on the field. He now resides in Bardstown, successfully following the practice of his profession. He was married, on the 2d of November, 1853, to a daughter of R. A. Curo, of Lexington. In January, 1871, he was elected Circuit Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Kavanaugh; and, in August, 1874, was re-elected for a term of six years. In person, he is tall and of commanding appearance, being more than six feet in height and well proportioned; with that massive contour of head and features, belonging to his father's family, indicative of strong, practical intellect—the lion-like boldness and determined will. Of a sociable and obliging disposition, and full of mirth, he has a keen relish for the humorous.

BLYTHE, REV. JAMES, D. D., second President of Transylvania University, was born, in 1765, in North Carolina. He was educated for the Presbyterian pulpit, at Hamden Sidney College, and came to Kentucky in 1791; in 1793, was ordained pastor of Pisgah and Clear Creek Churches, and continued to preach with great success until the time of his death, being minister of those Churches for over forty years. He was President of Transylvania University for nearly fifteen years, having previously been Professor of Mathematics and Natural History, in that institution, for six years; after his resignation as President, filled the Chair of Chemistry in the medical department until his resignation, in 1831; in that year became President of Hanover College, Indi-

ana, which likewise became prosperous under his management. He died in 1842. Mr. Blythe was a man of portly figure and commanding presence; was a preacher of great merit; was a force in the assemblies of his Church; an accomplished scholar, and an able teacher.

REID, JUDGE WALKER, Lawyer and Judge, was born about 1785, and settled at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, early in the present century. In 1800, he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature; was re-elected in 1813 and 1817; became Circuit Judge, by appointment, in 1832; went out of office on the introduction of the new Constitution, in 1851; for some time refused to be a candidate for election to the judgeship, but finally made the race, and was elected for six years, by a very flattering majority, to a great extent without reference to political lines. He died of cholera, June 21, 1852, while attending court at Alexandria, Campbell County. His three daughters married lawyers; two of his sons were lawyers, and his son, Walker Reid, lost his life as a captain while fighting for the independency of Texas.

TORBITT, JOSEPH PERRY, Merchant, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, December 23, 1822. His father, Samuel Torbitt, was a farmer and miller, and a native of Kentucky, and died in 1823. His mother was Nancy Perry, and the family consisted of herself and five children, of whom Joseph P. Torbitt was the fourth. He received a good education, primarily, in the common-schools; but, at a suitable age, attended Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, and finished at Bethany College, Virginia, graduating therefrom in 1844. Coming to Louisville, he commenced business in the house of Nock & Rawson, wholesale grocers, and remained there four years. His health becoming impaired, he returned to the country, and spent four years on a farm. Returning to Louisville, he was engaged as clerk in the house of Gardner & Co., for a period of two years. In 1856, he commenced in the wholesale grocery business, on his own account, in which he is now engaged. Business was commenced, under the firm name of Castleman & Torbitt, which, after two years, was changed to Castleman, Murrell & Co., and, after a lapse of eight years, was dissolved, and the business continued by Torbitt & Castleman, the present house. During all this time, only two changes of location were made, the present one, at No. 61 West Main Street, having been occupied since 1868. He is one of the Directors of the Louis-



Engr. by J. P. Smith, N.Y.

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ville City National Bank; also, of the Franklin Insurance Company, and one of the Curators of the Kentucky University, at Lexington. Politically, he is a consistent and firm adherent to the Republican party. He is a devoted member of the Christian Church, and for many years has served it in the position of elder. He was never married, but is the support of a large family of relatives, dependent upon him. He has led an active life, and always been a hard and persevering worker. Possessed of the strictest integrity, he is a model of uprightness and honor; carrying his religion into every business transaction; is a Christian during the week as well as at Church.

ALDWELL, GENERAL JOHN, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and came to Kentucky in 1781, settling near Danville. He figured actively in the early Indian wars, and rose, from the rank of a common soldier, to major-general of militia; served in the campaign of 1786, under Gen. George Rogers Clark; was a member of the Conventions at Danville, in 1787 and 1788, representing Nelson County; in 1792, under the new Constitution, became the first State Senator from Nelson County; in 1804, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, under Christopher Greenup, and was one of the most highly esteemed and valuable men of his day. In honor of him, Caldwell County was named. He died, November 19, 1804, at Frankfort, when the Legislature was in session.

DOERN, GEORGE PHILIP, Editor, was born September 16, 1829, at Nauheim, Duchy of Nassau, Germany. His father, G. W. Doern, was a soldier under Blucher and Wellington; was awarded a medal for distinguished services; was a tiller of the soil in Germany; but, in order to better his prospects in life, emigrated to the United States, in 1842, locating, in the same year, at Louisville, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch began his career in a printing-office in Louisville; served an apprenticeship of four years, under Henry Brutel; and, after working as a journeyman a short time, in company with Otto Shoeffler he started the "Anzeiger," the first German daily paper ever published in that city, the first number appearing March 1, 1849. This enterprise, at first, met with little encouragement, and he was compelled to do the greater part of the composition, delivery, and drudgery of the work; yet, believing that the German population would eventually give support to a well-conducted paper, and feeling their necessities in that direction, he persevered in his work, although sur-

rounded by many obstacles; and, in the times of the Know-Nothing movement, his paper began to be felt as a power in the State. The "Anzeiger" has long been the leading organ of the German portion of the State; and, mainly through its editorial efforts, the German population of Louisville has been increased from a few hundreds to thirty or forty thousand. Adopting the most liberal policy in his conduct of the paper, and enlarging and adapting it to the demands of the times, it has become one of the most prosperous and influential journals published in the German language in the Southwest. Aside from his business proper, he has connected himself with almost every movement of interest among his countrymen; has been, for many years, Director of the old German Insurance Company, Vice-President of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, and is prominently connected with many organizations of Louisville, and probably few men have done more toward the natural growth and prosperity of that city. In 1872, he was elected delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and was also a delegate to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in 1876. Although taking an active interest in politics, he has mainly confined himself to his business, in which he has accumulated quite a fortune. He has recently started, and is conducting with his usual ability, the "Evening News," published in the English language. Mr. Doern was married, October 2, 1851, to Barbara, only daughter of ex-Mayor Philip Tomppert. They have four daughters and two sons.

BURBANK, DAVID REDMAN, Tobacco Merchant and Planter, was born March 4, 1806, in Belgrade, Maine. He came of an ancestry distinguished for courage, patriotism, and generosity. His mother's father was killed at the head of his company, in the battle of Bunker Hill; and his father and paternal grandfather were officers under Gen. Washington, and served throughout the Revolution. His father, Eleazer Burbank, at the age of fifteen, enlisted under his father's command, in the Revolutionary army, and, by his gallant deportment, soon attained the rank of captain. His mother was Mary Bracket, a woman of superior qualities of mind and heart. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, and, being highly refined and intelligent themselves, placed great value on the education of their children. David R. Burbank was educated principally at Waterville College, in his native State, an institution distinguished in the East for its production of some of the best scholars of the country. Although he left college before graduation, and entered actively into business life, he was a constant student, and took every

opportunity, throughout his long business career, to increase his knowledge, and was one of the most thoroughly well-informed business men of the country. In the Autumn of 1828, he came to Kentucky, and settled at Henderson, commencing that life of mercantile prosperity which resulted in the amassing of a large fortune. His business enterprises were at first confined to his own section of country, but he soon became aware of the advantages of opening a direct trade in tobacco with the European markets, and turned his attention to the establishment of such a trade. His efforts were extraordinarily successful; yet he did not permit his interests, as tobacco-planter and merchant, to absorb all his energies. He strove earnestly to develop the resources of the region where he lived; encouraged every worthy business undertaking; liberally aided all schemes for the common commercial advancement; studied the condition of the mineral wealth of the State; and led to its practical development, by erecting salt-works, exploring lead veins, and opening coal mines. In every quarter he left some monument of his enterprise, and it is largely due to his efforts that Henderson has risen to her present commercial prosperity. He was a man of great business genius, activity, and daring. Of him it might have been written:

"Tis much he dares;
And to the dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
To act in safety."

Nor was Mr. Burbank a business man only. He appreciated and sought the society of cultivated men, and, but for the multitude of his business cares, would have given himself largely to literary pursuits. He traveled much, in this and other countries. In 1855, his indomitable energy and perseverance, his excellent judgment and foresight, led him, in company with Judge Hawes, of Kentucky, Ex-Senator Rice, of Minnesota, and Gen. John C. Breckinridge, on a prospecting tour through the wilds of the great North-west. He made several trips to Europe; and, in 1867, made an extended tour through Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land, and viewed the wreck and ruin of the famous cities of antiquity. His close observation of these great objects of interest, added to a perspicuous and agreeable style of conversation, an extensive general information, and a hearty, cordial manner, made him a delightful and instructive companion. But of all the qualities that endeared Mr. Burbank to his associates, the one for which he will be the longest and most gratefully remembered was his benevolence. No charitable cause, at home or abroad, ever sought his aid in vain. To the cause of religion he was a constant and liberal contributor. The poor, the friendless, the fatherless, and the widow felt the benefits of his charity. To give secretly was one of the pleasures of his life, and often his gifts

were known only to himself and the recipient. With the highest respect of his fellow-citizens, with the esteem and friendship of the multitudes who knew him, and with the undying love of his family, he passed away, enriching the world by an example of a noble life. While on a tour of inspection over his plantations, he was taken sick and died, October 31, 1872. His remains were brought to Henderson, and interred with every demonstration of sorrow and respect. Mr. Burbank was twice married. His first wife was Ann Isabella Terry, daughter of Mayor Terry, originally from Virginia; eighteen months after she married, she died, leaving a son, Robert T. Burbank, who, at the age of sixteen, left school at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, and joined Gen. Walker at Nicaragua, where he died. He was a talented, brave, adventurous boy, and aspired to military fame; but fell gallantly, at the outset of his career. He was aid-de-camp to Gen. Henningsen, who complimented him highly for gallant deportment on the field of battle. In 1851, Mr. Burbank was married to Miss Mary Frances Taylor, the only daughter of Colonel Charles Mynn Thruston Taylor, and a descendant of the illustrious Taylor and Barbour families of Virginia. (Vide Bishop Meade's book, "The Old Churches and Families of Virginia.") His wife, and six children, namely, David R., Annie, Charles Mynn Thruston, Mary Taylor, Hannah Eugenia, and John Cabell Breckinridge Burbank, survive him.

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RODMAN, HON. JOHN, Lawyer, and formerly Attorney-General of Kentucky, was born at New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky, August 6, 1820. His father, Col. John Rodman, was a cabinet-maker in the town of New Castle, skilled and efficient as a workman, and proud of his avocation. He was a man of superior natural talent, of sound political judgment, and of worthy ambition. A Kentuckian by birth, he desired to take part in her legislation, and, accordingly, served as member of the House and Senate for twelve years. In the war of 1812, he served with distinction; was taken prisoner at the battle of the river Raisin, and confined for six months at Fort Malden, in Canada. He was a man of high personal courage, great force of character, and naturally inclined to leadership. His mother's maiden name was Force, a member of the Virginia family of that name, having a large branch in Kentucky. She is still living, at an advanced age, retaining many strong traits of character, and representing the integrity and moral and social power of the old stock. John Rodman was one of six sons, the two eldest of which are now dead, leaving him the senior of the family. One of the older brothers, Dr. Hugh Rodman, of Frankfort, died

of injuries received by being thrown from his buggy while going to New Castle on business connected with the bank, of which he was president. He was distinguished for his skill as a surgeon, and, for his great personal worth, was much beloved in the community. As regards education, Gen. Rodman has little to recapitulate, having received his early training at what was known as "The Old Field School-house," near New Castle, where, to use his own expressive phraseology, "diplomas were not in order." If, however, he failed in an opportunity to distinguish himself at college, he did not fail in using his natural aptitude and ability to pick up an education as he went along. Sprightly and quick in intellect, he received impressions with great rapidity, and had a remarkable faculty for retaining every sound truth and principle that came in his way. He began active life as a merchant, presumably upon money furnished by his family, before having attained his majority; and, in a very short time, gave conclusive evidence that he was not designed for that sphere of usefulness. After the *éclaircissement* of this adventure, he turned his attention to the law, began the study, and, in less than a twelve-month, was admitted to practice. In this matter, however, he had excellent opportunity, being a part of the time under the tuition of Judge Nuttall, of New Castle, and a part of the time under Judge James Pryor, of Covington. He refers with gratitude to the kindness of these teachers in the infancy of his career. He started the practice at La Grange, Oldham County, in 1842; remained there until 1853, when he went to Frankfort, where he has been ever since. He represented Oldham County in the Legislature of 1850, serving only one term. In 1852, being a Whig, he was elected as an Elector, in the Presidential race between Pierce and Scott. In 1859, he again became a member of the Legislature, representing Franklin County. He continued the practice of the law at Frankfort, with eminent success, up to the breaking out of the late war, when, on account of his sympathy for the Southern States, he was compelled to abandon his home, and, for two years, was resident in Canada. Returning about the close of hostilities between the sections, he resumed his practice; and, in 1867, was nominated and elected Attorney-General of Kentucky, by the Democratic party. At the close of his term, in 1871, he was re-elected, and served until 1875, when he declined to be a candidate. As a lawyer, he is regarded as able, industrious, and brilliant. He prepares his cases well, and combats them with untiring fidelity. In debate, he is ready, easy, and sometimes eloquent. As a stump speaker, he is exceedingly popular, having the facility to make his points agreeably and clearly, and combining with logical demonstration a rare vein of humor. In satire and ridicule, he can be decidedly aggressive; and, in a political campaign, according to Kentucky phrase-

ology, he is "hard to handle." Socially, he is the peer of any one; his wit is rapid, and his repartee quick. He has a wonderful facility in throwing aside all business cares, and entering happily into the amiabilities of the home circle. Gen. Rodman was married to Miss Ann E. Russell, in 1844; and, after her death, in 1851, married her sister, Harriet V. Russell. He has had ten children. His oldest son, John W., is now his law partner at Frankfort, a young man of industry and capability, who has already attained an enviable place at the bar. His second son, Thomas, is a merchant at Frankfort; his third, Russell, is engaged largely in the manufacture of lumber at the same place. His oldest daughter, Nannie E., has been lately married to Judge Grubbs, of Russellville; she is a lady of rare excellence, brilliant in society, easy and elegant, and thoroughly educated; a woman of fine intellect, and great strength of judgment and finely balanced nature; she was the constant companion of her father. The rest of his children are under age and unsettled in life.

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GRAHAM, HON. ASHER W., Lawyer and Judge, was born May 17, 1799, in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia. His father moved to Kentucky when he was seven years old, settling first at Versailles, finally locating at Bowling Green. He received his education under the care of Rev. John Howe, at Greensburg, Kentucky; studied law under S. P. Sharp; was admitted to the bar in 1820, and at once entered upon his legal and political career, in which he became greatly distinguished. In 1831, he was appointed Circuit Judge by Gov. Metcalfe, holding the position until 1837, when all the judges resigned. On the reorganizing of the courts, Gov. Clark appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation, he being the only resigned judge who received reappointment. He held the position until 1849, when, by the resignation of Chief-Justice Breck, Gov. Crittenden appointed him to the Appellate Bench. After the inauguration of the new Constitution, in 1850, although he had strongly opposed that document, he again stood for the office in his own circuit, being elected without opposition. He held the position of Circuit Judge for thirty-six years, one of the longest terms ever known in the history of the bench, and with great ability and honor. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, serving in that capacity at Bowling Green, where he resided, until his death. He was prominently connected with some of the social organizations of the day; was a man of undoubted integrity; was distinguished for his dignity, honor, and justice as a judge, and for the purity and universal benevolence of his private life. He died, uni-

versally admired, honored, and lamented, in October, 1866. Lawrence A. Graham and Mrs. Sarah Smoot, the son and daughter of Judge Graham, were the only surviving members of his family.

RUSSELL, COL. WILLIAM, was born, in 1758, in Culpepper County, Virginia. In 1774, he joined an expedition, under Daniel Boone, against the Indians, and, from that time forward, was prominent in the Indian warfare of the West. He also engaged as a lieutenant in a mounted regiment, and, as aid to Col. William Campbell during the Revolution, participated in the engagements at King's Mountain, Guilford Court House, and other points of note. After the close of the war, he settled in Fayette County, Kentucky, about 1783, and took an active part in expeditions under Gov. Scott, Gen. Wilkinson, and Anthony Wayne; in 1808, was appointed to the command of a regiment in the regular army, by President Madison; and, after the battle of Tippecanoe, in which he distinguished himself, he succeeded Gen. Harrison to the command of the frontiers of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. In 1789, he was elected to the Virginia Legislature; and represented Fayette County in the First Kentucky Legislature, in 1792; and subsequently in thirteen sessions of that body, until 1823. In 1824, he made the race for Governor, but was defeated. After the close of the war of 1812, he retired to his farm, where he spent the remainder of his days, when not engaged in public life. Col. Russell died July 3, 1825.

COWLING, JOHN VALADON, was born September 26, 1809, in Savannah, Georgia. His father was a Virginian by birth, and English by descent, and followed mercantile pursuits through life. His mother was of French origin; was born on the Island of San Domingo; was educated in France; came to the United States in 1800, and died in 1863, at the age of eighty-three years. When a child, he was brought by his parents to Kentucky, and resided near Lexington for six years; but, in 1816, they removed to Augusta, Georgia; and, at the age of ten, was sent to Bacon Academy, at Colchester, where he was educated. On his return home, he entered a chemical laboratory, in Augusta, with a view to the study of medicine; but, after three years, was induced by his friends to enter a cotton commission house, where he continued until 1839. With the tide of emigration, he went to Texas; but, dissatisfied with the prospects of that country, he came to Louisville, in 1841; and, soon after, en-

gaged in the book business, with James Maxwell. After the death of Mr. Maxwell, he went into the pork and provision trade, in which he actively and successfully engaged until 1863. From his earliest years, he had been a hard student; and, being compelled to use the night for his reading, his sight soon began to fail him; and he was forced, about this time, to retire entirely from active business pursuits. He was on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Wm. H. Montgomery; and, afterwards, served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Scott, in the Florida War. He was reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been identified with that denomination throughout his life. In the Masonic Order, he has been especially distinguished, being concerned in all the leading charities of that organization, and especially in the establishment of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, of Louisville; has filled important financial positions in the order; has been one of the most distinguished and trusty workers; and is now Knight Commander of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; an honor eminently deserved, as, by his great devotion to the order, in his night-work in connection with its books and business affairs, he mainly lost his sight; and now, although blind, his hands and thoughts are groping after the suffering and needy; being every-where surrounded by friends, and with the assurance of the presence of the Great Master, who works in the hearts of men to will and to do. Mr. Cowling was married, November 9, 1834, to Sarah J. Jones, eldest daughter of Hon. W. D. Jones, for thirty years Chancellor of South Carolina, who, with his father, Maj. John Jones, is honorably mentioned by Ramsey, in his History of South Carolina; and also by Weems, in his Life of Gen. Marion. He has four living children—three sons and one daughter.

WILLETT, ELDER WILLIAM W., Clergyman, was born March 8, 1848, near Meadville, Meade County, Kentucky, and is the son of Richard Willett, also a native of that county, and a worthy and successful farmer. His mother was the daughter of John Shacklett. He remained on his father's farm until his eighteenth year. He completed his literary education in 1869, at Salem College, in Meade County; studied theology for some time under Rev. Isaac W. Bruner, at Salem College; and was licensed to preach in the Fall of 1869, in the Baptist Church, in which he had been reared, and into which he had been baptized at the age of seventeen, uniting with the Church at Hill Grove, in his native county, in the Fall of 1866. After leaving college, he at once began to teach, at Vine Grove Academy, Meade County, occasionally preaching, until 1871, when he was publicly ordained, by a council of the Church called for

that purpose, and in that year took charge of his first regular Church, at Rockridge, in Meade County. After one year's successful ministration he removed to Jefferson County, and opened the school called Beachland Seminary, situated ten miles from Louisville, which he carried on for four years, at the same time preaching for the Churches at Knob Creek and Pitts Point, in Bullitt County; in 1875, he took charge of the Bardstown Church, where he has remained, performing the duties of his ministration with great acceptableness, making many additions to the Church. He is zealously devoted to the cause of his Church, working assiduously in the name of the Master. He is studious in his habits, and, possesses considerable literary attainment; has written quite extensively on various subjects connected with his calling, and is a poet of no mean abilities. He is a prominent member of some social organizations, and is an earnest advocate of every good cause and work in his community. Mr. Willett was married, August 4, 1870, to Miss S. K. Partlow, of Garnettsville, Kentucky. They have two living children.

BEATTY, JUDGE ADAM, was born May 10, 1777, in Hagerstown, Maryland. He came to Lexington in 1800; studied law with Hon. James Brown; began to practice at Washington; Mason County, Kentucky, in 1802; in 1811, became a Circuit Judge by appointment from Gov. Scott, and, after remaining on the bench, with distinction, for twelve years, retired to his farm, where he mainly spent the rest of his life. In 1809, he was elected to the Legislature, from Mason County; was several times re-elected; served in the State Senate from 1836 to 1839; was defeated for Congress, in 1829, by Nicholas D. Coleman, and, in 1831, by Thomas A. Marshall; and, in 1840, as Presidential Elector, cast his vote for Gen. Harrison. He was a man of excellent literary attainments, and a fine writer; and, in 1844, published his work on Agriculture. Judge Beatty died, in 1858, on his farm in Mason County.

JANUARY, ANDREW M., Merchant and Cotton Manufacturer, was born August 3, 1794, in Fayette, now Jessamine, County, Kentucky. His parents were Ephraim and Sarah January, both Pennsylvanians by birth. His father came to Kentucky in 1780; lived for three years at the fort, at Lexington; in 1783, located in Jessamine County; was prominent in the Indian troubles of his times; was of French Huguenot origin; and died in 1823. His mother was the daughter of Andrew McCon-

nell, one of the early pioneers, who came to Kentucky in 1775, and was killed by the Indians in the fatal battle of the Blue Licks, in 1782. Mr. January received a limited early education, but, throughout his long and active life, was an extensive reader, and a close observer, and was one of the well-informed men of the country. In 1812, he left the farm, and began learning the trade of silver-plating at Lexington, Kentucky. He served his apprenticeship, and worked at his trade for several years in that city. In 1818, he settled in Maysville, Kentucky, and engaged in the produce, grocery, forwarding, and commission business, successfully, until 1848. His trade extended over a large area of country, and established for him the reputation of being one of the most energetic, discerning, and upright merchants of North-eastern Kentucky. In 1848, he purchased an interest in the Maysville cotton-mills, and, until his death, in June, 1877, was, with his partner, B. W. Wood, engaged in the management of this business, which, in their hands, has not only been profitable to them, but has been of great benefit to the community. He never sought or held political office of any kind, but was always actively identified with all matters of public interest. In 1829, he was elected a director of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike; and the building of that road was largely the result of his energy and wisdom, and the success of this work gave the first impetus to public improvements throughout the State. Mr. January was a Director of the branch of the United States Bank, at Lexington, Ky.; was the first President of the branch of the Bank of Kentucky, at Maysville, and afterwards of the Bank of Maysville, its successor, until his death—in all, a period of over forty years. He was the Vice-President of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company; and to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, northern division, its successor, he subscribed and lost more than twenty thousand dollars. He was largely instrumental in building up the little city of Maysville; his private residence, the block of business buildings which bear his name, the court-house, the Presbyterian Church, the improvements to the cotton-mills, etc., are all monuments to his industry and enterprise. His contributions to the Presbyterian Church, to Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, and to every other worthy and charitable purpose, were large. Mr. January was tall and erect; always a man of good habits; of extreme courtesy and gentleness of manners; of great kindness and strong sympathies; and, altogether, was one of the most admirable, useful, and public-spirited business men Maysville ever had. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was, for over fifty-five years, a deacon or elder in his Church. In politics, he was a conservative, and was identified with the Whig party during its existence. His first Presidential vote was cast for James Monroe. In 1860, he voted for

Bell and Everett, and was a Union man during the civil war. He was married, December 31, 1816, to Sarah Huston, of Lexington, Kentucky, daughter of William Huston, one of the pioneers of Fayette County. They had thirteen children, only two of whom survive them. Mr. January died, on the 11th of June, 1877, at his residence in Maysville, Kentucky.

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SOUTHGATE, RICHARD, Lawyer and Merchant, was born in the year 1773, in New York City. He was educated at William and Mary College, Virginia; studied law in Albany, New York; came to Kentucky in 1795, and located in Newport; made his home for several years with Gen. James Taylor; was married to Miss Anna Winston Hinde, a cousin of Gen. Taylor, and resided in Newport until his death, which occurred July 17, 1851. In 1803, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, from Campbell County; in 1817, he was elected to the State Senate; was again elected to the Senate, in 1833, serving eight years as Senator. He enjoyed the friendship of Henry Clay, and warmly espoused his party principles. He was one of the most successful and influential lawyers and business men Newport ever had; and by his energy, skill and management, accumulated a large fortune. He was quiet and unobtrusive in his social habits; humane and generous; and was universally esteemed as one of the most worthy and valuable men of his day. Three of his children, all daughters, still survive him, and reside in Newport.

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HARRISON, JAMES O., Lawyer, was born April 11, 1804, at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. His parents were Micajah and Polly Harrison, both Virginians by birth. His father came to Kentucky in 1786; at first located in Fayette, but subsequently removed to Montgomery County; was, for nearly thirty years, clerk of that county; participated in the Indian campaign, under Gen. Wayne; and died in 1842. His mother was the daughter of Rev. William Payne, a clergyman of the Baptist Church. James O. Harrison was liberally educated, graduating at Transylvania University, in 1822. He chose the profession of law, and, in the same year, began his studies; in 1824, graduated from the law department of Transylvania; at once entered upon the practice of the law at Lexington; from 1835 to 1840, was engaged in his profession at Vicksburg, Mississippi; from 1840 to 1860, continued his residence and law practice at Lexington; for the next three years, resided in New Orleans; and afterwards, till the close of the war, at Richmond, and

other places within the Confederacy; in 1868, he returned to Lexington, and has since been actively engaged, with his usual skill and success, at the bar. In 1827, he was elected County Attorney of Fayette County; was re-elected, holding the office until 1835; was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney, in 1832, by Gov. Breathitt; was reappointed by Gov. Jas. T. Morehead; in 1835, was tendered the position of Secretary of Legation to Spain, by President Jackson, but declined; during the latter part of the administration of President Pierce, in January, 1857, he was notified, by a member of the President's Cabinet, that Mr. Pierce desired to appoint him Chief-Justice of Kansas; and, thinking that the office was vacant, replied that he would accept it, although desiring no such appointment, and being unwilling to make any effort to secure his confirmation; his nomination was presented to the Senate, but, in the absence of a vacancy, the power of the President to create one gave rise to some discussion; and the close of the administration prevented any further action on the subject, a result which was agreeable to him, as he preferred to devote himself to the duties of his profession, in which he has been very successful, and deservedly ranks among the leading lawyers of the State. In 1870, he was elected to a professorship in the law department of Kentucky University; was, for a long time, chairman of the school committee in charge of the public-schools of Lexington, devoting several years of his life to upbuilding the schools, which, during his energetic and enlightened management, arose to their highest state, and were patronized by all citizens. His name has been associated with many of the leading interests of Lexington; has not only been distinguished for his legal attainments, but also for his literary culture and great integrity of character, and is one of the most public-spirited and valuable men of Lexington. In politics, he has always been a Democrat. Mr. Harrison was married, July 20, 1830, to Miss Margaretta P. Ross, of Fayette County, Kentucky.

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WEN, COL. ABRAHAM, was born in 1769, in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He settled in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1785. He served in the campaign under Gen. Wilkinson, in 1791; was a lieutenant, and fought at "St. Clair's Defeat," in the same year, receiving two wounds in that engagement; accompanied Col. Hardin in his expedition to White river; commanded the first militia company raised in Shelby County; was surveyor, and one of the magistrates of Shelby; afterwards became a colonel of militia; was elected to the Legislature from his county; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1799; in 1811, offered his services to Gen. Harri-

son, at Vincennes; and fell, while acting as aid to that general, in the famous battle of Tippecanoe. In honor of him, Owen County, Kentucky, was so named. He was universally mourned, as one of the most useful, worthy, and valuable men of Shelby County. He left a large family, who were among the most respected citizens of Henry and the adjoining counties.

DUNLAP, HON. GEORGE W., Lawyer and Politician, was born February 22, 1813, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His parents were both natives of the same county, of Virginia ancestry. His father, George Dunlap, followed agricultural pursuits through life; held various county offices, and was prominently identified with the interests of his community. He died in 1851. His mother, Mary (Downton) Dunlap, was the daughter of Thomas Downton, an early settler of Fayette County. George W. Dunlap received a liberal education, graduating at Transylvania University, at Lexington, in 1834; chose the law, but, while preparing for his profession, spent some time in teaching school; attended law lectures at Transylvania University, and graduated in 1837; located in the following year at Lancaster, Garrard County, and entered upon a law practice, which he has continued ever since with great success. In 1843, he was appointed Master Commissioner for Garrard Circuit Court; was continually reappointed, holding the position uninterrupted until 1874; was elected to represent Garrard County in the Legislature, in 1853; in May, 1861, was a member of the famous Border State Convention, which met at Frankfort, and, as a member of that assemblage, used all his influence on the side of overtures for averting the impending civil war, and establishing sectional fraternity; in the same year, was elected to represent his district in the Congress of the United States, serving through the Thirty-seventh Congress as member of the Committee on Accounts, and Chairman of the Committee on the Navy Department; and distinguished himself by a warm support of the national cause, and by voting with the friends of the Government for "men and money" to prosecute the war against the rebellion. He is now a conservative or independent in politics, but belonged to the old Whig party until its dissolution, and, at the election preceding the war, voted for Bell and Everett. He is a man of sterling traits of character, great integrity, a valuable and useful citizen, and ranks as one of the first lawyers at the bar of Central Kentucky. Mr. Dunlap was married, May 28, 1839, to Miss Nancy E. Jennings, daughter of John Jennings, a farmer of Garrard County, and granddaughter of William Jennings, an early settler and prominent citizen of that county.

BAKER, HON. RICHARD TARVIN, Lawyer, Politician, and Farmer, was born September 13, 1816, in Campbell County, Kentucky. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Baker; the former a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Mason County, Kentucky. They raised a very large family of children, of which he was the fourth. His father came to Kentucky, when quite a boy, with his parents, and located in Fayette County; but, about 1790, they settled in Campbell County, where he became a prominent farmer and citizen; held some offices of importance in the community; was of Scotch-Presbyterian extraction, and died in 1873. His mother was a daughter of John Armstrong, one of the early pioneers and business men of Mason County. R. T. Baker was raised on the farm, and received his education in such schools as were then supplied in the neighborhood. In 1838, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff for the county, and held the position three years. In 1841, he began reading law under his own direction; and, in the Winter of 1842, attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated in the following March. For some time subsequently he was engaged in the office of the county clerk, but, in 1844, entered upon the practice of his profession at Alexandria, the seat of Campbell County, where he has since resided. In 1846, he was elected County Attorney, and held the position two years; in 1849, he was first elected to the Legislature, and was, therefore, a member of one of the most able and distinguished Legislatures of the State, that which adopted the present or new Constitution; in 1860, he was elected to represent Campbell and Pendleton Counties in the State Senate; was re-elected in 1865, serving eight years; in 1863, he was the Republican candidate for Governor, but was defeated by John S. Helm; and again, in 1867, he made the race for Governor, but was defeated by John W. Stevenson, of the Democratic party. In 1870, he was again elected to represent his county in the Legislature, and served one term. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, and was a member of the old Whig party until its dissolution. At the election preceding the war of secession, he voted for Bell and Everett, the so-called Union candidates. He has since been identified with the Republican party, and was noted, during the war, as a bold and aggressive supporter of the National Government. He is what is styled a self-made man, purely; is a man of great natural talent; is thoroughly read; has great independence of character, adhering to his convictions of right and his avowed principles at all hazards, and yet seldom without peculiar suavity and courtesy; is a fine, versatile political speaker; has uncommon ability before a jury, carrying additional influence in his person and manners; is able as a lawyer, and stands in

the front rank in his profession in the State. Mr. Baker has been twice married; in 1841, to Miss Sarah B. Bell, native of Campbell County, daughter of Benjamin B. Bell, for many years Clerk of Campbell County Court, and a prominent citizen of the county. She died in 1844; and, in 1853, he was married to Mary J. Orr, also a native of that county, and daughter of Dr. John Orr, an old and worthy physician of Alexandria.

AWES, HON. RICHARD, Lawyer, son of Richard and Clara (Walker) Hawes, was born February 6, 1797, in Caroline County, Virginia. His father was a native of the same county; mainly followed agricultural pursuits through life; came to Kentucky, with his family, in 1810; after residing in Fayette and Jefferson Counties for a while, finally settled in Daviess County, where he died, in 1829. He was, for several years, a member of the Virginia Legislature; and held other positions of trust in that State. The Hawes family were among the pioneer English emigrants to Virginia; and were somewhat conspicuous in its early history. Samuel Hawes, his uncle, was a colonel in the war of the Revolution; Albert, another uncle, was, for three terms, member of Congress, from Culpeper district. His mother, also of English origin, was a native of Spottsylvania County, in which her ancestors early settled. Richard Hawes received a liberal education, obtained chiefly at Transylvania University, where he remained three or four years; and in Jessamine County, at the school of Professor Samuel Wilson, a teacher of distinction in his day, to whom quite a number of gentlemen, who became prominent in Kentucky, owe their early training. In 1814, he began reading law, under Charles Humphreys, in Lexington; finished his legal studies with Robert Wickliffe; in 1818, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, associated with Mr. Wickliffe. In 1824, he removed to Winchester, continuing his profession, and also engaging in the manufacture of hemp; in 1843, located in Paris, where he resided during the remainder of his life; established a large and valuable legal practice; became one of the noted men of the country, and took a front rank among the lawyers of the State. In 1828, he was elected to represent Clarke County in the Legislature; was re-elected, and again elected in 1836; in 1837, was elected, from the Ashland district, to the Congress of the United States; in 1839, was again elected to Congress, serving two terms. He cast his first political vote for Henry Clay; and was a Whig until 1856, when he voted for James Buchanan; and was, from that time, a Democrat, voting for John C. Breckinridge, in 1860. In 1861, he was one of the Committee of Six appointed by the Legislature, with a view to harmonizing the two

parties in favor of armed neutrality; in the same year, after the failure of Kentucky to assume and continue an armed neutrality, he entered the Confederate army, with the rank of major; and served for several months as brigade commissary, in the commands of John S. Williams and Humphrey Marshall. In May, 1862,* he was compelled to accept the office of Provisional Governor of Kentucky, to which he had been chosen by the Confederate Council for the State; was formally inaugurated on the fourth day of October in that year, by Gen. Bragg, at Frankfort; and, although the position at Frankfort was not long maintained, he held the office of Provisional Governor until the close of the war. In this position he became a conspicuous figure in the history of the rebellion. In 1865, he resumed the practice of his profession, in Paris; in the following year, he was elected Judge of Bourbon County; was re-elected in 1870, and again, in 1874, holding the position until his death, which occurred near Paris, May 25, 1877. He was of a quiet and dignified demeanor, winning and retaining the confidence of all who came in contact with him. In his aspirations, his usual motto was, "honesty, candor, and independence," never stooping to trickery of any kind; and, during his last political canvasses, he almost discontinued his usual friendliness, for fear his motives might be misconstrued. His whole life, was one of uprightness, and he passed away universally respected. Judge Hawes was married, in November, 1818, to Hettie Morrison Nicholas, daughter of Col. George Nicholas, of Albemarle County, Virginia, who, also became one of the most distinguished lawyers and citizens of Kentucky.

NDERSON, JAMES A., Lawyer, was born January 19, 1832, in Garrard County, Kentucky. His father, James Anderson, was a Virginian, came to this State in 1798, with his parents, and was a farmer. His mother, Sallie Edmondson, was a native of Garrard County, and daughter of John Edmondson, one of the pioneers from Virginia. James A. Anderson was educated chiefly at Lancaster Academy. In 1853, he began to write in the offices of the Clerk of the Garrard County and Circuit Courts; was so engaged for two years, passing his leisure in reading law; in 1855, went to Richmond, and continued his law study under Major S. Turner; in the following year, was admitted to the bar; in 1857, began the practice of his profession at Lancaster, associated with Mr. Turner, his preceptor; continued that connection until 1861; in 1863, was first appointed and thereafter elected County Attorney; was re-elected in 1867, holding the office nine years. At the Presidential election preceding the war, he voted for Bell and Everett, and was county elector on that ticket. He is now iden-

tified with the Democratic party. He is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity; stands high in his profession, and is noted for his integrity of character; is strictly a self-made man, and an example of what can be accomplished by industry and a fixed purpose of mind. Mr. Anderson was married, November 20, 1860, to Sophia L. Dunlap, native of Shelby County, Kentucky, and daughter of Thomas G. and Catharine Dunlap.

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IMPSON, CAPT. JOHN, Lawyer and Soldier, settled in Lincoln County, Kentucky, at a very early day, and was a native of Virginia. He first appears in the annals of Kentucky, and the border wars, in 1794, under Gen. Wayne, at the battle of Fallen Timbers. He subsequently located in Shelbyville; studied law, and acquired considerable prominence in his profession. He was elected to the Legislature from Shelby County, in 1806; was several times re-elected, and, in 1811, was Speaker of the House. In 1812, he was elected to Congress; and, at the breaking out of the second war with England, entered the regiment of Col. John Allen, as captain of a company, and went to the re-enforcement of General Hull, at Detroit. He fell, bravely fighting by the side of Col. Allen, at the river Raisin.

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COTT, JOHN, M. D., Physician, was born August 12, 1809, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. He was the fourth child of Thomas B. and Frances Scott, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland. His grandfather, John Two-Nine Scott, was an Irish Presbyterian; came to America in 1775, and settled in Jessamine, then a part of Fayette County, Kentucky; was with Gen. Wayne in the Indian wars; and represented Jessamine County in the State Legislature. He gave himself the peculiar name of "Two-Nine," by reason of his having commenced life with two shillings and ninepence. Thomas B. Scott, his father, led a quiet life as a farmer, never filling any public positions, but those of Assessor and Sheriff of his county. He died in 1850. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Richard Sappington, who was a surgeon in the war of the Revolution, and, after independence was established, practiced medicine in Baltimore, Maryland, until his death. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and received a thorough education in the best schools and academies of his county. In 1833, he commenced reading medicine at Nicholasville, under Dr. John L. Price; in 1834, '35, and '36, attended lectures in the medical department of Transylvania University; graduated in

the latter year from that institution; in the same year, located for practice at Kirksville, Madison County; in 1838 and 1839, practiced at Richmond; from 1850 to 1856, at Kirksville; from 1856 to 1864, in Randolph County, Missouri; in the latter year, returned to Richmond, where he has since resided, actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He has contributed largely to the medical journals, and been one of the most progressive, active, and valuable physicians of the country. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and, during the civil war, took the side of the South in feelings and principles.

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LACKBURN, LUKE P., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born June 16, 1816, in Woodford County, Kentucky. His father, Edward M. Blackburn, was educated as a lawyer, but soon abandoned the law, and became one of the most considerable farmers and stock-raisers in the State. His thorough-bred horses, and their descendants, have long been celebrated in America. The subject of this sketch graduated in medicine in Transylvania University, and commenced the practice of his profession in Lexington, Kentucky; and there married Miss Ella Guest Boswell, daughter of Dr. Joseph Boswell, of that place. When the cholera broke out, in 1835, at Versailles, Kentucky, and some of the resident physicians were dead, and others had fled from the town, he alone, for days, answered the call to Lexington for medical aid. His efforts were so successful, and his work so self-sacrificing, that, when the scourge had passed away, he was warmly pressed by the people of Versailles to locate among them. This dangerous service rendered the citizens of Versailles was without pecuniary compensation, and brought him deserved distinction at the very beginning of his professional career. He removed to Versailles, and soon established an extensive and lucrative practice. His circumstances became so favorable, that he also went into the manufacture of bagging and rope; but the financial depression of 1839 stopped his operations, and greatly involved him. In 1843, he was elected to the Legislature, defeating his opponent by a large majority. In 1846, he removed to Natchez, Mississippi; and, although without means, soon acquired a very large and valuable practice, and gained considerable distinction over a great part of the South. In 1848, when yellow fever appeared in New Orleans, he was Health Officer at Natchez, and the city authorities directed him to establish quarantine, which he did effectually, and became so interested in the sufferings of the marines, for whom the General Government did not provide, as well as hundreds of others, that he built a hospital, at his own expense, in

which he again established a reputation for personal daring, professional skill, and genuine philanthropy. Gov. Albert Y. Brown, member of Congress from Mississippi, presented the card of Dr. Blackburn in Congress, and stated that the necessities of a marine hospital at Natchez were so great, that one of his constituents, at his own expense and risk, had taken charge of large numbers of the sufferers. A bill was at once passed, providing for the erection of the Natchez Hospital, and, finally, resulting in the establishment of ten other similar institutions over the country. This result, of course, was largely due to his individual risks, and the value the Government attached to them. He was appointed surgeon to the new hospital, and, for many years, held that position, both in the State and Marine Hospital. He early advanced the theory of exemption from Asiatic Cholera, by the use of pure soft water; and has long been a believer in the transmissibility and infection of yellow fever; and, in 1854, protected Natchez from that disease, by a rigid quarantine, when it prevailed in the surrounding country. The Legislature of Mississippi commissioned him to visit the Legislature of Louisiana, and urge that body to establish a quarantine below New Orleans. He presented his cause ably before both branches of the Louisiana Legislature, and was authorized to establish, below New Orleans, the present quarantine system. In 1855, his wife died; and, in 1857, he visited the principal hospitals of England, Scotland, France, and Germany. In Paris, he met Miss Julia M. Churchill, of Kentucky, to whom he was married, in November of that year, on their return to America. He then located in New Orleans, and resumed practice, with his usual exceptional success and popularity. When the war broke out, he had, far in advance, espoused the cause of the South, and was the political friend and physician of Gen. J. A. Quitman, and, in fact, one of the original secessionists. He was at once attached, as surgeon, to the personal staff of Sterling Price, and the Legislature of Mississippi put fifty thousand dollars in his hands, to be applied to the benefit of the suffering soldiers of that State, wherever he might find them. Gov. Pettis now commissioned him to go to the borders, to superintend the furnishing of supplies by the blockade runners. He joined his family in Canada, for the purpose of carrying out his commission. In 1864, by request of the Governor-General of Canada, he repaired to the Bermuda Islands, to look after the suffering citizens and soldiers; and on his way was very flatteringly received by the Governor-General of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also, by Sir Admiral Hope, of the British squadron; and his services afterwards favorably recognized by the Queen's Court of Admiralty. In 1856, the yellow fever spread among many families in the vicinity of Fort Washington, on Long Island, from an infected ship; and Dr. Blackburn, then being

on a visit to New York, was invited, by the Mayor, to give his aid to the afflicted district, which he did, refusing all proffered compensation for his services. In 1867, he returned to the United States, and engaged in planting, in Arkansas, where his wife has a plantation. In 1873, he returned to Kentucky, and now resides at Louisville, in the active practice of his profession. When the yellow fever last visited Memphis, he volunteered his aid, and rendered great service to the suffering of that city. This has been one of the great pleasures of his life, to aid those in extremest dangers; never having failed to respond to the call of the sick and distressed; and has actually combatted more epidemics of cholera and yellow fever than any other living physician; and probably no better authority on those fatal diseases is now known in the medical profession. Although somewhat beyond the prime of life, he is active and vigorous, and of splendid personal appearance, warm and quick in his impulses, but is never separated from his native dignity and courtesy. His brother, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, is a member of Congress from Kentucky; his brother, Maj. James Blackburn, is a member of the Kentucky Senate; and his only child is Dr. Cary Blackburn, a successful physician of Louisville.

IRELAND, JUDGE WILLIAM WALLACE, Lawyer, was born June 12, 1835, in Gallatin County, Kentucky. He was the fifth of eight children, whose parents were James B. Ireland and Sallie (Lancaster) Ireland. His father was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1797, and principally followed agricultural pursuits through life, and was the son of John Ireland, who early emigrated to this country, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and also in the war of 1812, was an Irish rebel, and had fought England on his native heath. Sallie Lancaster, his mother, was a daughter of Reuben Lancaster, a farmer of Scott County, Kentucky, and one of the early settlers of that county from Virginia. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm, and attended school of Winters, until his seventeenth year. In 1852, he entered the preparatory department of Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and graduated in the Summer of 1856. During his attendance at the University, his limited means compelled him to teach, for the purpose of defraying his current expenses. Immediately after graduating, he commenced teaching in Boone County, and continued this occupation until the Summer of 1861. In the mean time, he had used all his leisure in reading law, under the direction of Col. J. J. Landram, of Warsaw. In the Fall of 1860, he was admitted to the bar, and, in the following Fall, entered upon the practice of the law at Verona,

Boone County. In the Spring of 1863, he removed to Falmouth, Pendleton County, where he has since resided, controlling a large and valuable legal practice. His first law partner, at Falmouth, was the famous Judge O. D. McManama. In March, 1866, he was appointed County Judge of Pendleton County, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge James I. Hudnall. In the following August, he was elected to the same office by the people. In 1870, he was re-elected, without opposition. He went out of office in 1874, after having discharged its duties for nearly nine years. He has been prominently connected with the town government and the various interests of the community. He was originally a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party, has acted with the Democrats. During the rebellion, his sympathies were with the South. He was a delegate to the Convention which met at Frankfort, in 1863, and which was dispersed by order of the Government. At the age of fifteen he joined the Christian Church, and has since continued his connection with that body. He is of fine personal appearance, over medium height; modest and unassuming, with no effort at display in his manners; of known integrity of character, and of great industry and energy; and is a fine instance of one of the popular self-made men of the State. Judge Ireland was married, August 30, 1859, to America J. Anderson, daughter of Joseph Anderson, a pioneer farmer of Boone County, Kentucky.

CKEE, HON. SAMUEL, Lawyer, was born November 4, 1833, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. James McKee, his father, was a farmer, and a native of that county; a colonel of militia; was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, in 1837; in 1857, was elected to the State Senate; and, while a member of that body, died in 1860. His grandfather, Samuel McKee, was a soldier in the Revolution, a Virginian, and came to Kentucky, about 1783. His mother was Miss Sallie Wilkerson, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, whose mother came to this State from North Carolina, with Daniel Boone and others. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and attended school of Winters. In 1853, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and, after attending a regular course, graduated in 1857. He then entered the Law School at Cincinnati, and graduated in the following year; and at once began the practice of his profession, at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, where he soon established a fine business. In 1862, he entered the army, as Captain in the Fourteenth Kentucky Union Cavalry. March 21, 1863, he was captured in battle with Morgan's forces, at Mt. Sterling, and taken to Richmond, Virginia; where he remained, in "Libby Prison," until exchanged by especial arrangement, brought about

by Gen. B. F. Butler, April 30, 1864. The time of his regiment having expired, he then returned home, and resumed the law practice. In that year, he was Assistant Elector for the Ninth Judicial District, on the Republican ticket. In 1865, he was the nominee of the Republican party for Congress, in that district, and was elected over J. S. Hurt, of Bath County. At the expiration of his term, he again made the race, and was successful, serving through the Fortieth Congress. In 1869, he was appointed, by President Grant, as United States Pension Agent, at Louisville, and removed to that city, where he has since resided. In about two years after receiving this appointment, he resumed his practice at the bar. In politics, he has always been a radical Republican, in the purest sense of the term, adhering to and defending his opinions when it was barely safe, and certainly not politic, to do so in Kentucky. He is unpretending, and unaggressive, but is ever ready to defend himself; is brave, generous, and reckless of consequences in the defense of his convictions, or in his sympathies and friendships. He is a ready, vigorous, and forcible speaker, and an earnest, energetic, and able lawyer; is of a most active, restless temperament, and is never idle. He is of light build, tall, and perfectly erect; and of uncommon vigor and elasticity of body and mind. Since boyhood, Col. McKee has been a member of the Christian Church. He was married, October 5, 1859, to Miss Sophia Brainerd, of Oxford, Ohio, daughter of Rev. E. Brainerd, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of that State. They have four children.

ALDWELL, PROF. CHARLES, M. D., son of Lieutenant Charles Caldwell, was born May 14, 1772, in Caswell County, North Carolina. His father was a native of Ireland, supposed to be of French extraction, and a descendant of the younger branch of the Colville family. His mother was said to be a descendant of Col. Murray, who acquired great renown during the famous siege of Londonderry in 1688. Dr. Caldwell had obtained a fine classical education, and taught two grammar-schools, before he was seventeen years of age. He then read and graduated in medicine in Philadelphia, under Rush; gained some distinction as a practitioner in that city; but soon turned his attention almost wholly to literary work, and gained a wide-spread reputation as a writer. In 1814, he became editor of the "Port-folio," in Philadelphia; in 1816, edited Cullen's "Practice of Physic;" was at that period Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania; delivered the first course of clinical lectures ever given in Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia; in 1819, came to Lexington, Kentucky; in the same year became Professor of Medicine and Clinical Practice in the Medical

College of Transylvania University; filled that position and resided in Lexington about sixteen years; made a trip to Europe, and gathered, in Paris and other cities, the books that formed the first medical library of Transylvania University; advocated removing the medical department of the University to Louisville; was greatly instrumental in the organization of the Louisville Medical Institute, and was for many years an active member of its faculty. Dr. Caldwell believed in phrenology, and was its first considerable defender in this country. His published writings, including his contributions to medical and other journals, were quite numerous and extensive. In 1819, his "Life and Campaigns of Gen. Greene" was published. He wrote the "Memoirs of Rev. Horace Holley, LL. D.," and his own autobiography. He died at Louisville, in July, 1853. Although his success in society was eminent, and his colloquial powers exceptional, he was not a social man, the tone of his mind and his pursuits alike rendering him unfit and unwilling for promiscuous association. He was proud, and bore the *appearance* of personal vanity, but was singularly candid and confiding to those whom he considered his friends. While not being a *man of the world*, his manners were distinguished by the courtesy and polish of the gentleman of the former century; was a man of temperate and orderly habits, but was more of a theoretical philosopher than a practical worker, his strong faith in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity exercising a salutary influence over his life and actions. He was of tall, commanding figure, dignified and imposing in presence, and took, at once, the position of a leader, which was generally conceded to him without opposition. Dr. Caldwell was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Leaming, of Philadelphia, in which city she died, in 1834. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Barton, daughter of Chief-Justice Warner, of Delaware, to whom he was married in 1842, and who now resides in Louisville. His only son (by his first wife) was Thomas Leaming Caldwell, of Louisville, who died, January 20, 1875.

JOHNSON, HON. MADISON CONYERS, Lawyer, Banker, and President of the Law School of Kentucky University, was born December 21, 1807, in Scott County, Kentucky. He is a member of one of the most important and distinguished families of Kentucky; brother of George W. Johnson, and son of Maj. William Johnson, who was born in Orange County, Virginia; at the age of three years, about 1781, came with his father, Col. Robert Johnson, to this State, and settled in what is now Scott County; was a brother of Col. Richard M. Johnson; followed agricultural pursuits; was a major in

the war of 1812; was ordered, while rendezvoused at Cincinnati, to make a forced march with his battalion to the aid of Gen. Harrison, then besieged at Fort Meigs; reached that fort, and fought gallantly with his command, on the arrival of the rest of the brigade, in the sortie that raised the siege. When Gen. Harrison became President, he visited Lexington, and, during his stay in that city, sent for the subject of this sketch, and mentioned his great joy at seeing Maj. Johnson emerge from the woods with his command, coming to his relief at the sorest need he had ever felt. Maj. Johnson died, in 1814, at his home in Scott County, while still a young man, his oldest son then not being over ten years of age. Madison C. Johnson's mother was Elizabeth Payne, daughter of Henry Payne, one of the early Virginian settlers of Fayette County, who had been a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, was first elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1814; was re-elected, in 1819, serving two terms, and was one of the early Associate Judges of the Court of Sessions. Mr. Johnson was liberally educated, graduating at old Transylvania University, in 1823, at the age of fifteen, taking the valedictory honor in a class of thirty-three. In the same year, he commenced reading law at Frankfort, under Martin D. Hardin, a celebrated lawyer of his day; graduated in law, at Transylvania University, and was admitted to the bar, in 1825; continued his legal studies until he was of age; in 1828, entered upon the practice of his profession at Lexington, where he has since resided, and earned the reputation of being one of the most able lawyers, and probably the first, now living in Kentucky. He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, after which he went into the Whig party, where he remained until its dissolution. He voted for John Bell, in 1860, and was a Union man during the great civil war. He has since been identified with the Democratic party, but is not a politician, only twice allowing himself to be drawn into any thing like a partisan contest. In 1853, he was elected to the Legislature, and was again elected, in 1857, serving four years in that body; was chosen by the Legislature, in 1850, as one of the Commissioners who prepared the present Code of Practice; since 1858, has been President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, having been one of its directors from 1837; and has been prominently identified, as stockholder and director, with the Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville Railroad, and various other corporations, for twenty years. Was long connected with the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, and, in 1865, when that famous old institution was merged into Kentucky University, he became president of its law department, and has since continued to fill that position. His life has been one of great activity and industry, and of unapproachable integrity; his personal, social, and professional habits have been models of fine deportment; is



Mr Conger Johnson.

not only remarkable as a profound jurist, but also as one of the most successful financiers of the State, and is a man of admirable bearing, fine physical stature, and great strength of character. Mr. Johnson was married, December 23, 1828, to Miss Sallie Ann Clay, daughter of Gen. Green Clay, and sister of Hon. Cassius M. Clay. December 23, 1829, she died, and he has never married again.

ALLAN, HON. CHILTON, Lawyer and Legislator, son of Archibald Allan, was born April 6, 1786, in Albemarle County, Virginia. While he was a child, his father died. In 1797, his mother moved to Kentucky. His educational advantages were meagre; from his fifteenth to his eighteenth year, he was apprenticed to a wheelwright; spent his leisure hours in reading and study; by considerable self-denial and effort, obtained a year's tuition under the Rev. John Lysle, a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher of some distinction at that time; studied law, and, although receiving some assistance from his friend, Gov. James Clark, of Winchester, he mainly educated himself for the legal profession; was admitted to the bar in 1808, and began the practice of his profession at Winchester, Clarke County, where he remained during his life. He was successful as a lawyer from the commencement of his practice; and, by his great personal popularity and unusual skill and success, soon put himself in comfortable circumstances, pecuniarily. He was elected to represent Clarke County in the Legislature in 1811; was again elected in 1815; was re-elected in 1822, in 1830, and in 1842; in 1823, while a member of the Lower House, was elected, without opposition, to the State Senate, and served four years; during this period, he became a conspicuous figure in the controversy on the Old and the New Court; one of his speeches became of considerable importance in the great contest, and was distributed in pamphlet form over the State; in 1831, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1833 and in 1835, serving as Chairman of the Committee of Territories, and as member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. At the end of his last Congressional term, he desired to quit public affairs, and retire to private life; but, in 1837, was induced to become President of the State Board of Internal Improvements; after holding this office one year, resigned; and, although appearing but once more, in 1842, in public life, he was greatly interested in the exciting contest over the present State Constitution, writing several papers in opposition to some of its features, and strongly supporting an independent judiciary. He was a man of broad and well-defined opinions on all subjects, and was undoubtedly statesmanlike in his views. He acted on the principle, throughout his life, that popularity, obtained in any other way than by

the advocacy and practice of truth, was not worth possessing, and unworthy of a man. He was a lawyer of great ability, and a man of rare virtues.

STEWART, JUDGE JAMES ELLIOTT, Lawyer, was born October 1, 1832, in Lawrence County, Kentucky. He was raised on a farm, and received his education in the private schools taught in the neighborhood. After clerking a year or two in a store, he began reading law under Judge J. M. Rice, in 1853; in the Fall of the following year, was admitted to the bar, and soon after located, for the practice of his profession, at Paintsville, Johnson County. Although without means, and commencing under very unfavorable circumstances, he was successful from the first, and continued his residence at Paintsville until 1871, when he returned to his native county, and has since resided at Louisa. In 1859, he was a candidate for the Legislature, for the counties of Floyd and Johnson, but was defeated by forty-two votes. In 1868, he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the counties of Floyd, Lawrence, Carter, Johnson, Magoffin, Floyd, Pike, and Martin, and served six years; and, in 1876, was elected Judge of the Criminal Court for the same counties for the term of four years, again defeating his former opponent, John M. Burns, by five hundred and seventy-eight majority. He has never been very active in political affairs, but has always acted with the Democratic party. Religiously, he is attached to the Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is prominently connected with some of the popular social organizations of the day. Judge Stewart's parents were poor, and early left him to shift for himself; commencing life without money, with a limited education, and among strangers, his success has been very flattering. He is now not only in the enjoyment of comfortable circumstances, but is one of the most industrious, energetic, and able lawyers in his section of the State, occupying a high position in the esteem of the members of his profession, and in the confidence of the people of his district. He was married, January 11, 1860, to Miss Cynthia F. Mayo. They have four living children—three boys and one girl.

MCBRAYER, SANFORD, Merchant, was born May 10, 1806, in what is now known as Anderson County, Kentucky, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. His grandfather, McBrayer, emigrated from the north of Ireland; his grandmother, McBrayer, came from Scotland; and both were among the early settlers of Kentucky, being with those who occu-

pied Harrod Station, in 1775. His mother was a Blackwell, whose parents came from Virginia, first settling at Versailles, Kentucky, and afterwards removing to Anderson County. At an early age, he entered upon the life of a merchant. Shortly after the monetary crisis of 1837, he removed to Harrodsburg, where he remained the greater part of his life, actively engaged in mercantile pursuits; and few men, away from the great commercial centers, have been so successful, without the aim of merely amassing wealth. He was public-spirited, and generous in the use of his means; was characterized by great moral integrity; and was known as one of the most upright and conscientious, as well as the most successful, merchants of the country. From 1862, until his death, he was President of the Commercial Bank of Harrodsburg, and, at the head of that institution, acquired a reputation for prudence, judgment, financial ability, and business honor. For many years, he served as Master Commissioner of the Mercer Circuit Court, distinguishing himself there, as in other positions of trust. He was a man of genial habits, large-hearted, and unselfish, and was one of the most valuable men of the community. He lost his life by the burning of the steamer "War Eagle," May 15, 1870.

RIGHT, THOMAS B., M. D., President of the Warren Deposit Bank, and of the Water-works Company of Bowling Green, was born June 30, 1806, in Warren County, Kentucky. His father, Josiah Wright, was a native of Virginia, of English ancestry; moved to Kentucky early in the century, and became one of the prominent farmers of Warren County. The subject of this sketch, after receiving a good education in the private schools of the country, spent several years in teaching. In 1833, he entered Transylvania Medical College at Lexington, and, in the Spring of 1835, graduated in medicine. He at once opened an office in Bowling Green, where he established a large, reputable and lucrative practice, and became one of the first physicians in his section of the State. In 1869, when the increasing necessities of the city made it desirable to build a water-works, he was made president of the company, and superintended the entire construction of the works, to their completion, in the following year. He gave his attention to the details of the work in every sense, and the result was so gratifying as to call upon him the highest praises of the community. For this work he accepted no pecuniary compensation, and, doubtlessly, saved the people several thousand dollars in his management. During the construction of the works, he was elected Mayor of the city, and filled the position with like honor to himself. He had previously

served three terms as member of the Town Council. As a final acknowledgment of his services to the city, he was handsomely complimented by a vote, giving him a full supply of water, free, for life. In 1871, he established the banking-house known as Warren Deposit Bank, and his acknowledged financial and executive ability, great integrity of character, and universal favor with the people, were sufficient guarantees for its success. He has been president of this bank since its foundation. Besides his public and commercial interests, and a large, responsible, and honorable medical practice, he has been a very successful farmer, and has established the reputation of generally producing greater yields than the average farmer. He is a man of great breadth of character, proverbially honest, and of marked ability; and occupies a deservedly high place in the confidence and respect of the community, in which he has been a prominent and valuable actor for many years. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Methodist Church, and has taken great interest in the cause of religion, as in every thing else that he has espoused. He would be a valuable man in any community, and would have been able to make his mark in any business or position of life. Dr. Wright was married, in 1836, to Miss Andromache Loving, daughter of John Loving, and sister of Judge William V. Loving. They have four living children; their son, Dr. A. C. Wright, being a physician of Bowling Green; and their son, D. W. Wright, a lawyer of the same place.

RISTOW, HON. FRANCIS MARION, Lawyer, was born August 11, 1804, in Clarke County, Kentucky, and died June 10, 1864, in Todd County, where he lived the greater part of his life. His parents were Americans; his father, Archibald Bristow, was a minister of the Baptist Church, and was a member of an old and respected family of this State. He received a thorough education, both English and Latin, and studied law, but, during a long and active career, divided his attention between his profession and farming. In 1831, he was elected to represent Todd County in the Legislature; was re-elected in 1834; was elected to the State Senate in 1846, and probably re-elected to that branch of the Legislature; was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, in 1849; in 1853, was elected to Congress for the unexpired term of Presley Ewing; and, in 1859, was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the Committee on Agriculture. He was a member of the memorable Peace Congress, which met at Washington, with the view of averting the impending war. He attained great distinction as a lawyer throughout Southern Kentucky; and, as an able man and upright

politician, had a national reputation. He belonged to the old Whig party, whose principles he never abandoned; and, when the civil war broke out, took the side of the Government, remaining an earnest, unflinching Union man to the end of his life. He was a man of high moral character, which, added to his great ability as a lawyer, and his known integrity as a business man, gave him great influence in the community. He was not what may be styled a brilliant orator; but, if he displayed any lack in that respect, compensated for it by his earnestness of manner, learning, and natural force of character. Probably no lawyer in Southern Kentucky had more followers in his profession, and especially many of the present generation of lawyers in Todd County received their legal training in his office. When the civil war was fairly inaugurated, and its evils were felt over the country, his voice and presence were every-where felt, allaying local tempests and ameliorating the common calamities of the times. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and throughout his life, by his example and precept, did much good in the cause of Christianity. His wife was Emily E. Helm, daughter of Benjamin Helm, of Elizabethtown. He left four children. His son, F. H. Bristow, is now one of the leading lawyers of Southern Kentucky, and Gen. B. H. Bristow, of Louisville, former Secretary of United States Treasury, is his son.

GRAVES, DR. JAMES A., was born May 2, 1842, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Dr. James Graves, long engaged in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines, moved to Louisville in 1849, and purchased fifty acres of land in the western part of the city, where he built his extensive medical laboratory. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public-schools at Louisville; directed his attention to the study of medicine; soon acquainted himself thoroughly with his father's business, which he finally purchased on favorable terms, now owning the establishment himself. He has largely increased his manufacturing facilities; has used great exertions for introducing his preparations throughout the country; has met with unprecedented success, many of his compounds having a wide-spread reputation, being now distributed, through the hands of tens of thousands of agents, in various portions of the world. Although under his father's name and management, his business has grown to large proportions through his own activity and fine business ability. His annual production and sales have reached their greatest height, now being very great. Few men have been more successful in life, both in a business and in a social sense, and with much liberality he dis-

penses his fortune, being ready at all times to give a helping hand to any good work. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Roxie Gilrath.

WHITE, HENRY CLAY, was born February 12, 1830, in Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky, and is the oldest son of Joel and Pamela (Karrick) White. His father came to Kentucky in 1816, and was a native of Orange County, Virginia. Henry Clay White received a good English education, mainly in the academy at Burlington, and, at the age of nineteen, entered the office of the Circuit Clerk of Boone County, where he remained until 1860, during part of that time being Deputy Clerk of the Court. In 1863, he located at Covington; in 1867, he was appointed Clerk of the Kenton Circuit Court, and has been continually elected to that office, without opposition, and is also now Clerk of the Chancery and Criminal Courts at Covington. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced that profession. Since 1872, he has been a Director in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and has been prominently identified with the political and other interests of the community, and is one of the most painstaking, systematic, reliable business men of Covington. Mr. White was married, December 23, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Woodford, of Boone County, Kentucky.

GALLUP, COL. GEORGE W., Lawyer and Soldier, was born October 28, 1828, in Albany, New York. His ancestors, on his father's side, came to America in the "Mayflower." His father, Gideon Gallup, was a contractor and builder; and, later in his life, was a farmer. His mother, a Miss Wagoner, came of Belgian ancestors. Col. Gallup was educated in the common-schools of New York, the Aurora Academy, and Central College; and followed the occupation of a teacher from 1845 to 1849. In the latter year, he began the study of law, at Burlington, Ohio; and continued his study, in the following year, with Hon. L. T. Moore, of Louisa, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar. After engaging in mercantile pursuits for two years, he formed a law partnership with his preceptor; and continued in active practice until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. Early in 1861, he recruited a company of home-guards, which formed the nucleus of the Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, which he assisted in forming, in September of that year. October 10, 1861, he was mustered into the Government service as regimental quartermaster, having given his individual receipt

for the entire outfit of the regiment, before organization. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, some time afterwards; then became colonel of his regiment; and, toward the close of the war, was promoted, by brevet, to the rank of brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field. He served with Gen. Garfield in his campaigns in East Kentucky; and was with Gen. George Morgan at Cumberland Gap, where he was intrusted with the important duties of United States Commissioner, to negotiate terms of exchange of prisoners, as, at that time, there was no cartel agreed upon. He was provost-marshal of Gen. Morgan's command; and was given command of the forces to hold Cumberland Gap against Kirby Smith, securing for Gen. Morgan's troops a safe transit of the Cumberland river; and, under the orders of Gen. Morgan, he, in person, blew up four magazines of powder and fixed ammunition; burned the large warehouse, containing twenty thousand stands of arms, gun-carriages, and munitions of war; also, destroyed tents and barracks, obstructing the roads in every possible manner, hindering the progress of the enemy; and, on the following day, completed this most perilous undertaking by joining Gen. Morgan's forces, taking command of the rear-guard of the retreating army till it had crossed the Ohio river, at Greenupsburg, Kentucky. In the Winter of 1863, he was transferred from Morgan's command to the division of Gen. Buell, in Central Kentucky; and, soon after, succeeded Gen. Julius White to the command of the district of Eastern Kentucky, comprising one-fourth of the State. He led an expedition beyond his district into West Virginia, in which he captured Col. Ferguson and a portion of his regiment, the Eighth Virginia, and Col. French, with his entire regiment of eight hundred men, at Picketon, Kentucky; was attacked by Hodges's Brigade, February 13, 1864, at Paintsville, Kentucky; repulsed the enemy, and, at Half Mountain, captured the greater part of the brigade, with equipage, supplies, and five hundred horses, losing but few men in the expedition. In May, 1864, he was ordered to join the army of the Mississippi, and was placed in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Kingston, Georgia, and participated in the daily skirmishes and battles of the campaign, until the fall of Atlanta. He was engaged in the great battles of Kennesaw Mountain, Peach-tree Creek, New Hope Church, Jonesboro, Atlanta, and various other less noticeable battles. He was also detached with his brigade, under sealed orders, and sent to Johnsonville, Sherman's depot of supplies, then besieged by Forrest, and relieved Col. Thompson, commanding a division at that place, compelling Forrest to withdraw; and, just before the battles of Franklin and Nashville, was sent to Eastern Kentucky, to assume command of that district, then threatened by the forces under Gen. Breckinridge, where he remained till January

31, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. In 1866, he ran for the State Senate, as the Conservative candidate, and was beaten by the Republican, Colonel William Worthington. During the year 1867, he practiced law, and, for several years subsequently, engaged in the lumber business. In 1872, he built section twenty-four of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and, in the following year, built the Keys Creek division of the Big Sandy Railroad, and in some of these speculations met with various losses which have materially crippled his business prospects. Under the last days of Gen. Grant's administration, he received the appointment of post-master of Catlettsburg, Kentucky, where he has long resided, which he still holds. Col. Gallup was a brave soldier, espoused the cause of his country, and fought throughout the great conflict from pure motives of patriotism. He was a soldier not only of great daring, but whose entire record in the army was characterized by the display of superior judgment and military skill. He is a man of fine executive capacity, and superior natural abilities for command, possessing a fine, attractive countenance, and in person is powerfully and admirably built. He is a prominent member of some of the social organizations of the day, and actively participated in the various movements of interest, both political and social, in his section of the State. Col. Gallup was married, in 1851, to Miss Rebecca A. Moore, daughter of Col. Frederick Moore, of Virginia. Of their three children, one is now living.

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HENDERSON, JUDGE RICHARD, Lawyer, after whom Henderson County, Kentucky, was named, was born April 20, 1735, in Hanover County, Virginia. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Henderson. In 1756, his family removed to North Carolina, and settled in Granville County. He served as deputy sheriff, under his father; received a limited education; studied law for one year, and, after a rigid examination, was licensed to practice; soon became distinguished in his profession; in 1768, was appointed Associate Justice for the Colony of Virginia, and held that position until the dissolution of the courts, prior to the troubles leading to the war of the Revolution. He organized a company, in 1775, for the purpose of obtaining lands from the Indians, and negotiated the treaty of Watauga, in which the land lying between the Cumberland river, the Cumberland Mountains, the Kentucky river, and south of the Ohio, was ceded to the company. They established a form of government in which he became President; called their territory Transylvania, and located the seat of government at Boonesborough. In the first session of their council, Thomas Slaughter was made Chairman;

and Matthew Jouett, Clerk. This organization, which was founded on liberal principles, together with the right of purchase from the Indians, was annulled by the Legislature of Virginia, and by proclamation of the Governor of North Carolina; but two hundred thousand acres of land was granted to the proprietors, by each State. In 1779, Judge Henderson opened an office for the sale of the company's land, at Nashville, Tennessee, and, in the following year, returned home, where he spent the remainder of his life as a private gentleman. He died January 30, 1785. Some of his sons became distinguished men, in the affairs of their native State.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM R., was born February 28, 1794, in Maryland. William Griffith came from Wales, and settled in Maryland in 1755. Some of the family figured prominently in the Revolutionary War. Joshua Griffith came to Kentucky in 1805, and first located in what was then Ohio County. The house which he first occupied, with his family, is the oldest structure of its kind standing in Daviess County. He was a man of great influence, in his day, and was possessed of many admirable qualities; was of great value to the people of the new country; was universally esteemed; accumulated a large estate; and died at the ripe age of eighty-two. His youngest son was William R. Griffith, the subject of this sketch, who obtained a fine education, at Hartford, Ohio County, and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. On the organization of Daviess County, was appointed Clerk of the County Court; afterwards studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced successfully for several years. He engaged largely in real estate transactions, and was one of the most extensive land-owners in the county. He served in the Lower House of the Legislature, from 1829 to 1831, and was again elected in 1835; from 1831 to 1835, and from 1840 to 1844, was a member of the State Senate, and acquired a high reputation, for his devotion to the interests of his people, and his undoubted integrity of character. He was a man of fine business capacity, of great strength of mind, of admirable personal build; and was one of the most widely known and useful men in his section of the State. He died in 1848. Mr. Griffith was married, about 1821, to the daughter of Capt. Mosley. She died in 1828. In 1841, he was married to Miss Martha Hopkins, daughter of Gen. Edward Hopkins, of Henderson County. His son, Daniel M. Griffith, was born in 1826; was educated at Centre College and Transylvania University, graduating at the latter, in 1847; has been engaged, chiefly, as a farmer and land-trader; has been a member of the Legislature, and, in 1857, was married to

Virginia Shelby, daughter of the late Isaac Shelby. His other surviving son, Clinton Griffith, was born in 1828; educated at Transylvania University; is an extensive farmer; has also served in the Legislature; was married, in 1852, to Mary Crawford; and, was again married, in 1869, to the daughter of James Weir, a prominent lawyer of Owensboro.

GREY, JOHN THOMSON, one of the earliest distinguished business men of Louisville, Kentucky, was born in 1780, in Culpepper County, Virginia, and is of Scotch origin. His father was one of the wealthiest land-owners in that State; was a captain of a horse company in the war of the Revolution; defrayed, from his private purse, the expense of several expeditions during that war, and was in many ways beneficial to the cause of the Republic. John T. Grey received a good education, partially obtained in Kentucky, and, at an early age, became Deputy Clerk of Louisville, under the distinguished Warden Pope; and, in 1806, was appointed postmaster of Louisville, holding that office twenty-three years, during this time engaging largely in merchandising. He was among the first who ran a steamboat from Louisville to New Orleans, and was, for many years, one of the largest traders and steamboat operators on the Ohio river. His large business connections, admirable social qualities, and general fine standing, made him a favorite in the community, and established him warmly in the friendship of Henry Clay, and other distinguished men of his day. He was exceedingly attractive in manners, and was always supplied with a fund of good humor, constituting him one of the most agreeable of companions. He kept the old-fashioned open door, his house being the retreat of the merchant, the man of letters, and the clergy, his hospitality being free and unbounded. He was married to Mary Ormsby, daughter of Peter Ormsby, one of the early remarkable men of Louisville. They had seven children, some of whom still live, and rank among the leading citizens of Louisville.

MARTIN, HON. JOHN P., Lawyer, was born October 11, 1811, in Lee County, Virginia. In 1828, he settled in Harlan County, Kentucky; at the age of nineteen, was defeated in a race for the Legislature; in 1835, removed to Floyd County; was elected to the Legislature, in 1841; served in Congress, from 1845 to 1847; was beaten in the race for re-election by Judge Daniel Breck; in 1848, was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and defeated by John L. Helm; in 1856, was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, in Cincinnati;

was elected to the State Senate, in 1857, and was the enemy of Know-Nothingism in the mountains; in 1860, was a candidate for the Peace Convention, at Washington; and afterwards remained quietly at his home, in Prestonburg, Kentucky, until his death, which occurred December 23, 1862. His son, Alexander L. Martin, is a lawyer of distinction in Eastern Kentucky, having served the people of the mountains in both branches of the Legislature.

LOVE, COL. S. PALACE, Lawyer and Soldier, was a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, where he was born May 10, 1826. His father, Granville N. Love, was of Irish descent, a farmer by occupation, died in Montgomery County, Missouri; he served as an officer in the war of 1812. His mother, Clementina D. P. Mershon, was of Welsh descent, but born in Garrard County, Kentucky, where she died. Her father was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in Garrard County, in 1824. Until the age of fifteen, he attended the schools of his native county, then entered an academy, in Columbia, Missouri, under the tuition of an older brother, where he spent three years; enlisted, at the age of twenty, in Company H, First Missouri Volunteers, under command of Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Mexican fame. His regiment started on an expedition to Santa Fe, in June, 1846, reaching it in August of the same year; participated in the battle of Bracito, on Christmas-day, 1846, and that of Sacramento, on February 28, 1847; captured San Miguel, and other towns, and was the first to enter the hitherto unexplored regions of the Navajos, Indian Territory. His courage and bravery were of a high order, and led him to engage with ardor in any expedition which promised adventure; and gained the good will and esteem of his brother officers, and the warm personal friendship of Col. Doniphan, who frequently selected him as companion on his expeditions. While in Mexico, he learned, and still speaks fluently, the Spanish language. He was mustered out of the service, at New Orleans, June 28, 1847; then returned to South Carrollton, Muhlenburg County, Kentucky, and engaged in teaching, from 1849 to 1857; then engaged in merchandising, until the opening of the civil war, when, with Col. P. B. Hawkins, he raised the Eleventh Kentucky Infantry, U. S. A.; was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and fought at Shiloh, Corinth, and Perryville, Stone river, and Bowling Green, under Gen. Buell; succeeded Col. Hawkins, when he resigned, June 26, 1863; afterwards served with Gen. Burnside, in the campaign of East Tennessee; then was with Gen. Sherman in the various engagements near Atlanta; was mustered out of service, December 16, 1864, and returned to Kentucky. In 1865, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for

State Senator, from the Eighth District, but was not elected; removed to Greenville, was admitted to the bar, November 6, 1865, and began practice; was elected, in 1866, Presiding Judge of the Muhlenburg County Court, and held the office two successive terms; was a member of the Electoral College of 1872, and has since continued in the successful practice of his profession. In 1850, he was married to Miss Jennie McConnell, daughter of John McConnell, of Muhlenburg County; has raised a large family of sons and daughters; and, in the various changes of a long and successful career, has shown marked ability, and won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.

LEE, HENRY, Farmer and Surveyor, was born in Virginia, in 1756, and became one of the early pioneers of Mason County, Kentucky. Like many of the young men of education who came from Virginia at that early day, he was a surveyor, and spent many years of his life engaged in that capacity in this State. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature from Kentucky, and also served as a delegate to the Virginia Convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution; was a member of the Convention, at Danville, in 1787; had command of the militia, over a large territory of the State lying north of the Licking river; was Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions; was one of the Judges of the Mason County Circuit, and was President of the Washington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky. He was a man of strong natural talents, of fine business ability, and large influence; was erect, powerfully built, and of commanding personal appearance. He died October 24, 1854.

WARDER, REV. JOSEPH W., D. D., was born October 13, 1825, in Logan County, Kentucky. His father, Rev. William Warder, was an able and successful minister; and his mother, a woman of great piety, and a sister of Gov. Charles S. Morehead. His father died while he was young, and his educational expenses were defrayed chiefly by his uncle. He graduated, at Georgetown College, in 1845, delivering the valedictory address. During his college life, he united with the Baptist Church, and was licensed to preach. After graduating, he was principal of the preparatory department of the College for one year; was elected Professor of Mathematics; declined the position, and entered Newton Theological Seminary, at Boston; spent some time at Princeton, New Jersey, and graduated at Newton, in 1849; was ordained to the ministry, and became pastor



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of the Frankfort Baptist Church; from 1851 to 1856, was pastor of the Maysville Church; for the next nine years, had charge of the Church at Lexington, Missouri; from 1865 to 1867, was pastor of the Church of Atchison, Kansas; for the next two years, was pastor of the Church at Kansas City; in 1869, took charge of the Church at Clinton; two years afterwards, was, for a short time, financial agent for William Jewell College; resumed his pastorate at Clinton; was afterwards pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Lawrence, Kansas; and, in 1875, accepted the pastorate of the Church on Fourth and Walnut Streets, Louisville; and, throughout his long, active, laborious career, has not only been one of the most exemplary, able, and successful, but also deservedly stands among the most popular, highly esteemed ministers of his Church. Mr. Warder was married, in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth S. Tureman, eldest daughter of Henry C. and Amanda Tureman, of Maysville, Kentucky. He has seven living children.

BRENNER, CARL C., Landscape Painter, was born August 1, 1838, at Lautereicken, on the Rhine, in Bavaria, where his father, Frederick Brenner, lived, a glazier by trade. He attended the public-schools of his native village, from his sixth to his fourteenth year; was considered one of the brightest of his class, and showed such decided talent in drawing that his teacher made application to King Ludwig I, for his admission to the Academy of Fine Arts, at Munich. The king was ever ready to assist artistic talent, and readily granted the permission; but here he met with opposition from his father, who, as himself and two other sons were glaziers, desired that Carl also should follow the trade, and refused to allow him to prosecute his art studies. He therefore worked with his father until 1853, when the family emigrated to America, arriving at New Orleans in the Winter of that year, and went to Louisville, Kentucky. Here his talent was discovered by Mr. George P. Doern, proprietor of the "Anzeiger," who noticed some of his excellent pencil sketches of Mississippi scenery, and at once advised him to become a landscape painter. He therefore made use of his earnings as glazier, and also house and sign painter, to pursue studies for that purpose, and his work since attests the genius that enables him so faithfully to portray nature. Even when employed on sign painting, his artistic workmanship drew much admiration, and many beautiful samples were on exhibition at the Louisville Exposition, and the International, at Vienna. His landscapes have always met with ready sale, and are found in many of the prominent art-galleries of the United States. In social life he is very popular, and occupies a high place

in the esteem of his countrymen. He was married, in his twenty-sixth year, to Miss Anna Glass, the accomplished daughter of an eminent musician of Louisville.

BARRET, ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, Tobacco Merchant, and one of the most successful and notable business men of America, was born March 18, 1811, in Louisa County, Virginia. His father, P. S. Barret, was a well-known citizen of that State, and his mother was a daughter of Henry Pendleton; a member of the distinguished family of that name in Virginia. The subject of this sketch, like many others of his day, had, in his youth, but limited educational advantages. In after years, as his opportunities increased, he improved himself, and became one of the best read and most thoroughly informed men in the country. At the age of fourteen, he left home, and found congenial employment in the office of his uncle, William Barret, in Richmond, Virginia, who, with the Messrs. Gilliat, of England, carried on a large tobacco trade in this country and Europe. He afterwards engaged in various pursuits, with singular tact and aptitude for securing remunerative results, showing such business capabilities as to induce his uncle's firm to offer him a partnership, sending him to Henderson, Kentucky, to conduct a tobacco interest in that locality. In virtue of that agreement, he went to Henderson, about 1833, and, from that time forward, was prominently identified with the substantial interests of Henderson County, and the tobacco trade of the United States. His superior financiering and general ability soon established his firm as the first in the tobacco trade of the West. In a few years a dissolution of the partnership took place, he remaining in Henderson, and retaining the business and reputation of the old firm. In 1852, he joined with him his younger brother, John H. Barret, and in this association the business continued until his death. He established branch stemmeries in Henderson, Louisville, Owensboro, Cloverport, and other points in Kentucky, at Clarksville, Tennessee, and in Missouri; and was, in his time, without doubt, the most extensive tobacco merchant in the world, controlling annually many thousands of hogsheads in the markets of England. His operations were not confined to tobacco alone. He was the largest planter in Henderson County, and invested largely and successfully in cotton, and ranked as one of the largest land-holders and real estate proprietors in the whole country. His wonderful mental activity and alertness in business affairs continued unimpaired during all the bodily languor and exhaustion of his last long and painful illness; and one of his most successful financial operations, based upon the chances of the civil war

then commencing, was planned and executed but a short time before his death. He was endowed with that combination of qualities which would have insured success and honorable distinction in any thing that he undertook. Most prominent among these was his manly and transparent integrity, which inspired the confidence and respect of all with whom he had any dealings. Honor and uprightness were the leading principles by which he ruled his life; and it seems to have been his highest ambition to prove to the world that they were the surest as well as the best means to financial prosperity. His energy and perseverance were unbounded, his benevolence the most considerate and generous, and his characteristic views of the most liberal and broadest kind, greatly influenced, no doubt, by his acute and comprehensive observation during his travels at home and abroad, and by his appreciative intercourse with men of business ability and social worth. A man of bold and progressive spirit, his impulses were naturally quick, but uniformly regulated and controlled by justice, charity, and kindness, particularly to those who were poor and friendless. In his home and family circle were left the gentlest and most endearing impressions of his character; but into the sacredness of that life we must not intrude. He thus passed, at the early age of fifty, to the end of a remarkable career, with a blameless reputation among men, the esteem and friendship of all who knew him well, and the undying affection of his immediate family, a memorable example of one of the most worthy and successful self-made men and accomplished gentlemen of the society in which it was his lot to move. The record of his death is, New York, June 15, 1861. His remains lie in the cemetery at Henderson, where his memory will long live in the hearts of the people. It is worth while adding, that, in what may be called the literature of wills, the document by which he communicated his last wishes and sentiments justly attracts no ordinary attention. At its issue after his decease, it was generally noticed and commented upon for its dignified and elevated tone, as well as the unaffected modesty and kindness, and truly refined generosity, in word and deed, by which it is peculiarly and strikingly marked throughout. To say nothing of his numerous legacies to his kindred and near relatives, it is touching to observe his specific mention, and unstinting remembrance of his intimate friends, and even of the little children who had been complimented with his name by their parents. Above all, his moral convictions, and the genuine humanity of his noble nature, appear in the earnest request, which he makes, to have placed upon his tomb this short and simple inscription, "HONESTY AND TRUTH," as conveying and recommending, with his latest breath, the maxims which had shaped his own course, and guaranteed all its abundant rewards. Surely, there is reason to believe that his

influence, at this day, contributes one constituent in making that high position which is accredited to the Henderson mercantile community. The mother of his two children was Miss Juliana Harris, also of Louisa County, Virginia. His son, Alexander Barret, has for years resided in London, England, where he married Miss Emma Allen Chennock. His daughter, Virginia, is the wife of Major Theodore K. Gibbs, son of Ex-Governor Gibbs, of Rhode Island; is resident in the city of New York. He left a widow, his second wife, Miss Jane Black, of Dublin, Ireland, for whose return to her native city, and comfortable residence there, he most liberally and affectionately provided.

BARRET, JOHN HENRY. How seldom do we find a name that has become prominent in any community perpetuated with equal honor beyond the single life-time which made it what it was! We may, however, occasionally observe a happy continuation of personal worth and prominence in members of the same family. John Henry Barret, of the city and county of Henderson, Kentucky, the subject of this notice, is an instance in point. A brother of the late Alexander B. Barret, and seven years his junior, he has, in the view of another generation, taken the place of that eminent and useful citizen. The mercantile credit and reputation and social position, so honorably acquired by the one, are still maintained by the other. The drift of his early education and opportunities was in the line of a substantial English education, and tended toward the acquisition of those accurate business habits and perceptions which qualified him, in his riper years, for the wise and judicious management of large and responsible transactions. He removed from Louisa County, Virginia, where he was born, to Henderson, Kentucky, in 1835. At first he was engaged in his brother's office, but soon united in business relations with his brother-in-law, J. E. Rankin. In 1852, he was again associated with his elder brother. The partnership then formed was not one of secular interests and pursuits alone; it was a union of a far higher and more exemplary kind. It was composed of natural brotherly affection, and mutual esteem and confidence, the growth of long observation and experience of each other's motives and principles. Ties of such a nature can be broken or dissolved only by the event of death. So it fell out in 1861. The executorship of his brother's testamentary will, and the unlimited control of his then unsettled and immense investments, of one kind and another, were unreservedly intrusted to his hands. He has, up to the present, steadily continued the same energetic and enterprising career. The firm is now known under the style of Jno.



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John H. Barrett

H. Barret & Co.; his sons, John H. Barret, Jr., James R. Barret, and son-in-law, James Ewing Rankin, being associate partners. They retain, both in this country and in Europe, the extensive and influential prestige which was once the high and peculiar distinction of the original house in the Kentucky tobacco market. Mr. Barret has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Susan D. Rankin, died in 1851, leaving two sons and a daughter, now Mrs. James Ewing Rankin, all of whom reside in Henderson. In 1852, he was married to Miss Mary A. Haydock, daughter of Joseph Haydock, of Smithland, Kentucky. The accompanying engraving is a true reflection of the inner man, whose honor, bright and genial kindness, and liberal good will, and practical strength of mind and character, are admirably represented by the outward lineaments of countenance, all of which are visibly apparent in this exact miniature-portrait.

 VAUGHAN, REV. WILLIAM, D. D., Baptist Clergyman, was born February 22, 1785, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His ancestors were Irish and Welsh. He was brought to Scott County, Kentucky, at the age of three; and, when fourteen years old, his father died, leaving him to shift for himself in the world. At the age of eighteen he commenced learning the tailoring trade, and, after serving an apprenticeship of four years, he married Miss Lydia Wing Allen, and located in business at Winchester, where he worked some time at his trade. He joined the Baptist Church, and, in 1811, was licensed to preach; in the following year he was ordained, but continued to work at his trade until 1815, when he removed to Mason County, and took regular pastoral charge of his first Church; subsequently preached, for twelve years, at Washington, in that county; also served four years as missionary of the American Sunday-school Union; and, in 1832, he removed to Fleming County, preaching to different Churches until 1835, and acting, a part of that time, as agent of the American Bible Society; for the next thirty-two years was pastor of the Baptist Church at Bloomfield, in Nelson County, previously having had charge of the Church at Harrodsburg for five years; while residing at Bloomfield, supplied the Church at Lawrenceburg, and, for twenty-five years of that time, preached at Union Church. At the age of eighty-four, he retired from the ministry, and has since resided with his son, Rev. Thomas N. Vaughan, pastor of the Baptist Church in Danville. In 1858, he received the degree of D. D. from Georgetown College, and, by long, persevering study, has become a fine Greek scholar, and one of the most learned men in his Church; ranked very high as a preacher, being considered one of the

finest speakers and clearest-headed men in the Baptist Church of Kentucky. In 1843, Dr. Vaughan was married to Mrs. M. Cain, widow of Major J. Cain, of Nelson County. By his first marriage he had eight children, three of whom are now living.

 cMANAMA, JUDGE OBADIAH DICKERSON, Lawyer, was born, March 2, 1836, at Richmond Station, Boone County, Kentucky. His father, James McManama, was a native of Somerset County, Maryland; but, in early manhood, moved to Kentucky, and purchased a large farm in Boone County, on which he resided for many years. His grandfather, Thomas McManama, was an officer in the quartermaster's department, stationed near Pittsburg, during the Revolutionary War. His mother, Mary Pollie, was the daughter of respectable parents, long resident in Prince William County, Virginia. The subject of this sketch was placed in school at an early age, and, manifesting talents and a desire for learning, was sent to Morgan Academy, Boone County, where he graduated; he afterwards went to Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana, and, when on the eve of graduating, was forced to leave the institution, on account of failing health. In the following year, 1852, he began to study law, with Major E. S. Armstrong, of Burlington, and, in 1853, graduated in law at the University in Louisville. After being admitted to the bar, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Williamstown, Grant County, Kentucky, where he at present resides. From the commencement of his legal career, he displayed those talents which subsequently made him successful as a lawyer and politician. In 1854, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney; and, after the expiration of his term in office, in 1858, was re-elected, holding the position until 1862, when he resigned. In 1862, having freely expressed his sympathy for the Southern cause, he was arrested and imprisoned by the Federal Government; but, after two years, was released, and resumed his profession, rapidly gaining an extensive practice. As a tribute to his talents as a lawyer, and a proof of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, he was elected, in 1871, to the State Senate, from the Grant County District; and, at the end of his term in office, in 1874, was elected Judge of the Criminal Court for the Eleventh Judicial District, in which office he has won considerable distinction, and displayed many most striking and admirable traits. While he was a member of the Senate, a revision of the statutes of the State was ordered by the House, and a committee of the most able members of both Houses was appointed, over which he was chosen presiding officer; which position he held through the entire session, of four

months—a high tribute to his legal talents. He always took an active part in politics; and, during the Presidential campaign of 1872, was chosen one of the electors of the State, in the interest of O'Connor. In 1855, he married Miss Mary Tulley, daughter of Dr. W. Tulley, of Williamstown, Kentucky. Judge McManama is a most entertaining host, brilliant in wit and repartee; a fine conversationalist; and, when in the mood of playing practical jokes, makes no distinction between friends or foes. In his religious views, he is most liberal, never allowing the dogmas of any Church to be spoken of with levity. He is of medium height, compactly built, and has more the air of a military man than a lawyer. As a speaker, he possesses great command of language; and, when animated in discussing any subject of national or political interest, he can wield the weapon of satire with great force on his opponents. In politics, he has been of the ultra school of the Democracy; but is exceedingly popular in his party. He is undoubtedly able as a lawyer, and on the bench has few equals; is of attractive manners; and is, socially and professionally, universally admired. He was the judge during the famous Owen County cases, a few years ago; and one of his addresses to the grand jury gave him a wide-spread reputation, and was published in many papers in the United States, and even called forth the attention of the "London Times," which recopied it; reference was also made to it by Carl Schurz, in his speech on "The State of the Union," delivered in St. Louis, in 1874.

FUQUA, PROF. JAMES HENRY, A. M., President of Liberty Female College, at Glasgow, was born September 27, 1836, in Logan County, Kentucky. The family is of French origin, though his ancestors came from Wales to this country, settling in Virginia. His father, Jos. Monroe Fuqua, was a farmer of Logan County, Kentucky, and Montgomery County, Tennessee. His mother was Lucy A. Williams, also a native of Virginia. He attended school at home until his sixteenth year, then entered the classical school of Capt. John D. Tyler, of Montgomery County, Tennessee, a very successful and celebrated classical teacher, who spent fifty-five years of his life in preparing young men for college; remained here two years, then went to Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky, graduating in 1858, thus completing a thorough classical and scientific education. Shortly after, the Trustees of Bethel College elected him as Principal of the primary department, which position he filled satisfactorily for two years, when he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the same college. In 1863, the building was taken for a military hospital, and he removed to Browder Institute, in Logan County, Ken-

tucky, as Principal, where he remained thirteen years, and whence he sent forth many young men, who have won distinction in various avocations of life. In June, 1875, he was elected to the Presidency of Liberty Female College, Glasgow, Kentucky, which position he still occupies. In politics, he is a Democrat, though never taking a prominent position in political turmoil. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has held several offices in subordinate lodges; has been a member of the Baptist Church for twenty-six years, takes an active part in Church matters, and was, for a long time, clerk of the Bethel Baptist Association, and now holds that position in the Liberty Association. Prof. Fuqua was married, in 1859, to Martha A. Walker, daughter of Dr. A. S. Walker, of Scottsville, Kentucky, one of the most eminent physicians of Southern Kentucky, and member of a family distinguished throughout the country. They have three children. Prof. Fuqua is an enthusiastic, energetic, and successful teacher; has won an enviable reputation in his profession; and, at the head of Liberty College, takes rank among the first and most popular educators in the State.

SKILLMAN, HENRY MARTYN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, son of Thomas I. and Elizabeth Skillman, was born September 4, 1824, at Lexington, Kentucky. Thomas I. Skillman, his father, was born in New Jersey, in 1786; received a common English education; learned the printing business in Philadelphia; came to Lexington, Kentucky, about 1811; established the "Evangelical Record and Western Review," a religious monthly; and, subsequently, the "Presbyterian Advocate" and the "Western Summary," weekly papers numbering among their contributors the ablest men of the Presbyterian Church in the State, and becoming very popular, with a wide-spread and beneficial influence; his publications were extensive, but one house in the State, up to the present time, having published a greater number of books, religious and otherwise; was an elder in the Presbyterian Church; was often a member of its courts; was a constant worker in the local Church organization; was zealous in every good work; was, to the last extent, generous and hospitable; had a wide-spread reputation over the entire West; and was one of the most enterprising, earnest, and useful men Kentucky ever had; he died of cholera, June 9, 1833. His wife, Elizabeth Skillman, to whom he was married in 1813, was the daughter of Ebenezer Farrar, who came to Lexington in 1789. She was born in New Hampshire, in 1786; was one of the most intelligent, religious, benevolent, active, and useful women who has ever lived in Lexington; she died February 18, 1872. Dr. Skillman

was educated at Transylvania University; spent two or three years learning the drug business; in 1844, commenced reading medicine, under the direction of Drs. Benjamin W. Dudley, James M. Bush, and Ethelbert L. Dudley; attended lectures at Transylvania University, and graduated in the Spring of 1847; was for a year associated with his preceptors; in 1848, was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the medical school of Transylvania University; in 1850, was transferred to the Professorship of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the University, and held the position until that institution was closed by the necessities of the civil war. During this period he was actively engaged in a large and valuable medical practice; for two years of the war, he was contract surgeon at home in the service of the Government; was President of the State Medical Society in 1869; is permanent member of the American Medical Association; and, in 1876, was a delegate to the International Medical College. Dr. Skillman is one of the most skillful, successful, and accomplished physicians in Kentucky; is in the prime of life, and, having inherited the admirable qualities of his parents, is one of the most honorable and useful citizens of Lexington.

KINKEAD, HON. GEORGE BLACKBURN, Lawyer, son of John and Margaret T. Kinkead, was born September 25, 1811, in Woodford County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Augusta County, Virginia; was a farmer by pursuit; was brought to Kentucky, in 1789, by his father, William Kinkead, who was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and whose wife, Eleanor Guy, was captured in Virginia by the Indians, in 1764, carried to Ohio, and kept a prisoner, near Chillicothe, for many months. His mother was a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, and daughter of George Blackburn, one of the early Virginian farmers of that county. George B. Kinkead graduated at Transylvania University as second of his class, in 1830; in the same year, began reading law, at Lexington, under Judge Daniel Mayes, of the law department of Transylvania University; subsequently, continued his legal studies under the direction of Judge Boyle; in the Fall of 1833, entered into the practice of his profession at Paris, forming an association with Hon. Garrett Davis, which continued until 1837; from 1837 to 1845, resided at Versailles; and, in the latter year, located at Lexington, where he has since continued actively engaged in his profession. He was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney, in 1838, by Gov. James Clarke, for the Frankfort district; served four years, and was appointed Secretary of State, under Gov. Wm. Owsley, serving in that position, in 1847. He is a Democrat, in politics; cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and

was connected with the Whigs until the dissolution of their party. He was strongly opposed to secession in any form, and was one of the leading Kentucky lawyers who adhered to the Government during the first years of the war, and, although finally ceasing to act with the Administration party, he did not, in any respect, favor the Confederate cause. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church; is a man of fine personal and social habits, of splendid attainments, and stands among the leading lawyers of the State. Mr. Kinkead was married, in 1846, to Eliza Pearce, of Louisville, daughter of James Pearce, a Virginian, resident of that city. Her mother was a niece of Gen. George Rogers Clarke, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who came to Kentucky soon after the close of the war for independence.

PAYNE, COL. DEVALL, was born January 1, 1764, in Fairfax County, Virginia, and is the son of William Payne, a man of considerable notoriety in the early history of that State. In 1789, Devall Payne came to Kentucky, and settled near Lexington; joined Kenneth M'Coy's cavalry troop; and served under Gov. Scott, in his campaign against the Indians, on the Wabash; in 1792, settled on a farm in Mason County, where he died. In 1813, he became major of a battalion in Col. Richard M. Johnson's regiment of mounted riflemen, and headed a charge against the British, in the battle of the Thames, on October 19, of that year; and, after that campaign, retired to private life. He was, for a number of years, a member of the Lower House of the Legislature; was, for eight years, in the State Senate; was Presidential Elector from the time of Jefferson until his death, except on one occasion. Politically, he was a Democrat, and was a man of great influence in his party. He was brave, ready in the discharge of his duties, and was unflinching in his devotion to his principles; was a man of fine social standing, and of admirable and commanding person. Col. Payne died June 25, 1830.

DUVALL, HON. ALVIN, Lawyer, and once Chief-Justice of Kentucky, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, eight miles north of Georgetown, March 20, 1813. His father, John Duvall, was a prominent man in his day; a native of Maryland, of French Huguenot descent; an officer in the war of 1812; a member of the Kentucky Legislature, in 1827; and, in various ways, earning great distinction as a patriot, soldier, and valuable citizen. His mother's maiden name was Branham. She was a native of Kentucky, born of Virginia parents, who

claimed England as the country which gave rise to their name. With regard to educational facilities, Judge Duvall was born in a fortunate part of the State; and, after an extensive primary course of study in the best schools of his county, he availed himself of the superior advantages offered by the Georgetown College, where he finished his English course, graduating in 1833. While at college, he also studied the classics, a course he has never regretted, although not attaining to proficiency, his object being to obtain that insight to the languages which would be of most use to him in the pursuit of his chosen profession, that of the law. After leaving college, he commenced the study of the law, under James F. Robinson, at Georgetown; under whose preceptorship he continued two years, completing his legal studies at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, graduating in March, 1840; and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, in which he continued actively engaged until 1852, when he was appointed Circuit Judge of the district, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Reed, who had died from cholera. This term of office expired in 1856, and the same year he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, and served his term. In August, 1864, he was a candidate for re-election; and, three days before the election, Gen. Burbridge, who was then commanding the State, fearful of his popularity with the people, ordered his name to be stricken off the poll-books, on account of disloyalty to the Federal Government. The country, at this time, was in the midst of civil war, and high-handed measures were not uncommon on the part of the Government. General Burbridge ordered the arrest of all the prominent men in the district; this included, also, the candidate for the office, who, at that time, was absent from town; upon his arrival from Covington, where he had been visiting in the interest of the election, he learned with surprise of the arrest of his friends, who were already on their way to Lexington jail; he was strongly urged to make his flight to Canada, which he subsequently did, to avoid imprisonment; after two months' exile, he returned to Georgetown, and in the Fall of that year resumed the practice of his profession, with unvarying success, till 1866. He was at this time appointed reporter of the decisions of the Court of Appeals, and published two reports, known as the First and Second Duvall. He has always had a taste for literary pursuits, and in that field would have won distinction; his reports are regarded as models of correctness and of fine typography. Up to this time, since the close of the war, there had been a ban upon the Democratic party, on account of the majority of the party being in the South; and it was determined to test the feeling of the State in its support of a Democrat to the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals; and Judge Duvall was selected as the man at once worthy of the position, and strong enough to give success to his party. He was put forward as the

candidate, and was elected by the enormous majority of forty thousand votes over his Republican opponent, Gen. Hobson, receiving the largest majority ever given any candidate for any office in the State up to that time. He has always been a consistent Democrat, and, as early as 1850, was elected to the Legislature, for one term, by that party. He is regarded as one of the ablest jurists in Kentucky. In manners, he is unpretending, polite, dignified, and polished. As a District Judge, he was regarded as sound, fair, and fearless, and on the Appellate Bench, his opinions were highly esteemed by the bar, and quoted as of the first weight. He has been a hard student throughout his life, and can lay fair claim to fine scholarship. He writes with much ease and grace, and at the same time with great force and power. He is not aggressive in debate, but is so fair and logical, as not to excite enmity or reproach. He is of pleasing appearance, attractive and agreeable in conversation, and in many respects such a man as to gain the esteem and confidence of a chivalric people, deservedly standing high in the community in which he has always lived. In 1868, he was elected Director of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, still occupying that position. He is now actively engaged in the practice of law, at Frankfort, and stands very high before the Court of Appeals, ranking among the first men of his profession in the country. In 1843, Judge Duvall married, in Georgetown, Miss Virginia Holtzclaw, daughter of a prominent merchant of that place. They have had thirteen children, of whom eight are now living.

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FISK, HON. JOHN FLAVEL, Lawyer, was born December 15, 1815, in Genesee County, New York, and is the son of Dr. David and Abigail Fisk. His education was commenced in the common-schools of New York, and finished at Cary's Academy, College Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1840. He began life as Principal of the Germantown Academy; was afterwards Principal of the Mason Academy, Mason County, Kentucky; began the study of the law, under the Hon. Frank Hord, at Maysville, Kentucky; finished his professional studies at the Law School of Covington, conducted by Gov. James T. Morehead and Hon. James Pryor; has since resided in Covington, and has been in full practice for thirty years in Northern Kentucky, figuring in some of the most important legal cases, and taking rank as one of the leading lawyers of the State; has taken an active part in all local matters looking to the interest of his community; is a Director in the First National Bank of Covington; in the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company; the Covington Gas-light Company; Highland Cemetery Company; Kenton Insurance Company; Covington Law Li-

brary; and has been for several years President of Odd-fellows' Hall Association; has been a member of the Covington School Board, and served as its President; was attorney for the city of Covington for two terms; was attorney for Kenton County for two terms; was State Senator from 1857 to 1865; and was Speaker of the Senate, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, in 1862 and 1863. Until 1853, he was a Whig; sided with the Democrats against the Know-Nothings, and voted for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860; being then in the Kentucky Senate, aided, in what was known as the Union Democratic party of Kentucky, in the support of the Government against the rebellion; and voted once for Abraham Lincoln, and twice for Gen. Grant. He stands not only as one of the most able and successful lawyers of Kentucky, but also among the most attractive and brilliant orators of the country. He is a member of the Fifth Street Christian Church of Covington, and is Chairman of the Board of Trustees for that corporation. Mr. Fisk was married, October 14, 1842, to Elizabeth S. Johnson, of Cincinnati, and has seven children, all living; three of whom are married, and his oldest son, Charles Henry Fisk, has been his law partner since 1868.

MONKS, JOSEPH, Merchant, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, February 14, 1811. He received a liberal English education, which was finished after his removal to this country, with his parents, at Lexington, Kentucky. His father conducted the business of manufacturing bagging and rope, in that city, which was the center of a large hemp district. He was employed with his father in this business, in Lexington, Louisville, and afterwards in Hancock County, on the river, until the death of this parent, in 1831. After this event, he went to Louisville, and engaged in the liquor business, as a member of the firm of E. Talmage & Co., until 1840, when it was conducted under his name alone. For a short time, Mr. W. H. Walker was his partner, and then, for a space of five or six years, he carried on again for himself, his store being on Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth, and afterwards, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. In 1848, he took A. Zanone into a partnership, which, after a lapse of five or six years, was dissolved. About 1859, he admitted his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Cobb, into a share in the concern, which continued until 1872, when Mr. Cobb entered into a partnership with Mr. Muldoon, the sculptor. About this time, Mr. Monks desired to retire from active business life, and allowed his trade to decrease gradually, spending his time, since, in quietly settling up the affairs of the establishment. He has led an active business life, and, for the last two or three years, has been President of the Mutual Insurance Com-

pany, of Louisville. During 1844-5, he was a member of the City Council, and has been a Director of the Jefferson Savings Institute, Franklin Bank, First National Bank of Kentucky, and the Louisville Mutual Insurance Company—of the latter, for a space of twenty years. In 1835, he was married to a Miss Harriet Rees, daughter of James Rees, of Cincinnati, and they have had seven children, four of whom, Ellen, the wife of Charles Cobb, of the firm of Muldoon, Walton & Cobb; Annie, wife of Robert F. Nock, a lawyer of Louisville; Thomas H., a farmer of Pewee Valley; and Charles H., of Louisville, still survive. Mr. Monks is a fine-looking old gentleman, with the air of contentment about him; his life and business characteristics are those of the old English style, slow and sure. He is very modest in his demeanor, and possesses a temper that is not easily ruffled. His integrity and correctness are a matter of record in the business annals of Louisville, in which city he still continues to reside, a useful and respected citizen.

BLACKBURN, CARY B., M. D., was born April 29, 1838, in Woodford County, Kentucky, and is the only child of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of Louisville. He received his early education in Natchez, Mississippi, and afterward at college in Frankfort, Kentucky, where he graduated, in 1858. He immediately began the study of medicine with Dr. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, and graduated in 1861. During the scourge of yellow fever in Natchez, in 1865, he nobly aided his father in attending those afflicted with that terrible disease. He also figured extensively in the late civil war, first as a lieutenant, and afterwards as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He also served, for a time, as surgeon. He returned to Kentucky, in 1868, and resumed the medical practice at Louisville, where he has established a successful business, and taken an active and honorable position in the profession. Religiously, he was originally an Episcopalian, but, since the war, has connected himself with the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; belongs to several social organizations; is a man of unexceptional personal and professional habits, and an enterprising and valuable citizen.

ADAMS, HON. GREEN, Lawyer, was born August 20, 1812, in Barboursville, Knox County, Kentucky. He was raised on a farm; read law, and entered into that profession; was Deputy Sheriff of Knox County, in 1832; was elected to the State Legislature, in 1839, and re-elected; served in Congress from 1847 to 1849,

and was a member of the Committee on Engraving; was Presidential Elector, in 1844 and 1856; in 1859, was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads; in 1861, was appointed, by President Lincoln, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury; and, in 1875, was appointed Distributing Clerk, in the House of Representatives, at Washington.

PRETLOW, RICHARD, M. D., was born November 27, 1811, in Southampton County, Virginia. His ancestors were of English origin. He received a good education; studied medicine under Dr. Plumer, of Richmond, Indiana; attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, where he graduated, in 1837, and, in the same year, began the practice of medicine in Richmond, Indiana; in 1843, he located at Covington, Kentucky, where he has since resided, actively and successfully engaged in his profession. He aided in organizing the Covington and Newport Medical Society; has been several times delegate to the National Medical Association, and the State Medical Society; has taken an active interest in every thing looking to the advancement of his profession, and is one of the oldest, most successful, and honorable practitioners now in active life in the State; and has not only been prominent and useful as a physician, but has been one of the most benevolent and valuable citizens of Covington. He has long been identified with the Presbyterian Church, and has been active in his charities. Dr. Pretlow was married, in 1837, to Elizabeth A. Lynch, of Lynchburg, Virginia. She died in 1867. In 1869, he was married to Cassandra H. Prague, of Hamilton County, Ohio. He has three children by his first marriage.

LILGHMAN, GEN. LLOYD, was born in 1817, in Maryland; obtained a fine education, and graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1836. He entered the army, as Lieutenant in the First Dragoons; soon after resigned his commission; engaged in engineering, until the commencement of the war with Mexico; was aid to Col. Triggs, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; served in other capacities during that war; resumed his business as civil engineer; was engaged on the Panama Railroad; afterwards on the Baltimore and Ohio, Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania Central, East Tennessee, Virginia and New Orleans, and Ohio Railroads; from 1854 to 1861, was engaged on railroad surveys in Arkansas and Texas; was subsequently commander of the "State Guards," in Western Kentucky; in 1861, entered the Confederate service, with a considerable force

of Kentucky recruits; organized the Third Kentucky Regiment, at Clarksville, Tennessee; was promoted brigadier-general; and, while in command of the defenses on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, was captured at Fort Henry, and imprisoned at Fort Warren; after one year, was exchanged, and again entered the army, and was killed in the battle of Champion Hill, on the Big Black river, May 16, 1863. He was a brave and skillful officer.

DUVALL, HON. WILLIAM P., Lawyer, was born in 1784, in Virginia, and in that State received his education. When a young man, he came to Bardstown, Kentucky, where he studied law under Judge Brodnax, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was soon after appointed Attorney for Hardin County; in 1812, was elected to Congress without opposition; in 1822, was appointed Governor of Florida, by President Monroe, and reappointed by Adams and Jackson; and, in 1848, he moved to Texas. He died in Washington, District of Columbia, March 19, 1854. Gov. Duvall married the daughter of Colonel Andrew Hynes, the founder of Elizabethtown, in Hardin County, which he named after his wife Elizabeth. Two of his sons, John and Burr H., participated in the war between Texas and Mexico, in which the latter lost his life.

FERGUSON, DAVID, was born July 20, 1842, in Louisville, Kentucky. His father was a native of Ireland; came to this country many years ago, and settled in Louisville, where he was engaged, during his life, as a grocer and baker. David Ferguson received a good education, in the schools of Louisville, and, when he was sixteen years of age, began business as a clerk for J. M. Moore & Co.; afterwards spent two years in the mill of Ferguson & Smith. He was then engaged for himself, successfully, in the flour commission business for several years, after which he moved to New Orleans; but, in the course of two years, returned to Louisville, and joined his father, becoming executor of his estate at his death. He was subsequently a member of the firm of S. G. Henry & Co., in the auction and commission business, in Louisville, for a number of years. He was first elected Councilman from the Twelfth Ward, to fill a vacancy, and, at the end of the term, he was elected by the people to the same office. At this time he became a candidate for City Receiver, and was elected by a large majority; at the expiration of his term, was re-elected without opposition, and still fills the position

with credit to himself. He is a member, in fine standing, in several of the popular social organizations of the day, stands universally high in the community, and is a man of undoubted integrity of character. Mr. Ferguson was married, December 11, 1866, to Miss Esther R. Waterman, daughter of Robert Waterman, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

ENDALL, HON. AMOS, Lawyer and Statesman, was born August 16, 1789, in Dunstable, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth College, and graduated at the head of his class, at the age of twenty-two; studied law, and in the Spring of 1814, located at Lexington, Kentucky, where he engaged for some time as a tutor in the family of Henry Clay; removed to Georgetown, where he became postmaster, and editor of the paper. Displaying great powers as a writer, he soon became one of the editors of the "Argus of Western America," at Frankfort; was the friend and earnest advocate of General Jackson, and eventually became one of the most powerful leaders in the Democratic party; in 1829, was appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, by President Jackson; was subsequently made Postmaster-General and a member of the Cabinet, serving during the latter part of President Jackson's administration, and the greater part of Van Buren's; resigned, in 1840, to aid in the re-election of Van Buren; declined the foreign mission, under President Polk; in 1845, became the manager of Professor Morse's interest in telegraph lines; became very wealthy, and made large donations to Churches and charitable institutions, being himself the founder of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Washington City. He began to prepare his "Life of Andrew Jackson," which was left unfinished at his death; and was considered one of the most able political writers of his day. He died November 12, 1869, at Washington City.

FINZER, JOHN, Tobacco Manufacturer, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1838, and came to America, in 1852, with his father's family, landing in Louisville on the last day of that year. In connection with his father and his brothers, Benjamin, Frederick, Rudolph, and Nicholas, he began work in a tobacco factory, at a trifling weekly salary. In 1862, several years after the death of his father, he took charge of a branch factory; and soon after, in connection with Mr. Roberts, bought the fixtures, and operated the factory, with varying success, until 1866, when the partnership was dissolved, and the new firm of the "Five Brothers" was organized, his other four brothers becoming active members of the

firm. They began cautiously, and with great industry, turning their own hands to every department of their business. They finally grew into public confidence, and, a few years after the close of the civil war, had established one of the largest trades in their line in Louisville, and taken a prominent position in the great tobacco interests of the country. The increasing demands of their trade made it necessary for them to increase their facilities, and their present factory is considered one of the most completely built, commodious, and well-operated establishments of the kind in the country; and the proprietors, from most humble circumstances, have not only accumulated considerable property, but also stand among the most enterprising and valuable business men of Louisville. In their private and social life, they bear the same reputation which has characterized their business career. They are all married, and are members of the Lutheran Church.

TRIMBLE, HON. JOHN, Lawyer and Judge, was born December 4, 1783, in Clarke County, Kentucky, where his father, William Trimble, had settled in 1780. He received a good education, and, at the age of nineteen, became Secretary to Robert Evans, Governor of Indiana, and in that capacity resided at Vincennes for two years; studied law under George Nicholas; practiced his profession in Paris, Kentucky, from 1807 to 1816; in that year removed to Cynthiana, and was appointed Circuit Judge; resigned that office in 1825, and immediately afterwards was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals, by Governor Desha; resigned, and in the same year was elected member of the Legislature; was re-elected in 1833 and 1835; was a member of the Democratic party, and by his advocacy of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad, gained the violent opposition of the party leaders. In 1826, he was offered the Judgeship of the United States for the District of Kentucky, by John Quincy Adams. Judge Trimble was an able lawyer, and a man of noble qualities. He died July 9, 1852.

SCOWDEN, RANSOM T., Civil and Mechanical Engineer, was born in Cincinnati, April 28, 1837. His father, Theodore R. Scowden, attained a national reputation as a civil and mechanical engineer, having been employed on many of the largest undertakings in the country. Among them, may be mentioned the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Newport, and Louisville water-works; the Louisville and Portland Canal, the largest in the world, around the falls of the Ohio, in which undertaking he

was chief engineer; and many others of less note. He is, also, consulting engineer for the Virginia City Bonanza silver mines. R. T. Scowden received the usual education afforded by the public-schools, and Woodward High-school, of Cincinnati; and, when arriving at the age of nineteen years, went to Cleveland, Ohio, as an employe in the office of the city engineer, where he received his first lessons in practical engineering. After two years of close study, he left that office, to accept a position on the staff of engineers of the Cleveland water-works, under the immediate supervision of his father. On the appointment of his father as chief engineer of the Louisville water-works, he accompanied him to that city, where he remained until the completion of the Louisville and Portland Canal, in the construction of which five years were consumed. The next work in which he was engaged, was the extension of the Cincinnati water-works, which occupied the space of two years. He was then called to Parkersburg, West Virginia, to plan a system of sewerage, and water-works, and also to establish the grades of the streets of the entire city. On the completion of that duty, he was appointed chief engineer of the Sewerage Board of Cincinnati. After discharging the duties of this office for some two years, he resigned, to take charge of the construction of the greatest steel works in the country, at Cleveland. The panic of 1873, however, caused this work to be suspended. Returning to Louisville, he formed a partnership with J. W. Rutherford, during which business connection, he went South and took immediate charge of the water-works at Atlanta, Georgia. He was next elected city engineer of the city of Louisville, which position he still occupies. Mr. Scowden's career has been one of great success and brilliancy; and his services are always in demand. He is very thorough in every thing he undertakes; possessed of many valuable business traits; and is systematic and accurate in all his transactions. Personally, he is very courteous and gentlemanly, carrying about with him an easy grace, which belongs to true superiority. A deep scholar in his profession, he is in every sense qualified to grapple with large enterprises.

WHITE, ROBERT LEWIS, Merchant, was born in Orange County, Virginia, May 10, 1829. His father, Henry P. White, was a farmer of Virginia, and also a native of Orange County, moving, however, to Kentucky, in 1832, and settling in Todd County, where he died, in 1869. R. L. White received his education in the best schools of his native county. At the age of nineteen, he went to Clarksville, Tennessee, and engaged as salesman in the dry-goods house of Hart & Kennedy, re-

maining three years. In June, 1850, he went to Nashville, and became a partner in the wholesale dry-goods establishment of Gardner & Co., and continued successfully until the outbreak of the war, and the disturbed condition of the country, made it unsafe to carry on a large business in that locality. Leaving Nashville, in 1863, he went to Louisville, and established his present business at No. 225 West Main Street, his efforts being again crowned with more than ordinary success. Since its foundation, his business has steadily increased. He is a director and a large stockholder in the Louisville Banking Company; and, for many years, has had a large interest in the city railway system, and acts as one of the directors. In politics, though desiring no prominence, he takes an active interest. He is firm in his convictions, and exercises his influence and his vote in favor of the Democratic party. He is a consistent and useful member of the Presbyterian Church, under the ministry of the celebrated Stuart Robinson, and his liberality is a matter of great gratification and service to the Church of his choice. In 1854, he was married to Miss Rosalie W. Ward, daughter of Dr. Ward, of Tennessee, which union has been blessed with five children. His son, T. Wells White, was educated as a physician, at Shawnee, Tennessee, and also at Charlottesville, Virginia, but was obliged to abandon this profession, on account of the failing of his eyes, and is now following mercantile pursuits in Louisville. The names of his other children are Sallie P., Libby, Rosalie W., and Albert White. Mr. White enjoys the unbounded confidence of a large circle of friends, which he has earned by his strict integrity, justice, and uniform kindness of disposition. He is largely connected with the growth of the city of Louisville and its permanent institutions. His nature is rich in affection, and the dispensation of charity is one of his leading characteristics. He is, in every way, a valuable citizen of the city of his adoption,

HART, CAPT. NATHANIEL, was born in 1734, in Hanover County, Virginia, and, at an early age, was taken, by his mother, to North Carolina. In 1770, he commanded a company in the suppression of the insurrection in North Carolina, against the State Government; was afterwards one of the organizers of the company of which Colonel Henderson was president, which made the treaty, at Watauga, with the Indians, and were the original proprietors of Kentucky, under the name of Transylvania. In 1775, he took up his residence in Kentucky, near Boonesborough, but did not bring his family to that territory until 1779. He was one of the most energetic, useful, and valuable men among the early pioneers of the State. In August, 1782, he was

killed and scalped by a small party of Indians. His widow only survived him two or three years. Their descendants still reside in this State.

CAVE, PROF. ROBERT CLIFTON, President of South Kentucky Female College, was born February 13, 1843, in Orange County, Virginia. His ancestors came from England, and settled in Virginia at an early day, many of them being men of prominence in that State; and his father, Robert P. Cave, was a farmer of the Old Dominion. Until his fifteenth year, he attended the best schools of his native county, and, when thoroughly prepared, entered Bethany College, under Alexander Campbell, where he completed a thorough classical and scientific education. At the breaking out of the civil war, he entered the service of the Confederacy, and served actively in the army until the surrender. After the war, he was ordained a minister in the Disciples' Church, and preached in Orange County till the Spring of 1872, when he removed to Lexington, Kentucky, and took the editorial management of the "Apostolic Times," the organ of the Christian Church in Kentucky. He resigned his connection with that paper in the Fall of 1875, and, in the following Spring, was elected President of South Kentucky Female College, at Hopkinsville, and has since remained at the head of that institution. He is a man of great energy and executive ability; is a fine writer; is independent and determined in his adherence to his principles; is modest, and courteous in his manners; is a fine speaker; is able in the pulpit, and ranks among the leading scholars of the State. Prof. Cave was married, in 1863, to Miss Fannie Daniel, daughter of William T. Daniel, of Orange County, Virginia.

HOCKER, JESSE SHY, Lawyer, was born March 5, 1851, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. He was the seventh child of a family composed of eight children. His parents, Richard W. and Margaret Ann Hocker, were also natives of that county; both belonged to pioneer families from Virginia; the latter was a daughter of William Shanks, a farmer of much influence and respectability. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Hocker, was among the first settlers of Lincoln County. His father, Richard W. Hocker, followed agricultural and mercantile pursuits, at which he accumulated considerable wealth; he died at the age of forty. J. S. Hocker, having completed the usual course of English branches and classics, as taught in his native county, attended Kentucky University. After

leaving the University, he was engaged for several years in mercantile pursuits, in the towns of Lancaster and Stanford. In the month of November, 1874, he commenced a course of law reading and lectures in Central University, at Richmond, Kentucky; in September, 1875, was admitted to the bar; and, in the Winter of that year, he attended law lectures at the University of Louisville, and, on the first day of March, 1876, the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on him by that University. Returning immediately to Stanford, he formed a law partnership with his brother, R. W. Hocker, and entered on the active practice of his profession. Mr. Hocker is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote, much against his inclination, for Horace Greeley. In May, 1876, his firm was appointed City Attorney for Stanford.

WINTERSMITH, HORATIO GATES, Merchant, was born March 12, 1785, in Martinsburg, Virginia; and was the son of Dr. Charles D. Wintersmith, who served as a surgeon in the Hessian army, and was of German origin. At the age of twelve, his father died, leaving him with a limited education, and without means. In 1805, he came to Kentucky, with Major James Crutcher, and settled at Elizabethtown, and, after clerking in his store for several years, was given an interest in Mr. Crutcher's business. He was very successful in accumulating money, and, after five or six years, started his own business, which he extended over the country in branch stores, partly with a view to his own advantage, but largely for the purpose of benefiting young men in his employ. In a short time he succeeded in accumulating a large fortune, a great part of which he lost in the financial crisis of 1819; and, although able to save himself by paying his creditors in the currency of the country, he was unwilling to do this, as his obligations called for payment in gold and silver; and to meet his demands, and save his reputation, he was compelled to sacrifice a large portion of his personal estate. During that period he was cashier in a bank in Elizabethtown; and, out of the great number of independent banking-houses in the State, his was the only one that paid its stockholders and creditors in full. He was not only one of the most upright and successful business men, but also one of the most public-spirited, enterprising, universally esteemed, and valuable citizens of Southern Kentucky. Besides attending to his mercantile interests, he kept a hotel for some time in Elizabethtown; was prominently connected with every enterprise looking to the welfare of the community, and was in every way, throughout his life, identified with the growth and best interests of Hardin County. He died January 21, 1835. Mr. Wintersmith was three times married. His first wife was

Elizabeth Hodgen, daughter of Robert Hodgen, of Hodgenville, Kentucky. By this marriage he had four children. His second wife was Matilda Morehead, daughter of Major Charles Morehead, of Logan County, and sister of Gov. Charles S. Morehead. She was the mother of Richard C. Wintersmith, who was for ten years Treasurer of the State of Kentucky, and two other children. His third wife was Jane Steven, of Greene County, and by this marriage he had four children.



KAVANAUGH, REV. HUBBARD HINDE, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born January 14, 1802, near Winchester, in Clarke County, Kentucky. His father, Rev. Williams Kavanaugh, of Irish descent, was born in East Tennessee, while his parents were on their way from Virginia to Kentucky; he traveled several years as a minister in the Methodist connection, in the early days, when that Church forbade the marriage of its clergy; but he finally married Miss Hannah H. Hinde, daughter of Dr. Thomas Hinde, who had been an officer in the British army; and, after leaving the ministry for a time, he united with the Episcopal Church, and was among the first ministers of that denomination who ever preached in Louisville; he died when the subject of this sketch was between four and five years of age. His mother, Hannah Hubbard Hinde, was a native of Hanover County, Virginia, where she was born, March 6, 1777. In 1797, she came, with her father, to Kentucky, settling near Winchester. In the following year, she became the wife of Rev. Williams Kavanaugh, and had six children. She was again married, in 1812, to William Taylor, and had two children by that union. After the death of her second husband, she was married to Valentine Martin, and from that marriage she was the mother of two daughters. This remarkable woman died, January 11, 1852, in Madison County, Kentucky. She early became a Methodist; was a woman of great fortitude and hope; had an exhaustless fund of patience; was deeply pious, and exerted an influence, in the rearing and training of her children, which was mainly instrumental in making them worthy and valuable citizens; and to her is the Methodist Church largely in debt for that training which gave to it one of its most shining ornaments, the subject of this sketch. He was educated in the old-style private schools of the country, and, at the age of thirteen, was placed in the family of Rev. John Lyle, a Presbyterian clergyman, at Paris, in Bourbon County, to learn the printing business, and was esteemed by that worthy man so highly that he offered to give him a classical education, on condition that he should enter the Presbyterian Church. But his good mother had planted in him the

principles of Methodism, and these now appealed to his reason. Still, the kindness of Mr. Lyle was not lessened by his refusal; and, when he had determined to prepare himself for the ministry, Mr. Lyle relieved him from his apprenticeship two years before the expiration of the time. He then returned to his mother's home, in Clarke County, and entered upon a systematic course of study. He had united with the Methodist Church in 1817, and soon began to feel it his duty to preach the Gospel. He rose to the ministry by regular steps; first, being a leader for the black people, then for the whites; was, in 1822, recommended by the quarterly conference of the Mt. Sterling Circuit to the district conference as a fit person to preach, and was licensed to exhort in the pulpits of the surrounding country; and was finally, as if by a great stretch of human consideration, taken into a private room at Augusta, where he was then living—and where he edited and printed the "Western Watchman," a paper published by James Armstrong, a merchant of that place—and induced to deliver a trial sermon before a select few. But James Armstrong and others, who led him to this test, were his friends, and had so conducted the matter that he should not know their purpose; and, although he undertook it with reluctance, his effort was very fine, and its effect overwhelming. From that time the church of the town was open to him, and his success in the pulpit secured. John P. Finley was then President of Augusta College, and was a preacher of great popularity. Mr. Kavanaugh was recommended to the annual conference, which met at Maysville in the Fall of 1823; was admitted on trial, and assigned to the Little Sandy Circuit, laboring for several years in the more rugged fields of the conference. He afterwards became pastor of most of the important Churches, and scarcely any part of the State has not felt his influence, or been benefited by his presence. In February, 1839, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Education for the State, by Governor Clark, and filled the position until in the following year, and was again proffered the position by Gov. Wickliffe. In 1839 and 1840, he was also agent for the College at Augusta, under the auspices of his Church. In 1854, at the General Conference, held in Columbus, Georgia, he was elevated to the episcopal office, the highest within the gift of the Church, and in that office has met the highest expectations of his people. He is a man of attractive manners, and has been noted for his great activity and endurance, no amount of labor imposed upon him being too great for his abilities. Up to October, 1850, he had preached three thousand three hundred and thirty sermons, besides attending to the other important demands upon his time and energies. Since 1850, he has preached over four thousand sermons, and, during his short stay of ten months in California, delivered over three hundred and fifty sermons. For over



Rev. Bishop Kahanau

REV BISHOP KAHANAU

half a century he has been before the country as a minister of the Gospel, and for nearly half of that time has held the office of bishop. He is gifted with superior intellect, and powers of oratory seldom equaled; being pure in his life, few men in the ministry have occupied so large a space in the public mind and heart; and upon no one has the Church of which he is so able a representative, and for whose advancement he has so long and so faithfully labored, looked with more pleasant reflections. Although, with his advancing years, his gait is not so steady as in earlier life, he has lost none of his masterly intellect, none of the fires of his early ministry, none of the power of that eloquence by which he has attracted around him thousands of admirers, and is yet the "Old Man Eloquent." "Enshrined in the affections of a Church who love him for his 'work's sake,' no less than for the fineness of his temper and the purity of his life," he is smoothly passing into a green old age. Bishop Kavanaugh has been twice married; first, in 1828, to Mrs. Margaret Crittenden Green, a lady of charming character, daughter of Charles Railey, of Woodford County, Kentucky. She died in 1863; and, in 1865, he was again married, to Mrs. Martha D. P. Lewis, daughter of Capt. Robert D. Richardson, of the United States Army. He has no children living.

PYLES, MADISON, Physician and Surgeon, was born in 1820, in Daviess County, Kentucky, and died in Louisville, in April, 1866. His father, Samuel Pyles, was of French Huguenot origin, and was one of the early farmers and planters of Kentucky; and his mother was sister of Hon. John C. Calhoun, of Kentucky, and cousin of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. While he was young, his father dying, he was adopted by his uncle, Mitchell Calhoun, a cotton-planter of Mississippi. After acquiring a good education, at the age of sixteen, he began the study of law; but, being dissatisfied with the field of usefulness which opened before him in the legal profession, after taking a full course of study, and graduating in law, he finally abandoned it, and began the study of medicine. After completing one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, he was appointed, by the City Council, as Resident Physician to the Hospital, which position he held till 1849, when he resigned, and entered actively upon a large and successful practice in his profession. He extended his services to all classes of people, without reference to remuneration, giving his time and skill, even where no fee could be expected. He was a man of fine qualities of heart and mind; was greatly interested in the sufferings of the people, and devoted himself to their alleviation with great sin-

gleness of purpose; was gentle and attractive in manners, and a man of admirable personal appearance; was universally esteemed, and his death was mourned as a great loss to a large circle of friends, and those who had relied upon his professional services for their safety. His widow, Cordelia Pyles, second daughter of Dr. John M. Talbot, and two of their children, still survive him.

MCLEAN, JUDGE ALNEY, was a native of Burke County, North Carolina. He came to Kentucky in 1805, and began the practice of the law at Greenville, Muhlenburg County; was elected to the State Legislature in 1812; in the same year entered the army as captain; at the close of the war, in 1815, was elected to Congress; in 1819, was again elected to that body; was Presidential Elector, and cast his vote for Henry Clay in 1825; in 1833, was again Presidential Elector, and served for many years as a Circuit Judge.

POPE, HON. HAMILTON, Lawyer, was born in 1817, at Louisville, Kentucky, and is the son of the distinguished Worden Pope, one of the most upright and valuable men Louisville ever had. Hamilton Pope received a good education, mainly under private teachers, and, at an early age, entered the office of his father as deputy clerk. At the age of twenty-one, he began the study of law under Charles M. Thruston, and, after three years spent in thorough preparation, was licensed to practice, and entered upon his profession in connection with his preceptor. That relation was maintained for five years, until the death of Mr. Thruston. He was afterwards, for a time, associated with J. G. Barrett. In 1875, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature; was re-elected, and, in 1850, was elected to the State Senate. He was a delegate to the Union Democratic Convention at Chicago, in 1864; was also a delegate to the convention at Philadelphia, and was, for a long time, during the war and afterwards, a member, or chairman, of the executive committee of his party for his district. At the breaking out of the civil war, he was placed in charge of the militia, or "State Guard," at Louisville, with the rank of brigadier-general, and held that position until the troops were organized into the Government service. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and is a man of great probity of character; is cultivated and refined in manners; dignified and courteous in bearing; is moderate in his views, but adheres firmly to his convictions; is a man of splendid personal appearance and

superb natural endowments; has been exceptionally successful in his profession, and is not only one of the oldest and most honorable, but also one of the ablest members of the Louisville bar. Mr. Pope was married, in 1855, to Miss Henrietta Prather, and has no children.

WINTERSMITH, ROBERT LAWRENCE, Merchant, second son of Horatio G. Wintersmith, by his first marriage, was born August 13, 1816, in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. At the age of twelve years, he entered his father's business house as clerk, and, at the age of twenty-one, began merchandising on his own account, which he continued, with varying success, for several years, when he engaged in farming, and, after five years, resumed his mercantile pursuits in Louisville, and New Albany, Indiana. While residing in Louisville, he was appointed State Tobacco Inspector; at the same time, in connection with his sons, again began business at Elizabethtown, whither he removed, in a few years, with his family, and where he has since resided. In politics, he is a Republican, and is one of the most determined and energetic members of his party, and, since 1860, has been a delegate to all the Republican conventions in the State. He is a man of fine judgment; of great natural talent; is fearless in the defense of his principles; and yet his outspoken and generous manners, and honorable and upright character, have established him in the confidence and good will of the community. Mr. Wintersmith was married, August 14, 1838, to Miss Euphemia Swan, a Kentuckian by birth, daughter of David C. Swan, who emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Hardin County, Kentucky. Her family were people of culture and education; some members of it, having emigrated to this country before the Revolution, were among the early defenders of the cause of the colonies. James Swan, her uncle, a noble specimen of the Scotch Highlander, was a merchant in Boston at the outbreak of the Revolution, and offered his purse and his life to John Hancock for the good of the country, and served as aid to General Warren, at the battle of Bunker Hill. They have one daughter and four sons now living.

SPEED, HON. JOSHUA FRY, son of John Speed and Lucy G. Fry, his wife, was born, November 14, 1814, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father was a Virginian by birth; moved to Kentucky, in 1797, and followed agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch, was the fifth in a family of ten children, and received a good education in the private schools of the country,

and in St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky; spending the years 1832 and 1833 in the latter institution, under the presidency of Bishop Reynolds. He spent seven years as a merchant, at Springfield, Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln, and was, for five years, the intimate companion and bedfellow of the great President. He subsequently returned to Jefferson County, Kentucky, where he spent nine or ten years in farming pursuits, and, in 1851, removed to Louisville, where he has since remained, chiefly engaged in operations in real estate. In 1848, he was elected to represent Jefferson County in the Legislature; from 1853 to 1855, he was President of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, and has since been Vice-President and one of its directors. Is also Director in the Savings-bank of Louisville, and the Louisville Cement Company. He was repeatedly urged to accept office under President Lincoln, but continually declined; but, through what is called Mr. Lincoln's undying esteem for the Speed family, his opportunities became very great, throughout the war, for alleviating the sufferings, and lessening the hardships, which war brought upon the people of his State; and probably no man lives to-day who knew more perfectly, and reveres more profoundly, the character of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Speed was married, February 15, 1842, to Fannie Henning, daughter of Samuel Henning, and sister of J. W. Henning, of Louisville. He is a man of fine judgment, solid intellectual attainments; of exceptional conversational powers; is a man of fine taste; is possessed of many admirable traits of character; is a successful and upright business man, and is one of the most widely esteemed and valuable citizens of Louisville.

WALKER, REV. HIRAM PEARCE, Clergyman, was born September 28, 1834, in Fleming County, Kentucky. His family emigrated from Scotland to Virginia, among the early settlers of the State, and are now represented in almost every State in the Union, his grandfather settling in Mason County, Kentucky. His mother was Mary A. Dale, of French and English descent. He received a very good high-school education; and, after leaving school, engaged in teaching, still prosecuting his studies. From quite an early age, he had been impressed with the belief that he was designed for the ministry, and, in his thirteenth year, united with the Methodist Church; but afterwards endeavored to turn his attention from that belief by beginning the study of medicine, but at last yielded to his convictions, and began a course of theological study, in connection with his duties as teacher, in his eighteenth year, which he continued till 1856, when he was received into the Kentucky Con-

ference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has since become one of the first ministers; was appointed to the circuit in Floyd County, on the Big Sandy, and, during his ministry there, received one hundred and seventy-five persons into the Church; was appointed, in 1858, to the Orangeburg Circuit, in Mason and Fleming Counties, here also receiving many additions to the Church; was stationed, in 1860, in Maysville, Kentucky; and, in 1862, in Newport, where the Church was much disturbed by differences caused by the civil war. His duties were arduous, but his efforts secured a large number of members to the Church. From Newport, he was sent to Danville, Kentucky, and, while there, availed himself of the opportunity to attend the Theological Seminary; was a member of the famous committee of the conference at Covington, in 1859, from which two reports, a majority and a minority, were received; the latter, of which he was the author, was accepted, the supporters of the former being, in consequence, defeated as delegates to the General Conference. Mr. Walker was, at this time, made elder of the Covington District; and was sent, while holding that position, to Lexington, to settle some difficulties in the Church. He was on the Lexington Circuit until 1867, when he was stationed at Covington, and conducted, during his four years' ministry there, some remarkable revivals. He was delegate to the General Conference, at Memphis, in 1870; and, in 1872, was appointed to the Church at Mt. Sterling, where he also remained four years, meeting with great success in his labors. He was, for three years, editor of the "Methodist Miscellany," and, a short time, of the "Kentucky Methodist," both published in Covington; and these, with a number of published sermons, one of which, on the "Duration of Future Punishment," was published in the "Kentucky Conference Pulpit," and several exegetical and critical notices, constitute his literary work. He has been, for several years, a member of the Board of Education of the Kentucky Wesleyan University, at Millersburg. In 1858, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Kate Kenner, daughter of L. W. Kenner, a merchant of Fleming County, and has three sons and three daughters.

BOONE, ENOCH, was born November 16, 1777, in Madison County, Kentucky, and was the son of Squire Boone, and was one of the first white children born in the State. He was a nephew of Daniel Boone, and entered the army before he was seventeen years old; served in Wayne's campaign against the Indians; from 1808 to 1816, lived in Harrison County, Indiana, and held a commission as a captain under Gen. Harrison; subsequently, removed to Meade County, Kentucky, and

died February 8, 1862, at the residence of Judge Collins Fitch, his son-in-law, near Garnettsville, Kentucky. Mr. Boone was married February 8, 1798, to Lucy Galman.

ADAMS, HON. GEORGE M., Lawyer, was born December 20, 1837, in Knox County, Kentucky. He was educated at Centre College, Danville; studied law; was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County, from 1859 to 1861; served for a short time as a captain in the Union army during the war; was Paymaster of Volunteers from 1861 to 1865; was elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committees on the Militia and Freedmen's Affairs; was re-elected to three succeeding Congresses, serving on the Committee of Indian Affairs, and, in 1875, was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives for the Forty-fourth Congress.

ROGERS, LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, son of Dr. Coleman Rogers and his wife, Jane Farrar, was born October 22, 1812, near Lexington, Kentucky. In 1829, he entered Transylvania University, under the Presidency of Alvin Wood; in 1831, in his Senior Year, entered Georgetown College, for the special purpose of studying the French language; at the close of the first session, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; returned to Transylvania, delivered the salutatory address in Latin, and received the same degree; in the Fall of 1831, entered regularly upon the study of medicine, with his father; in the Fall of 1833, entered the medical department of Transylvania University; on his return to Louisville, in the following Spring, was appointed resident physician to the city work and poor house; after four years' study under his father, and some of the best Kentucky medical teachers, in 1835, entered the University of Pennsylvania, and, in the following year, graduated as Doctor of Medicine. He returned at once to Louisville, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and soon after formed a partnership with his father, which lasted many years. In 1836, he was appointed Clinical Assistant to Dr. Caldwell, in the Louisville Medical Institute, and gave his time and influence to the advancement of the interests of that school, until his health compelled him to abandon all unnecessary labor. In 1849, when the changes were made in the faculty of the Institute, which had become the medical department of the University of Louisville, he, standing at the head of his profession in that city, was selected by the Trustees to fill one of the vacant chairs, succeeding Dr. Short in the Professorship of

Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He took high rank at once, in a faculty composed of able and experienced teachers; some years later, was transferred to the Chair of Theory and Practice, on the resignation of Professor Austin Flint; in 1867, was restored to his former chair; delivered a course of lectures in Materia Medica and Therapeutics during the Winter of 1867, at the end of which he sent in his resignation. At this time his eyes had failed him, and he was forced to have the operation of iridectomy performed, by Dr. Agnew, of New York. He was taught, in early life, that he must work, and the lesson was never lost on him. He had a frail physique, but worked incessantly, and was known repeatedly to say that he had not lost an hour in the whole year. He had an uncommon memory, never carrying any helps to that faculty; was never known to forget, or fail to fill, an appointment, notwithstanding he commanded, for more than forty years, the largest general practice done by any one man in the city of Louisville; was endowed with remarkable powers of observation; had fine reasoning faculties; was patient, painstaking, and thorough; had great courage under trying circumstances; inspired his patients with unbounded confidence toward himself; his whole mind was engaged in his calling; was eminently a man of peace, and kept out of the way of medical gossip and scandal; never allowed his personal feelings to enter into his business; had little time for authorship, being wholly occupied in his laborious practice; and made his last professional call, March 13, 1875, and was never again seen on the street. His religious creed was brief, and was expressed in these words: "Fear God, and do your duty to the sick." He lived a brave, blameless, and useful life, and died, at his home in Louisville, June 13, 1875. Dr. Rogers was married, January 29, 1839, to Miss Mary E. Thurston, daughter of one of the most brilliant lawyers and politicians of the State. Her mother was the daughter of Hon. Fortunatus Casby, also a member of one of the oldest and most influential families of Louisville. They had ten children, of whom six survived—one son and five daughters.

HOCKER, RICHARD WEAVER, Lawyer, was born October 14, 1853, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. He is the son of Richard W. and Margaret Ann (Shanks) Hocker, both natives of the same county, and members of old, honorable pioneer families from Virginia. He received a thorough education, in the best schools of his native county; chose the law for his profession; and began reading, in the Winter of 1874, under the supervision of Thomas P. Hill, of Stanford. In the following year, he was admitted to the bar; and, in January, 1876, entered on the practice of his profession, at Stan-

ford, in partnership with his brother, Jesse Shy Hocker. In 1876, his firm became attorneys for the corporation of Stanford. In 1875, he was delegate to the State Gubernatorial Democratic Convention, and was a warm supporter of the nomination of Hon. James B. McCreary.

GORING, FRANKLIN, Lawyer, was born May 3, 1798, in Barren County, Kentucky, and is believed to be the first white child born in that county. His father, Gen. John Goring, participated in the war of the Revolution; served under Gen. Wayne in the Indian wars; and was at the battle of the Thames, in the war of 1812. He was eight years in the State Senate, and also served in the Lower House of the Legislature. His family were of French Huguenot origin, and his paternal ancestor settled in the District of Columbia, during the seventeenth century. Franklin Goring, received his education chiefly under Rev. John Howe, and Dr. Benjamin Thurston, and commenced merchandising at Glasgow. In 1819, he began the study of the law, under his brother-in-law, Judge J. R. Underwood, and, in the following year, received his license to practice; also, attended law lectures at Lexington, under Wm. T. Barry; soon after, was appointed attorney for Barren County; held the office fifteen years; resigned, and was elected to the Legislature by the Whigs, in 1831; was re-elected, in 1834; from 1842 to 1848, was law-partner of Hon. John Bell, of Nashville, Tennessee; returned to Glasgow, and entered into partnership with Hon. John R. Rogers; was long the leading criminal lawyer of his section of the State; in 1855, he associated himself with the late Chief-Justice, Wm. Sampson, at Louisville; continued, in connection with A. M. Gazley, until 1864; from 1861 to 1865, remained in New York; and, after the war, resumed the practice of his profession at Glasgow. Mr. Goring was married in 1818, to Louise Frances Underwood, sister of Judge J. R. Underwood; and, in 1841, to Frances Boardman; and, in 1872, to D. B. Campbell. He has three children.

DARNABY, HON. WILLIAM SHARP, Lawyer, was born December 20, 1821, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, James Darnaby, was Surveyor of Fayette County for thirty years; was, for a time, Deputy Sheriff; a Kentuckian by birth, of Virginia parents. His mother was Ellen Sharp, daughter of Richard Sharp, of Fayette County. William Sharp Darnaby received a good education in the best private schools of the country; served eight years as Deputy Surveyor of

Fayette County; at the age of twenty-two, commenced the study of law, with Samuel R. Bullock, of Lexington; attended two courses of law lectures at Transylvania University; graduated in 1846; in the following year, entered upon the practice of his profession, at Georgetown, where he has since resided; was County Attorney of Scott County for twelve years, serving two terms before, and one after, the war; was elected to the State Senate, in 1857; was, from the first, a strong sympathizer with the cause of the South; accompanied Bragg's army; was appointed aid to Provisional-Governor Hawes, with the rank of colonel; and, at the close of the war, returned to Georgetown, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has taken a leading rank in Central Kentucky. In politics, he is a Democrat of the States Rights school. Col. Darnaby was married, in 1859, to Miss Fannie H. Lindsay, daughter of James M. Lindsay, of Scott County. In 1872, he was again married, to Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, of Hampton, Virginia.

ILLIAMS, GEN. JOHN S., Lawyer, Soldier, and Farmer, was born, July 18, 1820, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. His grandfather, Rolla Williams, of Welsh descent, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father an officer in the war of 1812. He received his preparatory education at Houston Seminary, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and afterwards graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He studied law with Major Thomas Elliott, in Paris, Kentucky, and commenced the practice in 1843, in that town. He served as captain in the Mexican War, under Gen. Scott, on the southern line of operations; highly distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo, on account of which he received the title of Cerro Gordo Williams, which has since been indissolubly attached to his name; and was immediately promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, of which he had commanded the only company that appeared in the battle of Cerro Gordo. At the close of the war, he returned to his profession, prosecuting it with great energy; but, having landed possessions, he afterwards devoted himself chiefly to the pursuit of agriculture, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1861, he made a race for Congress, but was defeated. In the great civil war, he raised a Confederate regiment, early espousing the cause of the South, and served throughout the entire conflict. In 1863, was promoted for gallant conduct and made Brigadier-General. He was voted a resolution of thanks by the Confederate Congress, for his signal defeat of the Federal forces under Gen. Burbridge, at Saltville, Virginia, in the Fall of 1864. He has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa, spending several years in

Europe, devoting himself to the study of the laws, languages, and literature of the Continental nations. He is a thorough Democrat; takes an active part in all political contests; enjoys the confidence of his party; and is one of its leaders in the State. Having few equals as a public speaker, he, in 1875, made a most active canvass for Governor and United States Senator, but was defeated by peculiar political combinations against him. In 1876, he was Elector for the State at large, on the Tilden ticket. Twice elected to the Kentucky Legislature, he served in that body with distinction. He is a man of massive head, powerful frame, and well-trained voice, filling the ideal of a Kentucky stump orator; has great faith in the people; bears reverses with admirable and wonderful equanimity; is a man of strong positive elements of character; and is remarkably successful in gathering followers and friends. General Williams has been twice married: on April 18, 1843, to Miss Ann P. Harrison; after her death, to Mrs. Henrietta Hamilton. His only child is the wife of Col. J. H. Holloway, of Clarke County, Kentucky.

ELL, THOMAS CLELLAND, Lawyer, was born August 29, 1838, in Anderson County, Kentucky. His father, John B. Bell, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, from which he removed to Kentucky in 1804, settling in Mercer County. His mother, whose maiden name was Derr, was also a Virginian, of German extraction, and her birthplace was within one hundred yards of the celebrated Natural Bridge, Virginia. His father died when he was only eight years old, and his future was to be determined by his own efforts. He found employment as a farm hand during the Summer months, attending school in the Winters, till his fifteenth year, when he took charge of a school himself, and continued teaching, with intervals of study, till 1856; he then attended Transylvania University, at Lexington, for one year, after which he engaged in teaching five years, four of which were spent in Salvisa, Kentucky. During these five years he applied himself assiduously to the study of law, and, in 1863, began practicing at Harrodsburg, where he has since remained, and has become one of the leading lawyers of his section, his practice extending to Boyle and Anderson Counties, to the Appellate and Federal Courts, and embracing some of the most important litigations before the courts. In 1862, he was elected County Surveyor, holding the office four years; in 1866, was elected County Attorney; and, in 1872, was Democratic delegate, from the Eighth Congressional District, to the Baltimore Convention. He has always taken an active part in politics, though not an office seeker; was raised a Whig, but since

his majority has voted the Democratic ticket, siding with the Union Democracy during the war. He has been an active earnest member of the Baptist Church since his twenty-first year, and occupies a high place in the estimation of society, and the members of the bar. He is a hard student, with a sound, logical mind, and handles a case with a persistent, indomitable energy, usually bringing success to his causes. He was married, September 15, 1859, to Sallie M., daughter of Dr. W. G. Conner, of Salvisa, Kentucky.

PEYTON, HON. SAMUEL O., M. D., was born in 1804, in Bullitt County, Kentucky. He received a good education; settled in Hartford, Ohio County; spent two years in business; studied medicine, and graduated, in Transylvania University, in 1827. In 1835, was elected to the State Legislature; was elected to Congress, in 1847; was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, and also to the Thirty-sixth, Congresses, serving, during his last term, as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. He died, in January, 1870, at Hartford, Kentucky.

JOHNSTON, JUDGE GEORGE W., Lawyer and Politician, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1807. His great-grandfather emigrated from near Dumfries, Scotland, before the Revolution, and settled in the Colony of Virginia, on the Rappahannock river. His grandfather, Philip Johnston, and Thomas Johnston, father of the subject of this sketch, were born in Virginia, and removed to the State of Kentucky, about the year 1800, and settled first in Fayette County; and, about the year 1802, removed to Shelby County, and settled on a tract of land they had purchased, near Shelbyville, upon which they resided until their death. Thomas Johnston, his father, was a farmer, and for several sessions represented the people of Shelby County in the State Legislature; and, while serving as a member, died, in Frankfort, in February, 1814. He was in the war of 1812; commanded a company of mounted volunteers at the battle of Mississinaway, and a battalion at the battle of the Thames. George W. Johnston received a good education, partially under the instruction of the Rev. John F. Crowe, in the best private schools afforded in that day, and in the academy at Shelbyville, Kentucky. Soon after leaving school, he entered the office of the Shelby County Clerk, where he remained actively engaged for three years; afterwards writing for some time in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. He then began the study of law, under John Logan and D. W.

Wilson, of Shelbyville; after a thorough preparation, extending over several years, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Shelbyville, where he continued with great success until 1851, in the mean time filling various local offices; such as Deputy Sheriff, County Attorney, and President of the Board of Internal Improvement. Soon after becoming eligible, he was elected, by the Whig party, to represent Shelby County in the Legislature, serving in that capacity for two succeeding sessions; was elected, without opposition, to the State Senate, and served one term; was elected member of the Convention of 1849, which framed the present Constitution of the State; in the following year, was again elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and was elected Speaker, serving during that session; was candidate for the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, but was defeated by Jacob Swigert, who had held the office by appointment; and, in 1851, removed to Louisville, where he engaged actively in the practice of his profession. In 1854, he was elected Judge of the City Court, to which position he was continuously re-elected for eleven years, when he resigned, and was elected, without opposition, as Judge of the Jefferson Circuit; and, after remaining on the bench for three years, on account of failing health, he mainly retired from active business. In May, 1875, he accepted the office of Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District of Louisville. Since 1846, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been actively identified with the Masons and other social orders. Judge Johnston has been twice married, and has one son and two daughters; his married daughter being the wife of Judge Charles Pelham, of Washington City.

RITTER, HON. BURWELL C., was born January 6, 1810, in Barren County, Kentucky. He received a good English education, and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the State Legislature, in 1843 and 1850; was Presidential Elector in 1864; in 1865, he was elected a Representative from Kentucky, in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committees on Agriculture and Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

HEWITT, COL. JAMES W., Merchant and Soldier, was born August 27, 1827, at Kanawha, Virginia, and was the son of Capt. James Hewitt, of the firm of Hewitt, Norton & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, of New Orleans, Louisville, New York, and Liverpool. His father removed to Louisville when he was a boy. He was educated in that city, and at the Mili-

tary Institute, near Frankfort. He married Miss Belle Key, of Louisville, and went into the commission business in St. Louis, afterwards in New York; in the latter city, became a Captain in the Seventh New York Regiment; at the commencement of the war, resigned his place in that regiment, and entered the Confederate army as Major of the Second Kentucky Infantry, of the First Brigade; at his own expense, partly equipped his regiment; was wounded at Fort Donelson, where he commanded the right wing of his regiment; was assigned to staff duty under Generals Breckinridge and Preston; rejoined his regiment after it was exchanged, having himself escaped being captured at Donelson; was engaged at Hartsville; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in December, 1862; commanded his regiment at Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga; was wounded at Murfreesboro; and fell in the desperate charge on the morning of September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga. He was a brave and skillful soldier, and a man of great force and worth of character.

CLAY, HON. JAMES B., Lawyer and Agriculturist, was born November 9, 1817, in Washington, D. C., and was the son of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay. He received a classical education at Transylvania University, and at the age of fifteen entered a counting-house in Boston, where he remained for a few years. He afterwards settled on a farm near St. Louis, Missouri, but, at the age of twenty-one, returned to Kentucky. He studied law, and graduated in the Law School of Lexington, and, until 1849, was associated with his father in practice; in the same year, was appointed by President Taylor, *Charge d'Affaires*, to Lisbon; in 1851, again took up his residence in Missouri, but, in 1853, at the death of his father, became proprietor of the Ashland estate, and returned to Kentucky; was elected to Congress, in 1857, serving one term, and being a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations; and was a member of the Peace Convention, in 1861, at Washington City. Mr. Clay died January 26, 1864, at Montreal, Canada.

RICHART, WILLIAM SHARP, Farmer, was born May 26, 1819, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, in 1812, and, in the same year, married Miss Martha Sharp. Though trained only in the ordinary schools of the day, his fondness for books has enabled him to amass considerable information. He has, from early youth, followed agricultural pursuits,

living in Bourbon County until thirty-three years of age. When eighteen years old, he became a captain of militia; rose, by regular graduation, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Forty-second Regiment, Fifteenth Brigade. In politics, he was an Old-line Whig until 1860, when he joined the Democratic party, and was a candidate for the Legislature, in 1861, on the neutrality ticket. He was elected to the Legislature, in 1869, and served the people faithfully. He has been a magistrate in his county for six years. He has long acted as elder in the Hinkston Presbyterian Church, devoting his declining years to repairing the waste places of his neighborhood, taking in all the political, religious, and agricultural questions agitated in his county, and is a man of mark, and influence. Mr. Richart was married, October 13, 1840, to Miss L. Smith Crouch. They have eight living children.

BEAN, JAMES, SR., Farmer, was born May 9, 1800, on Strode's Creek, Clarke County, Kentucky, and died, on the anniversary of his birth, in 1873, at his home, in Montgomery County, near Mt. Sterling. His father came from the Shenandoah Valley, in the early days of Kentucky, and acquired a large landed estate. James Bean received a good English education, and was at one time a fine surveyor. In 1820, in company with his brother John, he first appeared in Montgomery County, and took possession of a tract of land, given him by his father, consisting of one hundred acres, then an unbroken forest. There the two brothers lived; cut away the heavy timber; opened a large and productive farm, which they increased to more than five hundred acres, valued now at over one hundred dollars per acre; and on this farm, it is said, the first blue grass was planted in Montgomery County. They traded largely in stock, his brother, who died in 1840, usually making yearly visits to the South, connected with their stock interests. He was long a magistrate in Montgomery County, and was, for twenty years, Director in the Farmers' Bank, Mt. Sterling. Many years ago, he was captain of the militia of the county; was an active and prominent local politician; and belonged to the old Whig party until its dissolution, and never relinquished its principles during his life. He was, for forty years, a member of the Christian or Disciples' Church, in which he was, in a large sense, a pillar. 'Squire Bean, as he was familiarly known throughout the country, was an honest, just, and upright man, whose word was never questioned, and who was universally distinguished for his great integrity of character. He was broad, generous, and hospitable in his manners; liberal in his charities; participated, actively and zealously, in the social and business inter-

ests of his community; and was one of the most widely known, generally esteemed, and valuable citizens of Montgomery County. He was twice married: first, October 25, 1838, to Mary Smith, daughter of Thompson Smith, and niece of Enoch Smith, one of the four first settlers of Montgomery County; four children, from this marriage, are still living. On April 3, 1850, he was again married, to Annie Poyntz, of Scott County, Kentucky, who, with her six children, survives him.



PERRIN, G. H., M. D., Retired Physician and prominent citizen of Cynthiana, Kentucky. He is the son of Josephus and Elizabeth Perrin, and was born November 9, 1794, near the Crab Orchard, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. His parents had twelve children, of whom he was the second. He is a Kentuckian, out and out, having been born, and, with a slight exception, spent his long life within her boundaries. His paternal grandfather, Josephus Perrin, Sr., removed from Charlotte County, Virginia, in 1784, and, with his family, settled near the Crab Orchard, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. This was long before the organization of the State, and during the most perilous times of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and while every male settler was compelled to act in the double capacity of farmer and soldier. The mother of Dr. Perrin was also a Perrin; her father, George Perrin, having been a farmer in Charlotte County, Virginia, and, in 1784, removed with his family, and settled in Edgefield district, South Carolina. He raised a family of eight children, of whom the mother of this subject was the eldest daughter. George Perrin was of unblemished character, of a mild and amiable disposition, and lived and died a highly honored member of the society in which he resided. Both these Perrins, together with two other of their brothers, entered variously into the army during the Revolution, and were soldiers throughout the entire war for independence. The father of Dr. Perrin, Josephus Perrin, Jr., accompanied his father and family to their new home in Kentucky; and, although young, soon became conspicuous among the new settlers for his activity and boldness in aiding to expel the roving bands of Indians who, from time to time, made incursions into the new settlements. After the defeat of Gen. Harmar, at the battle of Chillicothe, he aided in raising a company of volunteers, and, as first lieutenant, marched with his company to the aid of Gen. St. Clair, and was actively engaged in the battle that terminated in his inglorious defeat. Some years after, having married, in March, 1799, he removed with his family to Harrison County, and located on the south fork of Licking, about eight miles below the town of Cynthiana, the country, at that time, being almost an un-

broken wilderness, and there cleared an opening—a farm, upon which he reared his large family, and upon which he resided until his decease, in his seventy-third year. He early took an active part in the affairs of his county, and soon ranked among the most prominent of its citizens. Being of an ardent temperament, he engaged actively in the politics of his State, and, for over twenty years, served his county in the Legislature of the Commonwealth, having been repeatedly elected to the Senate and Lower House, and took an important part in the proceedings. His private character was unblemished, and no man ever stood higher than he for honesty and integrity of character; and, during his long and not uneventful life, he was one of the most noted and valuable men who figured in the history of his county. The subject of this sketch remained on his father's farm until in his sixteenth year, and in the mean time had the advantage of the common country schools of his neighborhood. During 1811 and 1812, he attended a select-school in Scott County, under Rev. Thomas Smith. In 1813, he entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, in which institution he remained until he completed his classical, literary, and medical education. In 1814, while the war with England was still in progress, he left the University, and volunteered for a six months' tour in the army, joining the Sixteenth Regiment, and shortly marched with it to join the Army of the North-west, at that time commanded by Gen. McArthur. He was in no general engagement, but had frequent encounters with the Indians. The war with England having terminated, in the Winter of 1815, his military life at once came to a close. On leaving the army, and when receiving an honorable discharge, he was highly complimented by his commander, Gen. Gratiot, for the efficient manner in which he had discharged the very onerous duties of such a campaign. In compensation for military service then rendered, he has long been in reception of a pension from the Government. In the Spring of 1815, he returned to his home in Kentucky, and, not long after, he again returned to Transylvania University, and there remained until he completed his medical education; and the last year of this term he was a private student of the Professor of Anatomy in the Institution, the justly celebrated Benjamin W. Dudley. Upon having received a pressing invitation from his relations in South Carolina, late in the Fall of 1817, he commenced the practice of medicine in Edgefield district, and continued to practice for eight years acceptably, in one of the most intelligent and cultivated communities to be found anywhere within the boundaries of the United States. At the end of that time, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate, and his own health having been completely broken down, he determined to move back to Harrison County, in which he had been raised, and settled in Cynthiana.



Engraving by Lewis & Clark

L. H. Perrin

Born November 9th 1791

Because of the feeble state of his health, consequent upon his residence in the South, he was unable, for some two years, to engage, but to a limited extent, in the practice, but, so soon as his health was restored, he gradually acquired a large and lucrative practice, which he retained until near 1840, when, in consequence of the laborious duties of his profession, his health again failed him; and, having accumulated a competency for life, he forever abandoned medical practice. In November, 1819, he was united in wedlock with Miss Arabella, daughter of Mr. John Edwards, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, who was an extensive farmer, and who gained no little renown, during the war of 1812, for his tact and skill in organizing and drilling the many companies of volunteers, and preparing them for the duties of the campaign. Both her grandfathers, at a very early day, emigrated from Virginia, and located in Bourbon County. Her paternal grandfather, Col. John Edwards, upon the organization of the State, was elected, by the Legislature, one of the two Senators first sent by the State to the Congress of the United States. Her maternal grandfather, Col. James Garrard, had, fortunately, become the possessor of a patent that had been located on ten thousand acres of the richest land in Kentucky, and which secured to him a large fortune for life; he was eight years Governor of Kentucky. With his lady, who still remains to him, Dr. Perrin has lived a happy life of more than fifty-seven years; both of them, long years ago, became members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and have ever since remained consistent communicants of the same; and he, by his extensive charities and large liberality, was among the most efficient members in originating, and placing on a permanent basis, the Church of the Advent, Cynthiana. Having no taste for it, he never engaged in politics; was a Whig, and voted with that party until its dissolution; in the late unpleasantness between the Northern and Southern States, he sympathized strongly with the South; and, during the war and since, has uniformly voted with the Democrats; his first Presidential vote was for James Monroe, and his last for Samuel J. Tilden. Having hitherto led a very active life, and being a man of more than ordinary energy, he could not reconcile himself to lead a life of inactivity; so, after his retirement from the practice of medicine, he engaged actively in agricultural pursuits, and by his untiring application, soon became one of the model farmers of his county. He took great delight in the raising of fine stock, and was among the first farmers who introduced into his county the very justly highly prized and valuable short-horned Durhams; and he bred them extensively, frequently competing successfully, at the different fairs, with the most approved breeders of Fayette and Bourbon Counties. He then, for some twenty years, enjoyed the pleasures of a farmer's life, and has frequently been

heard to say, that these years were by far the most pleasant and happy of his life. But, on the close of the war between the Northern and Southern States, he, with a large number of Kentuckians, suffered heavy pecuniary losses by the emancipation of the negroes, and, being advanced in life, he determined to bring to a close his agricultural life as a farmer. He consequently sold his splendid farm, of nearly five hundred acres, lying adjoining Cynthiana. Not long afterwards, he purchased a handsome place, surrounded with finely improved grounds, within the chartered limits of Cynthiana, and on which, with his estimable lady, he now resides, enjoying *otium cum dignitate*, highly esteemed and respected by all who know him, as a gentleman and a Christian. Dr. Perrin has been noted for his sober and correct habits; for vigor of intellect; for high, moral bearing; for purity of thought and language; for simple, modest, and unpretending manners; and, for the consistency of his religious life. In consequence of his failing health, he believes himself nearing the end of his long life, and feels that, to the best of his ability, he has discharged his duty to his country and to his fellow-men, and that, henceforth, for the few days that may be spared to him, he has determined, with the blessing of God, to devote himself to the improvement of his spiritual condition, and so endeavor to secure for himself a peaceful exit from this world, and a happy and blissful reception in the world to come.

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TODD, COL. JOHN, Lawyer and Soldier, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated under his uncle, Rev. John Todd, in Virginia; studied law, and entered upon its practice at Fincastle, in that State; visited Kentucky, about 1775, and located a fine body of land in Fayette County; afterwards returned to Virginia; but finally removed to Kentucky. He accompanied Gen. Clark in his expeditions against Kaskaskia and Vincennes; was placed in command at Kaskaskia; was appointed colonel, with the powers of governor, in the county of Illinois, under an act of the Virginia Legislature, in 1777; enlisted a regiment of volunteers for frontier defense; was subsequently appointed to the command of a regiment raised by Virginia, in 1779; in 1780, was a delegate to the Legislature of Virginia, from the county of Kentucky; again engaged in the government of the county of Illinois, visiting Kentucky several times a year, his family residing in the fort at Lexington. He was one of the leaders in the celebrated battle of the Blue Licks, and fell among the many brave who offered up their lives in that fatal encounter. His wife (who was a Miss Hawkins), and their daughter, survived him, and his daughter became the wife of

Robert Wickliffe, Sr. Col. Todd was a man of admirable personal appearance, splendid talents, of irreproachable private and public life, and was one of the most universally beloved and valuable among all the early adventurers to the West.

GRAVES, HON. WILLIAM JOURDAN, Lawyer, was born in 1805. He studied law, and took a high rank in his profession. He served as a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and, from 1835 to 1841, was in the Lower House of Congress. In 1848, he was a candidate for Governor, in the convention that nominated Hon. John J. Crittenden. He was a man of uncommon talents, and stood very high in the State. He engaged in a duel, in 1838, at Bladensburg, Maryland, with Jonathan Cilley, in which the latter was killed. Mr. Graves died September 27, 1848, in the city of Louisville.

TROUTMAN, COL. FRANK, Lawyer and Farmer, was born January 22, 1820, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His father, Peter H. Troutman, and his ancestors, for generations, were chiefly farmers. His mother was Miss Catharine Giltner, and a direct descendant of George and Jacob Giltner, of Prussia, who were warm partisans of Frederick the Great, and figured conspicuously during the Seven Years' War. Both the Troutmans and Giltners emigrated to this country at an early day, and not only took an active part in the war of the Revolution against Great Britain, but also in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, in Bourbon County, obtained a substantial education, and, having selected the law for a profession, studied under the direction of Judge George Robertson, of Lexington, and, in 1845, received his license to practice from Judges Buckner, of Lexington, and Simpson, of Winchester. After practicing a few years, in Paris, he abandoned the profession entirely, and returned to the more active life of the farm. But this was not until he had gained considerable reputation as a lawyer. He was attorney for the Kentucky plaintiffs in the fugitive slave cases, prosecuted in the United States Court, at Detroit, in 1848, 1849 and 1850; in which they attempted to recover the value of the slaves forcibly withheld by citizens of Michigan from seizure. In these causes he was successful over the strong defense of many able lawyers arrayed against him. In 1851, he was elected to the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, and served two years. He was member of the Committee on Judiciary and the Revised Statutes, and was Chairman of the

Committee on Banks. A few years ago he removed from Bourbon County to his present home, near Eminence, and is now extensively engaged in farming in Kentucky, and cotton planting and levee building in Louisiana. He is largely engaged in raising fine sheep, and, in connection with this enterprise, has made several trips to England, importing some of the finest breeds from the herds of that country. He is an earnest advocate and supporter of a liberal system of internal improvements of his county and State, and a liberal system of public-schools; is president of several turnpike companies, and is a Director in the National Bank of New Castle, and variously associated with the interests of the community. At the commencement of the rebellion he was a prominent member of the Democratic party, and, although his interests and sympathies were with the South, he was at no time an advocate of secession. He has for many years been a member of the Christian Church; is a Mason, Odd-fellow, and Granger; is an active, persevering and successful business man; has been twice married. His first wife died, in 1859, while on a tour in Europe. His present wife was Miss Anna Dicken, daughter and only heir of the late Geo. D. Dicken, of Henry County, Kentucky, whose maternal relations were the Caldwells and Davies, of Central Kentucky. Her mother was Miss E. H. Evans, and descended from the Hickmans, Pullums, and Hollidays, (Virginians), who were among the early settlers of Kentucky. Mrs. Troutman was educated at the school of Rev. Stuart Robinson, at Frankfort, Kentucky; a woman of warm sympathies, rare culture and capacity, both social and intellectual. By this marriage he has three children—two sons and one daughter.

PERKINS, BENJAMIN THOMAS, Lawyer, was born December 24, 1818, in Todd County, Kentucky. His father, a farmer, was a native of the State and died in that county. The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the schools of that section of the country; and, although he had not the benefits of a collegiate course, yet, by diligent application and ambition for self-culture, he finally acquired a good education. In 1839, in fulfillment of the hope of his boyhood, he began the study of the law in the office of Hon. F. E. McLean, a distinguished lawyer, who had been a member of Congress from that district. Here he remained one year and was then admitted to the bar. He was at once elected County Prosecutor, and served six years. He was then elected Clerk of the Circuit and County Court, and served as such for twenty-three years. Within the last two years of his term he formed a partnership with his son, who is one of the ablest young lawyers of Todd County, and the firm has since

been doing the largest and most successful practice in the county. During the war he was a strong Union man, and, by personal endeavor and public speeches, largely aided the cause of the Government. His influence upon public opinion was largely felt. He acted as commissary and quartermaster, and also recruited a large number of soldiers, under a commission which he held from the Government. In his own county, he enlisted one hundred and one men, and altogether some five hundred. He paid out many thousand dollars of Government money, and always had the perfect confidence of his men and the Government. In 1864, he was a delegate, from his district, to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, which nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for President, and has always since been a consistent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He united with the Christian Church in 1840, and, during his long connection with that denomination, has aided in every possible manner in supporting and advancing its cause. In 1842, he married M. J. Porter, daughter of Samuel Porter, a respected and worthy farmer of Todd County, and has four children, all grown up and married, who fill, with credit and honor, their individual positions in society. His oldest son is county clerk and master commissioner of the county. His younger son, Benjamin, is his partner, and stands very high in the ranks of his profession. In all his long career as a public officer and law practitioner, Mr. Perkins has ever given the fullest satisfaction, and holds a strong position in the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

RR, JOHN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born January 26, 1807, in Jefferson County, Ohio. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) Orr, both natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was the eleventh of a family of twelve children. His father mainly followed agricultural pursuits; was of Irish Presbyterian parentage; moved to Kentucky in 1812; settled in Bracken County; was engaged in the war of 1812; and died in 1835. His mother, Elizabeth Wilson, was the daughter of Archibald Wilson, one of the hardy pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, who was killed by the Indians in the early days of the Republic. Dr. Orr had completed his education, mainly at Augusta College, when he was nineteen years of age. He chose the profession of medicine; and, in 1826, began his preparation, under Dr. George W. Mackie, of Augusta, one of the most widely known and valuable physicians of Northern Kentucky. After three or four years spent in thorough study and preparation, he graduated in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1831. In that year, he located at Alexandria, in Campbell County, and entered

upon the practice of his profession. His practice was very laborious, during many years extending to Newport, Falmouth, and even Richmond. Soon after his first settlement to practice, his successful treatment of "milk sickness," permanently established his reputation throughout the country. For nearly half a century, he practiced medicine at Alexandria; met with great success, and occupied a high and venerable position in the profession. He educated to the profession of medicine two of his sons, who are now engaged in successful practice: Dr. Thomas Spillman Orr, of Augusta; and Dr. Edward Buckner Orr, who now fills the place so long occupied by his father at Alexandria; both young men of decided talent in their profession. Although Dr. Orr was not associated with any Church organization, he was a man of exceptional personal and social habits; of unapproachable integrity; of strong sympathetic nature; of broad, generous, liberal feelings; universally esteemed, and almost immeasurably useful. He was a man of magnificent physique, of great powers of endurance, and possessed of many admirable traits. He was a Democrat in politics during the last fifteen or twenty years of his life, and, during the civil war, was in sympathy with the South. He had previously been identified with the Whig party. Dr. Orr was twice married; in 1832, to Miss Rebecca A. DeCoursey, daughter of William DeCoursey, a farmer, of Campbell County, and several years Senator in the Kentucky Legislature; she died, in 1841, leaving four children; and, in 1845, he was again married, to Maria Spillman, daughter of Henry E. Spillman, a farmer of Campbell County. By this marriage, he also had four children. His daughter, Mary J. Orr, is the wife of Hon. R. Tarvin Baker; Lucy Florence Orr is the wife of W. W. White, a merchant of Alexandria; and Emma Elizabeth Orr is the wife of Thomas P. Makibben, a lawyer of New York. Dr. Orr died suddenly, on the first day of the new year, 1877, at his home in Alexandria, while sitting in his chair, enjoying apparently perfect health.

ANDALL, HON. WILLIAM H., Lawyer, was a Kentuckian by birth. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1835; in 1836, was appointed Clerk of the Circuit and County Court of Laurel County; held that position until 1851; held the office one year, by election, under the new Constitution; was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs; was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the same committee, and that of public buildings. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866, and became one of the leading men of his section.



WHEAT, JUDGE ZACHARIAH, once Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and Lawyer, was born July 26, 1806, in Bourbon County, Kentucky; son of Zachariah and Elizabeth Kennedy Wheat, Virginians, who emigrated to this State at a very early period in its history. He was raised on a farm, and educated in the private schools of the country. Although he had learned the saddler's trade, in 1828 he began the study of the law with Cyrus Walker, at Columbia, Kentucky; and, in the following year, was admitted to the bar, and at once commenced practice in Adair and adjoining counties, residing at Columbia. In 1832, he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney, by Gov. Metcalfe, and held the office through his and several successive administrations. He finally resigned; but was reappointed to the same position, by Gov. Letcher, and held it at the time of receiving the appointment as Circuit Judge, in 1848, from Gov. Crittenden. He served as circuit judge until the adoption of the new Constitution; and, under it, was elected by the people, without opposition, to the same office. At the end of his term, he declined re-election, and resumed the practice of the law. In 1856, he was elected to the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief-Justice Crenshaw. At the expiration of his term, in 1858, he made the race for re-election, and was defeated. He again resumed his profession at Columbia, where, with the exception of a few months spent in Louisville, he remained until in 1861. He then removed to Shelbyville, where he has since engaged in his profession, with his usual popularity and success. He was originally a Whig; and, during the existence of the Native American party, became a staunch supporter of its principles; and since, has been a Republican of the most earnest stamp, firmly supporting the National Government during the rebellion. Religiously, he is a Baptist. He is a man of splendid personal habits; extremely liberal in his dealings with men; rarely collecting a fee by action of law, and usually sharing the loss with an unsuccessful client, by omitting his fee; obstinately adheres to his conscientious convictions, at any risk; and has made it a rule of his practice to prevent men from instituting hopeless or groundless causes. Without pretense to oratory, he is a speaker of more than ordinary ability. He is over six feet in height, perfectly erect, and still of admirable bearing. Judge Wheat has been three times married: first to Mary A., oldest daughter of Judge Ben Monroe. From this marriage he raised two daughters: Cynthia, the wife of Judge R. B. Mayes, of Yazoo, Mississippi; and the present State Librarian, Mrs. Cornelia Bush, one of the most intelligent and spirited women in the State. His second marriage was to Margaret A. Frazer, of Columbia. In this union there were no children. His third marriage was to Ann M. Logan, now living, daughter of Dr. Ben Logan, of Shelby County, and

granddaughter of Gen. Ben Logan, who was distinguished in the early history of Kentucky. They have one son, now in Centre College.



OWLER, CAPT. JOHN, was born in Virginia in 1775, and died at Lexington, Kentucky, August 22, 1840. He commanded a company in the Revolutionary War, and was the first member of Congress from the Lexington district; was, for many years, postmaster of Lexington, and was a refined, cultivated, generous, and good man; and died most highly and universally esteemed.



ANDERSON, HON. JAMES WALLACE, Lawyer, son of Ambrose Yancey Anderson, and Nancy B. (Pogue) Anderson, was born November 15, 1825, in Knox County, Kentucky. His father was a Tennessean by birth, and a farmer; but was for some time sheriff of Knox County; was for many years a magistrate in that county, and for several years County Judge; was of Scotch-Irish origin, and related to the Yanceys of Alabama. He died in 1856. Nancy B. Pogue, his mother, was a native of Whitley County, Kentucky; daughter of John Pogue, a Pennsylvanian, and a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm until his sixteenth year; from that to his twentieth he spent in the best private schools in the county, and, in 1845, began reading law with James Hays, a leading lawyer of Barbourville; in the following year, entered the law department of Transylvania University, and graduated in 1847. He immediately began practice, in partnership with James Hays, at Barbourville. In 1863, he removed to Flemingsburg, in Fleming County, where he has since resided, in the practice of his profession, with the skill and success that marked his long professional career in Southern Kentucky. In 1856, he was elected Judge of Knox County, without opposition, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. This office he resigned. In 1861, he was elected to the Legislature, without opposition, and served through five of the most important sessions in the history of that body. During all of these, he was conspicuous for his opposition to the secession of the State, and, also to its untenable and ridiculous neutrality in the contest; and labored with all his energy to throw the State into its proper attitude, on the side of the National Government. And it is probable that the Kentucky Legislature, at no time in its history, was ever composed of a more cautious, safe, and able body of men than this that thwarted the purposes of secession, and saved the State from utter

ruin. Since residing in Flemingsburg, he has mainly given his time and energy to his profession; consenting, however, with reluctance, in 1870, to be the candidate for the State Senate, on the Republican ticket, in a known Democratic county and district. Religiously, he is associated with the Christian Church; and, is a man of exceptionally fine personal and professional traits; strongly devoted to his opinions and convictions, but without aggressiveness or display; and stands to the front in his profession, and as a useful member of the community. Mr. Anderson was married, November 19, 1851, to Miss Carrie S. Morgan, a native of Fleming County, and daughter of Daniel Morgan, of Fauquier County, Virginia, who settled in Fleming County at an early day; was a farmer; and, for a matter of twenty years, represented the county in the Senate and House of Kentucky.

OORE, HON. THOMAS P., was born in 1795, in Charlotte County, Virginia; he was an officer in the war of 1812; was elected several times member of the Kentucky Legislature; was a member of Congress, from Kentucky, from 1823 to 1829; was Minister to the Republic of Columbia, in 1829; was a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, during the war with Mexico; and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, in 1849. He was a fine public speaker, a brave soldier, a man of fine talents, and would have filled with honor almost any position in life. Col. Moore died July 21, 1853, at his residence, in Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

NDREWS, HON. LANDAFF WATSON, Distinguished Lawyer of North-eastern Kentucky, was born February 12, 1803, in Fleming County, within one mile of Flemingsburg. He was the seventh of ten children, and his parents were Robert and Martha (Dougherty) Andrews. His father was a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania; emigrated to Kentucky in 1792, and resided, for a while in Woodford County; but, in 1794, permanently settled in Fleming County, which was then a part of Mason, one of the nine original counties, embracing the whole territory of the State. There he lived until his death, in 1840. He was a farmer, merchant, tanner, and miller; was of Scotch-Irish extraction; and was a prominent and valuable man in his section, which he represented in the Legislature at an early day. The mother of this subject was a native of the same county in Pennsylvania, and of the same nationality. She died in Fleming County, in 1816. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood on the farm, and at his father's tan-

yard, usually spending a few months each Winter in the old log school-house of the neighborhood. During his sixteenth year, he prepared for college, at Washington, Mason County; and, in 1820, entered Transylvania University, at Lexington; where, after four years in a thorough course of study, he graduated, in a class of thirty-three, in July, 1824. In the same year, he began reading law, and prepared for the profession under Judge W. P. Roper, then Circuit Judge of his district; and, on January 4, 1826, Judge Roper and Silas Robins, two Circuit Judges, signed his license, and he at once entered upon the practice of the law, at Flemingsburg, where he has always resided. In 1828, he was appointed County Attorney for Fleming County, and held the office until 1839, being reappointed annually. In 1834, he was elected to the Legislature by the Whigs, and was again elected to the same body in 1838. In 1839, he was elected to represent what was then called the Ninth District, in the Twenty-sixth Congress of the United States; and, in 1841, was re-elected, from the same district, to the Twenty-seventh Congress, and served five sessions of four years. In 1857, he was elected, as an Independent, to the State Senate, serving the term of four years; and, in 1861, was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature; but resigned, during the following year, to assume the duties of Circuit Judge of the Tenth, now Fourteenth, Judicial District, to which he had been elected. At the expiration of his term, in 1868, he resumed his practice at the bar. During his last service in the Legislature, the great rebellion was inaugurated, and every influence possible was brought to bear to draw Kentucky into the maelstrom of secession. He was one of the most watchful and determined opponents of this movement, and was largely instrumental, with other discerning, able, and patriotic members of the State Legislature, in preventing Kentucky from taking the suicidal step of secession. Since the palmy days of politics, when the *best* men of the communities were *made* to represent the people in their legislative assemblies, probably no more reliable and able body of men ever composed the Legislature of Kentucky than that which wisely thwarted the purposes of disunion. He was a determined supporter of the National Government throughout the rebellion, and has since been an independent Democrat, yet, during the existence of Whiggery, he was a successful advocate of the principles of that party, with a decided *penchant* for independence at all times, and especially in local interests. Religiously, he is not attached to any Church, but has strong predilections for the old Associate Reformed (Presbyterian), the Church of his ancestry. Judge Andrews still has a large and valuable legal practice, and, at seventy-three, exhibits a wonderful degree of physical and mental activity and preservation; a fine specimen of the old school gentleman; and deservedly

ranks as one of the first lawyers of the State. He was married, in October, 1826, to Elizabeth Dorsey, daughter of Dr. Edward and Juliet Dorsey, of Flemingsburg. Dr. Dorsey was the pioneer physician of Flemingsburg, and died there, of cholera, in 1833.

MITH, THOMAS, Merchant and Trader, was born November 22, 1790, and died of cholera, August 7, 1850. His father, Nicholas Smith, emigrated from Virginia, and settled five miles south-east of the present town of New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky. At that time the whole territory belonged to Virginia, and was a vast unbroken wilderness; and the few whites who ventured so far beyond the limit of safety were compelled to live in forts rudely constructed; and, in one of these, Nicholas and Jacob Smith took up their residence, and, with their families, for many years underwent the dangers and privations of pioneer life. He and his brother Jacob took out *letters patent* on fourteen hundred acres of land, five hundred of which fell to Nicholas; and upon this he finally settled, and there lived and died; and there raised a family of eight sons and three daughters, who all married before his death, excepting one son, who died after reaching manhood. After his death, this tract of land fell to his son Thomas, the subject of this sketch, by purchase from the other heirs, and passed to his children after his decease. A singular fact connected with this tract of land was, that the patent was obtained from the State of Virginia, it then being a part of that State, it having consequently been in two States; and, in the forming and changing of new counties, it has been at different periods situated in four counties. Nicholas Smith married Mary Jones, a woman of great natural endowments, and eminently fit to become one of the pioneer mothers of the State. These worthy people both lived to a great age, and died and were buried on the original old homestead, in Henry County. Of their large family of children, but one, Stephen Smith, of Missouri, is now living, yet a vast number of their descendants are spread over the country. Their son, the subject of this sketch, had an English education fully up to the privileges offered then to the youth of the country, and at once set his face against the farm, the whole life of which was incongenial to him, and began his remarkable career in a store at Shelbyville. Not long afterwards, in company with Captain Searsy, he started business for himself at Old Port William, at the mouth of the Kentucky river. He afterwards removed to New Castle, Henry County, where he soon associated with him, his brother William, and Daniel Brannin, which connection continued the greater part of the time, until 1837. During these years, he had succeeded in

amassing a fortune of over a half million dollars. Their store was the depot for every thing in demand by the people; in return for which they took the entire production of the country, buying the tobacco crop, dealing largely in hogs, and, in fact, became largely the controllers of the entire market, of every kind, in a great part of the State. Mr. Smith was the directing spirit of the entire vast business. So extensive was the business of his house, and so vast its resources, that he extended its trade to all parts of the country, and even largely to Europe, and really became the most widely known, influential trader and business man who had yet lived in the State. In 1837, he sold his interests in mercantile business, and gave the remainder of his life to the care and increase of his estate, and to some speculations in stocks of various kinds. His land possessions were at times immense, often holding by deed or mortgage half the land in Henry, and some in the adjoining counties, and this was usually obtained in the way of his business. And yet no man ever lived in the county who did so much towards establishing the homes of the people. He was never known to press a debtor who showed a willingness to do right, and no man was more ready to help a man who was determined to help himself; and, although he was not unfrequently forced to sell the land of a debtor, he often sold them back the land at reduced rates, and gave them every facility for paying for it. He was a man of unbounded charities, with his own way of bestowing them; usually doing so in a manner to bring the greatest effort to the beneficiaries themselves, without making any display of his own work. In 1847, when work on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad was suspended, and the enterprise tottering, on account of his great executive ability and unlimited credit, he was induced to become President of the road. The work was soon resumed, and at the time of his death, in 1850, it was nearly completed. Largely owing to his exertions and personal credit, the State is indebted for that road, and the people of Henry County for its favorable location to them. He was an active Director in the Bank of Kentucky, and his own business house was a deposit-bank for the surrounding country. He was a member of the old Whig party, but was not a politician. He was one of the builders and most substantial supports of the Baptist Church in his county; such a man would naturally be one of the marked features of any community, and his vast business transactions and great success gave him additional weight and distinction. He gave inspiration to men of failing fortune, and vim and adventure to timid tradesmen. His life well told, would constitute the business history of a country for three-quarters of a century, and the good of such a life could better be read in ages of a community's prosperity, than in the brief biography of an hour. Mr. Smith was married to Harriet Owens,

daughter of Col. Abram Owens, an officer in the war of 1812; and raised seven children—Abram O., Nicholas J., Clark O., Thomas, Martha A., Harriet, and Bettie; three sons and one daughter are now living; Abram O. and Nicholas J. live in Missouri, and Clark O. Smith is an energetic business man of Louisville, who has been distinguished for his connection with many business, social, Church, and charitable works of that city; Mrs. Harriet Smith Roland now resides in Henry County. Rev. Thomas Smith, Jr., one of their sons, after graduating in two colleges, Georgetown, Kentucky, and Princeton, became a Baptist preacher of great power and popularity, at a remarkably early age. He united the two Baptist factions in Louisville, and became their pastor, and founded the present Walnut Street Baptist Church of that city; and after these great initiatory steps of his life, his health failing, he went on a trip to Texas, but died March 6, 1851, in his twenty-third year, at New Orleans, on his way home. Thomas Smith Haydon, of New Castle, who was reared by the side, and in the store, of Thomas Smith, and who is now one of the most successful business men of Henry County, is a son of Mr. Smith's oldest sister, Keziah.

TODD, ORRIN D., M. D., was born April 24, 1841, in Shelby County, Kentucky, and is the son of James M. and Mary (Porter) Todd. His father was a native of Tennessee; a soldier in the war of 1812; a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849; and is one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of Shelby County. His mother is a native of that county, and a lady of high moral and intellectual worth. (See sketch of James M. Todd.) Dr. Todd received a liberal education, and commenced the study of medicine, in 1862, with Dr. Hugh Rodman, in Frankfort. In 1863, he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he attended three courses of lectures, and graduated in the Winter of 1865. The same year, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-first Kentucky (Union) Regiment, and sent to Texas. He remained with the regiment until it was mustered out, at Louisville, in 1866. He then commenced practice at Eminence, forming a partnership, which lasted five years, with Dr. D. N. Porter; and was afterwards, for a year or two, associated with Dr. E. C. Bright. He has now a large and lucrative practice; is one of the first surgeons of his part of the State, performing most of the difficult surgical operations of the neighborhood. He is a member of the Sidenham Medical Society; Transylvania Medical Society; Kentucky State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association; and was delegate, from Kentucky, to the American Medical Association, which met

at Philadelphia, in 1872. Dr. Todd has taken the deepest interest in all movements connected with his profession, and is thoroughly up with the spirit of the times. He is a man of fine appearance, and great physical endurance; with an enviable past record, and, being not yet in the prime of life, it is but reasonable to predict for him a most honorable and useful career.

PERRIN, WILLIAM JOSEPHUS, Lawyer, was born August 3, 1825, in Harrison County, Kentucky. His father, S. C. Perrin, was a native of the same county, and was a merchant, clergyman, and lawyer; was, at a time, Judge of Kenton County Court; for a number of years, clerk of that county; represented Harrison County in the Legislature for several terms; and was the son of W. C. Perrin, a soldier of the war of 1812, who was one of the pioneers of Harrison County, from South Carolina, and was of French Huguenot extraction. His mother's maiden name was also Perrin. She was daughter of Gen. Josephus Perrin, general of State militia, and soldier in the army in the war of 1812, and one of the early settlers of Harrison County from South Carolina. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and attended the private schools of the country. In 1841 and 1842, he attended Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, and acquired a fair classical education, after which he spent two years on the farm. In 1844, he began teaching in his native county, which avocation he continued until the commencement of the Mexican War, in 1846, when he enlisted in Humphrey Marshall's cavalry regiment, from Kentucky, and was with Gen. Taylor. But, in 1847, on account of bad health, he was discharged, and returned home. The following year he spent in mercantile business, in Covington. In 1849, he was elected one of the constables of Harrison County, and performed the duties of that office for three years. In 1852, he resumed teaching school, at Falmouth and other points, and continued this pursuit for five years, using all his leisure time in reading law. In the Fall of 1857, he was admitted to the bar, and, in the following year, began the law practice at Falmouth. In 1860, he removed to Covington, and became his father's deputy in the clerkship of the Kenton County Court. For over two years he occupied this position. In 1863, he resumed teaching again, and this time in Kenton County. In 1866, he returned to Falmouth, where he has since resided. During this year, he was elected Attorney for Pendleton County, and, in 1870, was re-elected, holding the office eight years. In 1874, he was elected Judge of Pendleton County, and now holds that position. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, and, during the rebellion, his sympathies were with the South. Relig-

ously, his preferences are with the Christian Church. He is a man of great energy, of untiring perseverance, and of irreproachable character in public and private. In the Fall of 1851, Judge Perrin was married to Miss Nancy D. Oldham, daughter of Thomas J. Oldham, a farmer of Pendleton County, Kentucky.

HARDIN, COL. JOHN; was born October 1, 1753, in Fauquier County, Virginia, and was the son of Martin Hardin. He was an ensign in a militia company in the expedition of Gov. Dunmore against the Indians, in 1774; was wounded soon after in an engagement with the Indians, while serving as a volunteer under Capt. Zachariah Morgan; before recovering from his wound, accompanied Gov. Dunmore in his expedition against the Indian towns; afterwards, recruited men for the Continental army, and entered the service as a second lieutenant; was afterwards connected with Morgan's Rifles, until his resignation, in 1779; in 1780, he visited Kentucky, and located some land warrants; in April, 1786, removed with his wife and family to Nelson County, Kentucky; was quartermaster under Gen. Clark, in his expedition to the Wabash in the same year; in 1789, he crossed the Ohio river with two hundred mounted men; attacked and defeated a camp of Shawnee Indians on a branch of the Wabash; was actively engaged in nearly all expeditions against the Indians after his arrival in Kentucky; in 1792, was sent to negotiate peace with the Indians, by Gen. Wilkinson; on his way, and near his destination, in what is now known as Shelby County, Ohio, while encamped in the night in company with the Indians, was tomahawked and killed. In 1840, a town was laid out on the supposed spot of his murder, and named Hardin. Hardin County, Kentucky, was also named in his honor. Col. Hardin left three sons and three daughters, several of whom became distinguished, and raised distinguished families. His oldest son was Martin D. Hardin, and his oldest daughter married Rev. Barnabas McHenry.

WITHROW, COL. CHARLES HOWARD, was born in Waynesboro, Virginia, February 6, 1840. His father was of Scotch, and his mother of Welsh descent. His father's family settled, at an early day, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Professor Withrow received his early education at schools in the vicinity of his birthplace, and afterwards took a thorough course in all of the academic branches, also including the law, at the University of Virginia, where he graduated, in 1860,

under President Gessner Harrison, a distinguished professor. Among his classmates were many men who have since become distinguished throughout the country. There may be instanced, Bishop Dudley, now of Louisville; Joseph Hodgson, of the "Mobile Register;" Professor William Du Base, of Sewanee University. After graduation, he engaged as private tutor at Natchez, Mississippi, and continued in this position until the outbreak of the war, when he became a member of the Second Company Richmond Howitzers, Confederate States Army. He subsequently served in a regiment of engineers, Col. T. M. R. Talcott commanding, when he was promoted to the staff of Gen. James Deering, commanding the Laurel, formerly known as Ashby's, brigade, serving as lieutenant of artillery. He took an active part in all of the campaigning of 1864, from the battle of the Wilderness to that of Petersburg; and at Petersburg was actively engaged in the mining operations of the siege. He was present at the retreat to Appomattox Court House. From 1865 to 1871, Col. Withrow was engaged in teaching in Virginia, at which time he was appointed Professor of Greek in Hampden Sidney College, where he stayed one year, and then came to Kentucky, for a time assisting William F. Junkin in the conduct of the Danville Classical Institute. In 1874, in conjunction with Col. J. L. Ford, he established the Danville Classical and Military Academy, of which he is now Associate Principal. This academy has been attended with marked success since its organization, and is well appointed throughout, now being in a most flourishing condition, having all that liberality and earnest effort can do to make it a popular institution of learning. Col. Withrow was married to Miss Mary Shroyock, daughter of William P. Shroyock, of the well-known firm of Shroyock & Rolland, of St. Louis, Missouri, on February 23, 1874.

INKHEAD, JUDGE W. B., Lawyer and Farmer, was born December 31, 1819, in Woodford County, Kentucky. He spent some time in the schools of old Dominie Thompson and Dr. Lewis Marshall, and afterwards entered Transylvania University, where he graduated, in 1830. He studied law under Judges Mayes and Boyle; was admitted to the bar, and practiced several years in Woodford County; in 1841, was elected to the Legislature from that county; in the following year, removed to Lexington; in 1845, was appointed, by Gov. Owsley, Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District; served nearly five years; resigned, and moved to Covington, in 1850; practiced his profession there until 1860, when he removed to his farm, in Fayette County, and, for a time, divided his attention between the interests of his farm



Engraved by J. C. Smith

J. C. Welch

and his legal practice; but lately, in connection with his son, has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of the law. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was earnestly opposed to secession, and did every thing in his power to keep Kentucky out of the rebellion, delivering many able speeches over the State, and otherwise using his influence to that end. Throughout the struggle, he was an ardent Union man. When the war was over, he was in favor of burying the past, and building up and uniting the unfriendly and distracted country. In 1867, he was the candidate of the third, or Conservative, party for Governor. The contest, although a hopeless one from the outset to his faction, was designed to be of ultimate benefit to the State, in the work of peace and reconstruction. Judge Kinkead is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and one of the most conscientious and upright men. He was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, and has been, for many years, an officer in that Church.

HART, CAPT. NATHANIEL G. T., Lawyer and Merchant, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, and brought, while a boy, by his father, Col. Thomas Hart, to Lexington, Kentucky. He studied law, and practiced his profession for several years at Lexington; but finally abandoned the law for mercantile pursuits. In 1812, he commanded the "Lexington Light Infantry," with which he entered the service of the country; served a part of the Winter campaign of that year as a staff officer; commanded his company at the battle of Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, January 22, 1813; was wounded and taken prisoner, and was murdered during the subsequent massacre. In honor of him, Hart County was named. Capt. Hart left a wife, who was Miss Ann Gist. She died shortly after his own tragic death. Their son, Henry Clay Hart, was long a resident of Paris, Kentucky.

MOSS, COL. JAMES W., Trader and Soldier, was born in October, 1822, at Greensburg, Greene County, Kentucky, and was the son of Captain Thomas Moss, an officer in the war of 1812. His mother was a sister of Judge E. Bullock, lately of Hickman County. He was well educated, and early engaged in trading. He raised a company for the Mexican War, and served in McKee's regiment, his company taking the first position in that regiment; made a fine reputation during that war, and fought gallantly at Buena Vista. After the close of hostilities, he continued trading in stock and produce with the South, and accumulated a considerable fortune,

and for several years had made his home at Columbus. He was one of the first to make a move for the establishment of Camp Boone, in Tennessee, designed as a rendezvous for Confederate troops from Kentucky. He organized Company A, and became its captain, in the Second Regiment; fought and was captured at Fort Donelson; afterwards commanded the right wing of his regiment at Hartsville; was promoted major in December, 1862; was engaged at Murfreesboro, Jackson, and Chickamauga; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in September, 1863; was made colonel in the following month; was wounded and captured at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864; had his arm amputated; and died while a prisoner in the hands of the Federal troops, at Marietta, Georgia. He was a man of stern and quiet habits; possessed fine military ability; was brave to the last extent; and was a man of many admirable qualities.

WELCH, JOHN C., A. M., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born July 3, 1823, in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and is the third son of John and Elizabeth J. Welch. His parents were both natives of Virginia, and his father was a worthy and enterprising farmer of Jessamine County, where he died, at a good old age, in 1842. His grandfather, John Welch, was a native of Ireland; came to this country before the Revolution, and was a soldier in that war, soon after which he came to Kentucky, and settled in Lincoln County; but, in 1784, removed to Jessamine County, locating on a farm near Nicholasville—this old homestead of the family, where Dr. Welch was born, now being owned by one of his relatives. His mother was a near relative of the distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. L. N. Rice; and her father, Samuel Rice, was also one of the pioneers of Jessamine County, in this State. Dr. Welch is eminently a self-made man. In his early youth he had, by his own unaided efforts, acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages to enable him at once to enter the Junior Class of old Transylvania University, then under the presidency of the celebrated Bishop Bascom. While in the University, his remarkable quickness of apprehension was displayed to an extraordinary degree, enabling him, intuitively as it were, to master points in his studies at a glance, or with the aid of a single brief explanation from a preceptor, which required hours, if not days, of close application on the part of most of his fellow-students. It was the earnest desire of the mother of Dr. Welch, who was a lady of great grace of character, that he should educate himself for the ministry. He graduated in the collegiate department of Transylvania University, September 5, 1844, receiving his degree of

Bachelor of Arts. Being endowed by nature with an excellent understanding, and enjoying the advantages of a classical education, united with a self-reliant will and a genial disposition, and a heart full of sympathy for suffering humanity, the bent of his mind early turned to the study of the medical profession. He began his medical studies at Nicholasville, under Dr. Wm. Johnston, now a prominent physician of St. Louis; attended lectures at the Louisville Medical School, and also in the medical department of Transylvania University; and graduated at the latter institution, March 6, 1846. He also received the degree of M. A., conferred September 1, 1848. He, immediately after his graduation in the medical school, commenced the practice of his profession in his native county. His great success at once gained him a reputation for medical skill, and in due time secured for him an extensive practice. For over thirty-one years he has been actively engaged in his profession, at Nicholasville; besides establishing a large and valuable practice, has been greatly instrumental in maintaining a high standard of professional excellence in his community; has contributed largely to the medical literature of the day; and has deservedly taken a front position in the medical profession of Central Kentucky. In 1861, after the civil war had commenced in earnest, he entered the National army, as surgeon of the Twentieth Kentucky Federal Volunteer Infantry, and, from 1863 to the close of the war, was Brigade Surgeon. He participated in the great battle of Shiloh, and in Sherman's battles, from Dalton to Atlanta; also, numerous lesser engagements, including those at Lebanon and Perryville, Kentucky. He has always been a Democrat in politics; and cast his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk, and his last, before the war, for Stephen A. Douglas, warmly advocating the claims of Mr. Douglas, and earnestly opposing secession. During 1859, 1860, and 1861, he was editor of the "Nicholasville Democrat," and established for himself the reputation of a versatile and able literary and political writer. He is prominently identified with several popular social organizations, and has been for many years a distinguished member of the Odd-fellows. The second time he attended the Grand Encampment, at Louisville, in 1867, he was unanimously elected G. H. P. In October, 1869, he was elected G. P.; and during his administration more subordinate encampments were added to that branch of the order than in any previous decade. He was also chosen, in October, 1874, G. M. of the order, without opposition—the second time such an occurrence ever happened since the order was introduced in Kentucky, in 1833; and was the editor of the Kentucky department in "The Odd-fellows' Companion" for eight consecutive years. Few men have done more in defense of Odd-fellowship in Kentucky, with both pen and tongue, than Dr. Welch.

He is also a Mason of high standing. He is now Common-school Commissioner of Jessamine County, and is the first man that has ever held the office who has visited all the district schools, and caused the erection of good and substantial school-houses in the various school districts. He was elected a member of the Legislature, August 6, 1877, and will doubtless make himself felt there, as he has done in other positions of life. In boyhood, he was connected with the Methodist Church, and has preserved that relation unbroken ever since. Few men in his part of the State have done more to raise the standard of medical education. He was chiefly instrumental in procuring the passage of a law, in the Kentucky Legislature of 1874, preventing the medical profession from being overrun by the great impositions of uneducated quacks and pretenders. He is a man of exceptional personal, social, and professional habits; has been a hard worker, a close student, and an extensive reader; while wedded to his profession, has been greatly devoted to the general interests of the community; is a man of fine personal bearing and influence, of high professional honor, and of irreproachable integrity of character; and is greatly respected and honored by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is a brother of Rev. Thomas R. Welch, D. D., a Presbyterian preacher of high standing, of Little Rock, Arkansas; also, of Col. Wm. R. Welch, one of the ablest lawyers of Carlinville, Illinois; and of the late James A. Welch, who died in 1850, and who was postmaster of Nicholasville during the administration of Mr. Polk. Dr. Welch has been twice married: on June 1, 1847, to Miss Susan McBrayer, of Jessamine County, who died, July 27, 1855, leaving four children; and, May 22, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Downing, of Mercer County, Kentucky, and daughter of Armistead Downing, a farmer of that county.

ELSON, JOHN H., Lawyer, was born August 22, 1801, in Campbell County, Kentucky. His parents were Covington and Thirra Nelson, both natives of Spottsylvania County, Virginia. His father was a farmer by pursuit; came to Kentucky in 1760; first settled in Fayette, but, in 1795, removed to Campbell County, where he died, in 1840. His mother was the daughter of John Hayden, one of the early Virginian settlers of Fayette County. John H. Nelson was educated in such schools as the country afforded during his boyhood, and, at the age of twenty-three, began to read law at Falmouth, under Edward Holden. He soon after temporarily abandoned the study of the law, and, from 1825 to 1850, was engaged in the lumber business, merchandising, and other pursuits; during 1833, commanding a steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1850, he was

admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of the law, in Campbell County. He was for eight years Justice of the Peace in that county; in 1854, was elected Judge of the County Court; held the position four years; and was elected to the State Senate, in 1853, but was fraudulently prevented from taking his seat in that body. In politics, he is a Democrat, although his first Presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has been distinguished throughout his long, busy life, for his deep sense of justice, his great integrity, and many sterling traits of character. Mr. Nelson was married, June 20, 1827, to Miss Maria Sallee, daughter of Abraham Sallee, a farmer of Bracken County, Kentucky. One of their sons, R. W. Nelson, is a lawyer of Newport, and member of the Kentucky Legislature.

TODD HON. THOMAS, Lawyer, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born January 23, 1765, in King and Queen County, Virginia, and was the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Richards) Todd, his ancestors being among the early emigrants from England. Judge Todd received a thorough education, and obtained a good knowledge of surveying. In 1786, he came to Kentucky, and resided for some time in the family of his old friend Judge Innes, where he studied law, and at the same time was a tutor in his family. He made his first effort as a lawyer at the Madison Courthouse, and rapidly rose to distinction in his profession; was appointed Clerk of the Federal Court of the District of Kentucky, holding that position till 1792; was appointed Clerk of the Court of Appeals, holding that office until 1801; was appointed fourth Judge of the Court of Appeals, by Gov. Garrard; in 1806, was appointed Chief-Justice by Gov. Greenup; in 1807, was appointed Associate-Justice of the United States, for the new circuit established by Congress, and composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. In that high position, to which he was appointed without any knowledge on his part, and under the most flattering circumstances, he continued until his death. He possessed, to an eminent degree, the esteem of his friends, and the confidence of the people; and his deportment and ability on the Bench, as well as his great benevolence, and many social virtues, gained him universal veneration. His opinions greatly influenced the actions of the State authorities, and his decisions, while on his circuit, were seldom changed at Washington. He died February 7, 1826. Judge Todd was married, in 1788, to a niece of William Stewart, one of the early adventurers to Kentucky, who fell in the disastrous battle of the Blue Licks. Only two of his children, a son and a daughter, survive him.

His son, Col. Charles S. Todd, became one of the most distinguished citizens of Kentucky. (See sketch of Col. Charles S. Todd.) In 1811, his wife died, and, in the following year, he was married to the widow of Major George Washington, nephew of Gen. Washington, and sister-in-law of President Madison. From this marriage, a daughter and two sons survive him.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, Lawyer, and one of the leading men of Elizabethtown, was born October 7, 1840, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His father, William W. Montgomery, was of Irish descent, but was born in Hardin County, where his own father had settled, after his banishment to America, for participancy in the rebellion of 1798. The subject of this sketch began his education at Georgetown, and graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1861, and at once commenced the study of the law. In the Fall of 1862, he went into the army as a common soldier, in the command of John Morgan, and remained until the close of the rebellion. He was, therefore, with Gen. Morgan in all his raids; was one of the one hundred who escaped by swimming the Ohio, at Belmont; and was with Morgan at the time of his death, at Greenville, Tennessee. During Morgan's imprisonment, he was in the battle of Chickamauga, under Gen. Forrest. He remained with Basil Duke until the surrender, and went with him to Carolina, and followed the fortunes of the Confederate President to Washington, Georgia. In 1865, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Elizabethtown. In 1866, he was appointed County Attorney for Hardin County, to fill a vacancy. In the following year, he was elected by the people to the same office, which he held for four years. In 1875, he made the race for Circuit Judge, but was defeated; was for some time Director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and has been prominently connected with the business interests of the community, in which he is one of the most reliable, successful, and solid lawyers. Mr. Montgomery was married, April 20, 1870, to Miss Ella Slack, daughter of James Slack, of Elizabethtown.

HEARNE, JONATHAN D., Banker and Merchant, was born August 7, 1829, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His father, Cannon Hearne, was a native of Kentucky, a millwright and farmer, and is said to have built the first tread-wheel horse mill ever erected in that State. J. D. Hearne attended the schools of his native county, and, after having learned the carpenter trade, finished his education in one of the academies of the country.

At the age of twenty, he entered a store at North Middletown, and, after clerking two years, purchased and carried on the business for some time; was engaged for four years in the general dry-goods trade, at Paris; in 1863, located in Covington, and, soon after, went into the wholesale boot and shoe trade, in Cincinnati, Ohio, continuing, with slight interruption, for thirteen years; engaged largely during the greater portion of that time in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and, with W. G. Rogers, was the first to utilize the prison labor at the City Work-house, in which they successfully carried on their factory for three or four years. In 1870, he was elected President of the Covington branch of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky; afterwards organized the Covington City National Bank, which took the place of the Farmers' Bank; and, since 1876, at which time he retired from the shoe trade, has devoted his attention exclusively to the duties of his office, in connection with the interests of that Bank. In 1872-73, he was a member of the Covington Council, and has taken an active interest in all matters relating to the public welfare. In politics, he was originally a Whig, and, during the war, was a Union man and a Republican. He has long been an active worker in the Methodist Church; was one of the promoters and organizers of the Greenup Street Church; is one of the Trustees of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College; is Treasurer and member of the Board of Education for the Kentucky Conference; is a member of the Board of Church Extension; and has been actively identified with the temperance and other worthy movements of his Church. Mr. Hearne was married, March 16, 1852, to Emily D. Myers, daughter of Isaac M. Myers, of Garrard County, Kentucky.

TEAGER, MICHAEL MOORES, Lawyer, Editor, and Clerk of the County Court, of Fleming County, was born May 1, 1833, in Bath County, Kentucky. His father, Jacob Teager, was of German extraction, but a native of Mason County, Kentucky, and was a farmer. His mother was Louisa (Moores) Teager, born in Bath County, and daughter of Michael Moores, who came from Virginia to this State, soon after the war, in which he participated. An uncle of Louisa Moores, Silas Harlan, was killed in the battle of the Blue Licks. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm during boyhood, and usually only attended school of Winters. But, when he had reached his eighteenth year, he was qualified to teach school, to which he turned his attention for several years, in Lewis County. He spent the greater part of 1854, in Antioch College, at the Yellow Springs, Ohio. In the following year, he became deputy in the office of the Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts, in

Lewis County, and was so occupied for a year or two. He then resumed teaching; but, in the Fall of 1859, went to Flemingsburg, and began to read law under Judge J. M. Alexander. In the Spring of 1860, he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, at Flemingsburg. In September of 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Second Battalion of Kentucky Confederate Rifles, under Capt. G. W. Jackson, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Shelbyville; was in Wheeler's raid on Murfreesboro, and many other engagements of less note. When the war was ended, he returned to Flemingsburg, and resumed his legal practice. In 1866, he became deputy clerk of the Fleming County Court, by appointment of the Court, and filled the position until 1868. From 1868 to the Fall of 1870, he served as deputy clerk in the Circuit Court for that county; and, in 1870, was elected Clerk of the County Court of Fleming, and was re-elected in 1874. Since 1870, he has been one of the editors of the "Flemingsburg Democrat." He has always been a Democrat in politics. Religiously, he is associated with the Christian or Disciples' Church. Mr. Teager was married, May 11, 1871, to Miss Irene Emma Stealey, of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

WILLIAMS, CHARES EDWIN, Physician and Surgeon, was born July 1, 1800, in Montgomery County, Kentucky, a few miles north of Mt. Sterling, and is the youngest and only surviving son of Raleigh Williams, one of the early pioneer farmers of Kentucky, and, according to family tradition, a descendant of Roger Williams. His mother was a Lutrelle, a French Huguenot family. He was educated in the High-schools of Mt. Sterling and Winchester, and, at the early age of eighteen, began the study of medicine and surgery, with Dr. John Mills, of Winchester; and, after several years of close application to his professional studies, under that excellent physician, and a year's practice in the malarial districts of Alabama, he attended the medical lectures at old Transylvania University, at Lexington, and afterwards settled regularly, as a physician and surgeon, in Bourbon County. For thirty years, he devoted himself to his profession, in that and the adjoining counties, acquiring distinction by several important surgical operations, and especially by his successful treatment of female diseases. His heroic and humane attentions to the sick, during the fearful ravages of the cholera, in 1833, even making a hospital of his own house for such as were homeless or forsaken, won for him a wide-spread reputation. He attached himself to the Christian Church, under the ministry of Alexander Campbell and John Smith, in 1827; and, for many years, filled various

offices in the congregation, in which he was always, as far as his profession would allow, an active and useful member. He was, in 1823, made a Mason, in Lodge No. 1, at Lexington, the oldest and most honored of the Masonic bodies in the State. In 1822, he married Arabella Dodge, of Winchester, who died January, 1832, leaving three children: John Augustus, now President of Daughters' College; Mary Dorcas, the wife of Regent Bowman, of Kentucky University; and Arabella, the wife of Robert Hawes Buckner, of Missouri. In October, 1834, he married Louan Bush Morrow, daughter of Col. Robert Morrow, of Bath County, and a niece of Judge Robert Trimble, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Only one child, of this marriage, Charles E. Williams, Jr., is living. In 1852, Dr. Williams, in a measure, relinquished the practice of his profession, and moved to Columbia, Missouri, to take charge of the domestic department of Christian College, a popular school for ladies, that had rapidly grown into favor under the presidency of his son. In 1856, they jointly bought the Greenville Springs estate, near Harrodsburg, Kentucky; and, returning with his son to his native State, energetically and successfully co-operated with him in the establishment of Daughters' College, in which institution he has now, for twenty years, filled the important position of domestic head and physician. Inflexibly honest in every relation of life, sensitive to every touch of honor, faithful to every trust and friendship, frank, perhaps to a fault, in expression, of strong feeling, marked sometimes by severity, especially towards those who had lost his respect, but deeply affectionate and confiding towards all whom he esteemed, bountifully generous to the poor and the afflicted, whom he never stinted or forgot, he is now, at nearly eighty years of age, a well-preserved specimen of the old-fashioned Kentucky gentleman, exemplifying the stern but honest and robust virtues of an age that is passing away.

MORTON, JONATHAN BUSH, was born in Clarke County, Kentucky, December 15, 1821. His grandfather came from Virginia in 1775, and settled in Clarke County; and, in 1847, married Tabitha Tinsley, of Virginia, and had a family of eight children, the oldest of whom, George Morton, is the father of Jonathan Morton. His mother's name was Sarah Waggoner, a member of a family of wealth in Virginia. His father and mother lived on his grandfather's estate, in Clarke County, and raised a family of six children, of whom he was the youngest. He received a fair education in the primary branches and was then sent to Franklin College, Tennessee, from which place he went to Lexington to the Transylvania College, then under Professors Green and

Dodd. In August, 1849, he embarked in the drug business in Lexington, in which he has since continued. In 1863, he added a department for the sale of books and stationery. In 1849, he became a member of the Christian Church, and has ever, with his means and sympathies, aided the religious growth and prosperity of the city, as well as fostering its temporal welfare. He was married to Sarah Frances, daughter of Jacob and Caroline Embry, of Fayette County, and became the father of five children; namely, George, Annie, Mattie, Jennie, and Jonathan. Mr. Morton is a man of sound business and moral principles, and his life has been a notable example of rectitude, and he has wielded a powerful influence for good; strictly temperate in his habits, moderate and liberal in his views, successful in life, attentive to business, and very social in his habits and taste, he has the respect and esteem of his many friends and the community, in which he has long been a valuable member.

BYRNE, JOHN P., Manufacturer, was born in Washington County, Kentucky, October 11, 1825. His father, Lawrence Byrne, was a native of Ireland, and settled in Kentucky, in 1818. J. P. Byrne received an ordinary education in the common-schools of Louisville, and, at the age of about fifteen years, commenced work, as a salesman, in the store of Henry Dent. Remaining there but a short time, he engaged with Messrs. McHarry & Holland in the cement and flour milling business, and continued until the death of Mr. McHarry, in 1858; he then went to Missouri, and, after a sojourn there of about three years, to the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, and was present at the first election held in the Territory. In 1865, he returned to Louisville, and resumed his old business in the cement mill, carried on by James F. Irvine, which, in the following August, was purchased by the Louisville Cement Company, of which he was appointed Superintendent. In 1871, he built the elevator, known as Byrne & Speed's, the only one in Louisville, for elevating coal from flats in the Portland Canal to his store-house. This house is fitted up with the most modern conveniences for loading coal, complete in every respect, and a credit to the city. His partner in this business is Mr. J. B. Speed, and the concern does the largest coal business in the city. From 1871 until 1873, he was connected with the Louisville Steel Works, and, in 1877, with Mr. R. McKenzie, in the manufacture of chains and cables, in the same buildings. During 1852-53, he was a member of the City Council, and, since 1866, of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Byrne's life has been one of activity, and he has been long known to the people of Louisville. In 1858, he was married to Catharine Cooper, daughter of Will-

iam Cooper, a citizen of Louisville, and is the father of four children. Mr. Byrne is a man of great shrewdness, and possesses a large fund of common sense. He is a living exemplification of what may be attained by perseverance, industry, and uprightness of character.

BARBOUR, MAJ. PHILIP NARBOURNE, was born in 1817, near Bardstown, Kentucky, and was raised at Henderson. He graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1834; entered the army as second lieutenant in the Third Infantry; was afterwards made first lieutenant, and served as regimental adjutant until 1845; was brevetted captain for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Wagoner, in Florida; was brevetted major, in 1846, for gallantry in the battles of Resaca de la Palma, and Palo Alto; and was killed, on September 19, in that year, while storming the breastwork at Monterey. He was a man of talent, possessed many admirable qualities, and was a brave, valuable officer.

BUFORD, GILES Y., Farmer, Merchant, Trader, and one of the most widely known business men of Southern Kentucky, was born in 1827, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. His father, George Washington Buford, was a native of Barren County, Kentucky; but early moved to Louisiana, where, by his own exertions, he became one of the wealthiest men in the country. He was an extensive sugar planter, and one of the most successful traders on the Mississippi. He was also largely concerned in the business and social affairs of the country. The Bufords were of English origin. The subject of this sketch lost his mother when he was one year old, and was brought to Barren County, and raised by his uncle, Rev. John H. Baker, a Baptist minister of that county. He received a good education in the schools of Glasgow, and commenced life for himself, on the farm. He soon began to trade extensively in tobacco, and subsequently in stock and pork, and became one of the most considerable and successful traders in his part of the State. During the last year or two of his life, he established a grocery in Glasgow, with which he met the same success that usually attended his efforts in other directions. He was a man of great integrity of character, and, to the fullest degree, enjoyed the confidence of the community. In his dealings with men, he was scrupulously just, and in business, and socially, he maintained an unblemished reputation. His principles and feelings were of the broadest and most generous kind, and gained for him universal respect. His

ability and success in business enabled him to be one of the most useful and influential men of his county. He died August 3, 1876. Mr. Buford was married, in 1847, to Miss Amanda J. Jones, daughter of James Jones, a farmer of Barren County, Kentucky. They had seven children, of whom five are now living.

KINCAID, JAMES D., M. D., son of John D. and Mary (Hyde) Kincaid, was born June 5, 1822, in Greenbrier County, Virginia. His educational advantages were limited; besides the country school, he attended Lewisburg Academy for a time. At the age of sixteen, he left school and the farm, and went into a store as a clerk. After spending two or three years in this way, at Lewisburg and White Sulphur Springs, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Creigh, of Lewisburg, Virginia. In the Winter of 1842, he took a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, after which, he was licensed to practice medicine; and, in 1843, located at Gauley Bridge, Fayette County, Virginia, and commenced a successful practice, which he continued until 1846, when he removed to Guyandotte, Virginia, and remained there one year. Late in the Fall of 1847, he came to Kentucky, and located where Catlettsburg now stands, his first house being built before the town was established. He has since resided in Catlettsburg, and has been identified with all of its interests since its foundation. In his profession, he has been eminently successful, and has been one of the most useful and valuable members of the community. He is a member of the Eastern Kentucky Medical Society; is prominent in some social orders, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During the war of the rebellion, he acted as post-surgeon, and was a Union man. He was an "Old-line Whig," but, after the death of that party, he fell into the Republican ranks, and now he is independent in his political actions, but associated and acting with the Democratic party. In 1846, Dr. Kincaid was married to Miss Leonora F. Chapman, of Guyandotte, Virginia. They have three living children—two daughters and a son.

FOWLER, CAPTAIN LITTLETON AUGUSTUS, Ship Chandler, is of English descent, and was born at Princeton, Kentucky, February 26, 1828. His father, Judge W. P. Fowler, is a native of Tennessee, and has achieved great distinction at the bar. The early education of Capt. Fowler was of a limited character, but, by self-application and hard study, he has acquired a

fine knowledge of the English branches. At the age of fifteen years, his ambition and independent views induced him to seek employment, which he found at the commission house of Fowler & Norton, Cairo, Illinois. Remaining there for two years, in the capacity of a clerk, he, at the expiration of that period, went into the steamboat business, continuing until the outbreak of the war, when he left it as a captain. Joining the Confederate forces, as a private in Gen. John Morgan's command, he participated in all the noted raids of that officer, until 1862, when, being captured at Lebanon, Tennessee, he was confined at Camp Chase, Ohio. At the expiration of six months, however, he was exchanged, and accepted a position on the staff of Major-General W. W. Loring, in which he continued until the termination of the war. After being engaged in the shipping business in Apalachicola, Florida, for the space of one year, he returned to Paducah, Kentucky, and resumed the steamboat business, in connection with that of merchandising, as a member of the firm of Fowler, Lee & Co., and was successful. During this time, he commanded boats in the Evansville and Cairo Mail Line. In 1872, he abandoned his river interests to attend to those on land, and is now at the head of one of the leading houses, of his line, in Southern Kentucky. In 1866, he married Miss Laura Saunders, daughter of Dr. R. Saunders, of Paducah, Kentucky, which marriage has been blessed with two children.

INNES, HON. HARRY, was born in 1752, in Caroline County, Virginia, and was the son of the Rev. Robert Innes, an Episcopal clergyman. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother, Catharine Richards, was a Virginian. His brothers, Robert and James, became distinguished men in that State. Harry Innes studied law, and, in 1777, was employed by the Virginia Committee of Safety to superintend Chipel's lead mines, to secure supplies for the army; was elected by the Legislature of Virginia as a Commissioner to settle unpatented land-claims; in 1783, was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the District of Kentucky, and, in that year, in conjunction with Judges Wallace and McDowell, held the first Court, near Danville; in 1787, was appointed Judge of the United States Court, for the District of Kentucky, and continued to hold that position until his death, which occurred in 1816. In 1792, he declined the office of Chief-Justice of Kentucky; was President of the first Electoral College, under the first Constitution, for the choice of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; was appointed in 1790, by the Secretary of War, to organize the defense of the frontier; in the following year, was member of the Local War

Board for the Western Country; was sole Judge of the United States Court, for the Kentucky District, until 1807, his decisions only being subject to reversal by the Supreme Court of the United States. His name was involved in the Spanish intrigues on the Lower Mississippi, but Congress refused to entertain charges of impeachment, believing him actuated in all his motives by the noblest sentiments of patriotism. Judge Innes was married to the daughter of Colonel Calloway, of Virginia. After her death, he was married to Mrs. Shields, and their only child became the second wife of the Honorable J. J. Crittenden. His widow survived him many years.

LEVI, GEORGE W., son of Elias and Eliza Levi, was born February 22, 1835, in Louisville, Kentucky. His parents died while he was young; and, after gathering all the education he could, in the time, in the public-schools of Louisville, he commenced work for his own sustenance, at the age of twelve, engaging for some time at any thing he could honorably do. He finally learned the stove-molder's trade, and worked at it successfully, mainly, until he was elected Chief of the Fire Department of Louisville, in 1870. He has ever since filled this position, with great credit to himself and very acceptably to the public. He is a member of quite a number of the social organizations of the day; religiously, he is Methodistic, but is the friend and patron of all Churches and all good causes; is a man of fine personal and social habits; of great integrity of character; is unpretentious and industrious; is of good personal appearance; and is a worthy specimen of the self-made men of the times. Capt. Levi was married, March 24, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Fisher, of Louisville.

BOYD, CAPTAIN ROBERT LIGGET, Merchant, is a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, and was born September 16, 1828. His father, Wm. G. Boyd, a farmer and mechanic, moved from Virginia and settled in Kentucky, as one of the first emigrants. Robert attended the county schools until he was about nineteen years of age. In 1849, after attaining the age of twenty-one years, he commenced farming, continuing successfully until 1864, in the Spring of which year, he went into the steamboat business, commanding the steamer "Elenora," and, in the following year, the "Lady Grace." Abandoning the river in the Fall of 1865, he went into the boot and shoe house of Piatt & Allen, on Main Street, Louisville, as salesman, remaining until 1873, when he formed a co-partnership with Mr. C. L. Hill, in the queen's-ware

trade, from which he did not withdraw until November 1875, after which he entered into a partnership with Mr. W. F. Alexander, as importers and wholesale dealers in queen's-ware, plated ware, etc., at No. 285 Main Street, Louisville, of which firm he is still the senior member. This is one of the largest houses in that trade in the city, having safely weathered all the financial storms, and having a large trade throughout the States of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Indiana. Politically, the Captain has been an active Whig, but is now a Democrat. As a colonel of militia, from 1857 to 1860, he enjoyed the reputation of being an accomplished officer. Uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under the ministry of the Rev. M. F. Ford, at Owensboro, Kentucky, in 1860, he has since been an active member, filling most of the offices to which a layman is eligible, from that of steward and class-leader, to the Superintendency of the Sunday-school. Three times a delegate to the annual conferences, he is now steward of what is known as the "Chestnut Street Church." He is a Royal Arch Mason, being a member of Owensboro Chapter, called "Joe Daviess" and Falls City Lodge, No. 376; also a member of the I. O. O. F. Married on the 27th of March, 1859, to Miss Margaret McClarty, daughter of John McClarty, of Hardinsburg, Kentucky, he has four children. Mr. Boyd is one of the most pacific and even-tempered gentlemen to be met with; courteous in his deportment; bearing in his handsome appearance the marks of an elegant and Christian gentleman; finely formed, about six feet in height, with a very dark and piercing eye; a good and quiet citizen, he is loved and honored by the large circle of friends and acquaintances in which he moves.

LANE, JAMES STARK, M. D., Physician and Farmer, was born January 24, 1821, in Clarke County, Kentucky. His father, who was a merchant all his life, moved to Kentucky from Charlestown, Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Hubbard Taylor, Sr., who emigrated to this State at a very early day, and was greatly respected for his patriotism and many virtues; he was a member, from Fayette County, to the Constitutional Convention of 1792, which framed the first Constitution of Kentucky; was, for a number of years, member of the Kentucky Senate, serving from 1796 to 1800, and from 1815 to 1819, from Clarke County; was Presidential Elector in 1805, 1809, 1813, 1817, 1821, and 1825, and died in 1842. Dr. Lane was educated in the schools of Clarke County, and graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, in 1844. He located immediately in Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he practiced his profession for over

twelve years, when he removed to Pine Grove, Clarke County, where he has since resided, with the exception of a short time spent in Illinois. Before entering upon the study of medicine, he was engaged, while quite a young man, in the Florida war, entering the service in 1836. He has held no public office, except that of post-master at Pine Grove, from 1858 to 1861, and is now a Director in the Lexington City National Bank. He holds communion with the Christian or Reform Church. Dr. Lane was married, in October, 1844, to Mrs. Mary W. Montgomery, of Clarke County, a daughter of Col. John W. Woodford, a soldier of the war of 1812, and an old citizen of Clarke County. He has no children living.

WALLACE, WILLIAM ROSS, Lawyer, Poet, and Author, was born in 1819, at Lexington, Kentucky. He received a fine education; read law, and entered upon its practice. He subsequently settled in New York City, and devoted himself mainly to writing. He has contributed regularly to the leading New York literary papers; and published a volume of his poems in 1848, another in 1851, and he subsequently published two or three volumes. The following is the introductory stanza of "The Liberty Bell," one of his most beautiful poems:

"A sound like a sound of thunder rolled,
And the heart of a nation stirred—
For the bell of Freedom, at midnight tolled,
Through a mighty land was heard.
And the chime still rung,
From its iron tongue,
Steadily to and fro;
And to some it came
Like a breath of flame,
And to some a breath of woe."

GREENUP, GOV. CHRISTOPHER, Lawyer, was born, about the middle of the eighteenth century, in Virginia. He was a soldier during the war of the Revolution, and afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the Indian troubles, during the early settlement of Kentucky. In 1783, he was licensed to practice law in the District Court of Kentucky, having permanently established his home in that State. In 1785, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court, and held that position until the organization of the new State; from 1792 to 1797, was a member of Congress; afterwards was Clerk of the State Senate for several years; and, in 1804, was elected Governor, his administration being characterized for wisdom and justice, and receiving the universal support of the people of the State. He was subsequently elected to the Legislature, from the county of Franklin; was many years a



Green Bay, Wis.

Director of the old Bank of Kentucky. He was a man of great usefulness, and died, universally esteemed, April 27, 1818, at Frankfort, Kentucky.

BEATTY, PROF. ORMOND, A. M., President of Centre College, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, on the 13th of August, 1813. His father, Judge Adam Beatty, was a lawyer of prominence, a personal and political friend of Henry Clay, and Circuit Judge of Mason County for twelve years. Prof. Beatty acquired the principal part of his early education at Washington Academy, in his native county, finishing, however, at Centre College, Danville, from whence he graduated, in 1835. Before graduating, he was tendered the Professorship of Natural Science in Centre College, which he accepted and entered upon, after spending one year at Yale College. In 1847, he was transferred to the Chair of Mathematics, which he filled for a short time only, returning to that of Natural Science. In 1872, he was elected President of Centre College, which office he still retains. Among his pupils who have acquired distinction, may be mentioned the names of John C. Breckenridge, Gov. McCreary, Joseph C. S. Blackburn, John Young Brown, Prof. Chenault, and Gen. John M. Harlan. While a student at college, President Beatty united with the Presbyterian Church, and has been an elder, and occupied other prominent positions, in that Church. In 1839, he was married to Miss Sarah L. Rochester, of Boyle County, and, in 1848, to Mildred Ann Bell, sister of the celebrated Joshua F. Bell, and daughter of David Bell, a prominent merchant of Danville. One child has blessed each of these marriages. A man of great natural ability and eminent scholastic attainments; and, although modest and retiring in his tastes and habits, he is one of the most thorough, able, accomplished, and successful among all the Presidents of Centre College.

SMITH, REV. GREEN CLAY, Minister of the Baptist Church, was born July 2, 1832, at Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. His mother was the oldest daughter of Gen. Green Clay, of Kentucky, and sister of Hon. Cassius M. Clay. (See sketches of Gen. Green Clay, and Cassius M. Clay.) She is still living, in Fayette County, Kentucky. On both sides of his family he is connected with some of the most distinguished men of the country; his father, Hon. John Speed Smith, was a lawyer of great ability, and was one of the most prominent public men of Kentucky. (See sketch of John Speed Smith.) He began his education in the schools of Rich-

mond, his native town, passed two years at a preparatory school in Danville, and graduated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1850, while it was under the Presidency of Dr. Bascom. When he was fifteen years old, he enlisted in the army, and served as Second Lieutenant in the First Kentucky Cavalry, in the Mexican War, under the command of Col. Humphrey Marshall; after returning from Mexico, he was appointed School Commissioner of Madison County, and filled the position for some time. He studied law with his father; attended law school at Lexington, and graduated in 1853. He then formed a partnership with his father, and practised in the several courts of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, competing with great success with the distinguished members of the bar of that region. In 1858, he moved to Covington, Kentucky, and continued practice until the commencement of the war. He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1860, and was a member of that body during the stormy period of 1860-61; and when the resolution was before the House requesting John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell to resign their seats in the United States Senate, he delivered a memorable speech in its support. In 1861, he volunteered as a private in Col. Foley's regiment, for the defense of the frontier of Kentucky; he was soon after promoted to Major of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, which he assisted in organizing. He resigned his position in this regiment, and returned to his seat in the Legislature. In May, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and took command of the regiment. He was in several engagements in Tennessee, with Generals Morgan, Forrest, and others, and was promoted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in the engagement with General Morgan, at Lebanon, Tennessee, May 5, 1862. He served with credit, through many engagements, with the army of the Cumberland and Tennessee, until June, 1863, when he was placed in command, for the time being, of Covington and Eastern Kentucky; while holding this position, he was elected to Congress from the Covington district, and took his seat, as a member from Kentucky, December 1, 1863; serving out his term, he was re-elected, by a handsome majority, in 1865. He was a "Union Democrat" in Congress, though in the race between Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan, he warmly espoused the cause of the former, and canvassed a large part of the State in his behalf. At the close of his term in Congress, he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Montana, by President Johnson, which position he held until the Fall of 1868, when he resigned, and retired from political life. In April, 1869, he entered the ministry of the Baptist Church, in which his career has been marked with great success. He is now pastor of the Baptist Church at Frankfort, Kentucky. About the

close of his military career, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for meritorious services. During the turmoil of war, when men forgot the rights and privileges belonging to private persons, he was careful in his respect for them, aiming at all times to soften the asperities of war, and keep them within the bounds of civilized regulations. This conscientious course gained him many friends, and left him, at the close of the war, without enemies among those who had opposed him. In the Legislature and the halls of Congress, he was regarded as a fine debater, impressing his convictions upon his opponents by his great earnestness, and eliciting their admiration for fairness and undoubted integrity of purpose. While in Congress, he was offered the mission to Spain, by Mr. Lincoln, but declined the proffered honor; he was also urged by his friends as a candidate for Speaker of the House, during his second term, and also as a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. He has been, for many years, one of the noted advocates of temperance; became Grand Patriarch of Kentucky, and has taken position as one of the first and most effective officers and speakers of the order. In 1874, he was elected Grand Worthy Chief of the order of Good Templars. He is one of the most advanced of the advocates of temperance, and believes in carrying his principles into politics, with a view to controlling the legislation of the country in the interests of temperance; and, in 1876, was nominated by the Prohibition Reform Party, in convention at Cleveland, Ohio, as their candidate for President of the United States, and received the earnest support of the friends of that cause. He is a speaker of great ability, a fine reasoner, abounds in keen wit, and is possessed of great magnetic power. Socially, in most respects, is a good specimen of the proverbial Southern gentleman, approachable, hospitable, and generous. But few men in the nation have a more admirable record; turning his back upon the glittering attractiveness of political life, while he stood well within its portals, with a bright record, he accepted the pastorate of a comparatively feeble Church; entering a new field, for a moderate salary, as he believed purely for the welfare of men, he has arisen to deserved distinction in the ministry, and ranks as one of the first pulpit orators of the State. Whether the pulpit may bring him increased usefulness or not, the undoubted splendor of his past career remains. Yet the demand for honest and upright men in public positions may again call him to the ranks of a public servant, from which he has voluntarily exiled himself. He would fill, with credit and ability, any position in the gift of the people. His ministerial service has been spent, when not in the active exercise of his duties as a pastor, with his books; so that now, more than at any other period of his life, he is better qualified to serve his country. General Smith was married, in 1856, to

Miss Lena Duke, daughter of James K. Duke, of Scott County, Kentucky, and niece of John Marshall, Chief-Justice of the United States. She was a noted belle and beauty of the Blue Grass region, and was distinguished for her vivacity, wit, and many fine social qualities, all of which she still retains. They have five children—two sons and three daughters.

ROGERS, HON. GEORGE CLARK, Lawyer, was born July 22, 1826, at Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky, and was the second son and fifth child of Dr. George Rogers, a distinguished physician of that town, and his wife, Sarah Gorin. Giles Rogers was the earliest known member of the family in this country, and descended from John Rogers, the martyr. He emigrated from Worcestershire, England, and settled in King and Queen County, Virginia; he married a native of Virginia, whose maiden name was Esom or Eastham. Their son, John Rogers, was a surveyor, and married Mary Byrd; and the youngest son of John Rogers and Mary Byrd was Byrd Rogers, who married in Virginia; subsequently moved to Kentucky, and settled in Fayette County, where he shortly after died. His youngest son was Dr. George Rogers. The mother of George Clark Rogers was the daughter of General Gorin, a Virginian, who early settled in Barren County, Kentucky. Almost all the male members of the families of Rogers, Clark, and Gorin, bore arms in the cause of the Republic, in the Indian wars and the war of the Revolution, many of them becoming distinguished officers, among whom was Gen. George Rogers Clark. George C. Rogers graduated in the High-school of Glasgow; studied law, under the supervision of Judge Tomkins; received great advantage in his legal training from his uncle, Hon. Frank Gorin, and his brother, Hon. John G. Rogers, now an eminent lawyer of Chicago, Illinois; and was admitted to practice in the Spring of 1847, at Glasgow. In 1849, he removed to Bowling Green; in 1851, was elected Attorney for Warren County; and was married, October 7, of the same year, to his third cousin, Jane Underwood, daughter of Judge Joseph R. Underwood, of Bowling Green. He practiced his profession, in the courts of Southern Kentucky, with considerable success; was elected to represent Warren County in the Legislature, in 1855; at the close of his term, removed to Chicago; at the close of the year 1857, returned to Bowling Green, where he afterwards resided. He devoted himself to his profession, acquiring a large practice; in the Fall of 1866, was elected Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Asher W. Graham; in 1868, was re-elected for the regular term of six years, when his death, September 18, 1870, cut short his active

and valuable career. Judge Rogers was genial, courteous, without dissimulation, sincere in his friendships, and a man of great charity. As a lawyer, he was able and upright; and, as a judge, had few equals, his mind peculiarly qualifying him for that position. He died in the prime of his life, universally beloved. His widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, survived him.

UDLEY, PROF. BENJAMIN WINSLOW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, son of Elder Ambrose Dudley, one of the early, influential and remarkable preachers of the Baptist Church in Kentucky, was born April 12, 1785, in Spottsylvania County, Virginia. When he was a year old, his parents came to Kentucky, and settled six miles east of Lexington. He commenced his education in the country schools, and finished it at Transylvania University; in 1797, came to Lexington, and worked for a while in the store of Samuel and George Trotter; studied medicine under Drs. Ridgeley and Fishback; graduated in the old school of medicine at Philadelphia, in 1806; had previously commenced practice in Lexington, doubtlessly in connection with his preceptors; after graduating, returned to Lexington, where he passed his long and remarkable career; was soon appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the medical department of Transylvania University; in 1810, visited Europe, and spent four years in the great medical and scientific centers; was honored with a degree, and made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London; on his return home, soon took the front rank in his profession; was reappointed to the Chair of Anatomy and Surgery in Transylvania University, on the reorganization of the medical department, in 1818; continued to fill that position for forty years, his fame throughout the world giving great success to the institution. Although he had a laborious general medical practice, extending through the greater part of half a century, his great successes were in surgery; his operations in lithotomy were unrivaled in the world, reaching two hundred and sixty, of which only two or three were fatal; his operations on the eye; his original operation of trephining, in some cases of epilepsy, and in the treatment of *fungus cerebri*; his original operation for hydrocele; and his original and successful use of graduated pressure, by means of the roller bandage, in the treatment of abscesses, fractures, and the control of inflammation, in which few of his pupils acquired the skill that made it so valuable in his hands, justly placed him at the head of the early surgeons of the West. (See forthcoming "History of Transylvania University," by Prof. Robert Peter, M. D., from which the following remarks are substantially taken, by permission.) As a medical practitioner, he was origi-

nal; was among the first to reject the lancet, in the general treatment of disease—using, instead, small doses of tartar emetic or ipecacuanha, frequently repeated, with low diet, cholagogue purgatives combined with ipecac, etc.; confined himself to few remedies; but, in the application of these and of diet and regimen, his usually clear and correct judgment was always apparent. His whole time and energies were devoted to his profession; and, like John Hunter, his most admired early teacher, sought instruction in the book of nature, rather than the written archives of science. As a teacher and lecturer, he was clear and impressive, without effort at eloquence or rhetoric; no early training, or later reading of the classics or literature, ornamented his style; his terse and impressive sentences—uttered, apparently, without premeditation or the slightest effort—were the most perfect embodiment of the subject-matter to be taught. His great skill, experience, minute and ready knowledge, numerous and successful operations, suavity and dignity of manners, and the magnanimity and liberality of his character, all combined to make of his students his devoted admirers. Although not a member of any Church, he was eminently liberal, charitable, public-spirited, and magnanimous; had a high sense of honor and personal dignity; despised a mean action; readily forgave an injury; was strong in his attachments to his friends, and as strong in his opposition to his hostile enemies; never regularly kept any account with his patients; gave tens of thousands to public improvements and private charities, yet acquired a considerable fortune; and passed the last days of his useful life in the society of his children and grandchildren, in the household of his son, the late Wm. A. Dudley. This most eminent surgeon that Kentucky has ever had, died suddenly, January 20, 1870, of apoplexy. Although Dr. Dudley left no permanent work, he yet contributed some valuable papers to medical science. His first paper was published in February, 1828, in the "Transylvania Journal of Medicine and Associate Sciences," at Lexington, being a report of several cases in his own practice, showing that epilepsy may be caused by pressure on the brain from fracture of the skull; and demonstrating, by five successful operations, that relief was in trephining—a fact and experience in surgery for which he is entitled to the honor of discovery and demonstration. In the same paper he exhibited a novel and successful method of treatment of *fungus cerebri*, by means of dried sponge compresses, showing a cure, in his own hands, in five days. In the next number of that journal, he gave an account of an original and successful operation for hydrocele. In the fourth number, he began an extensive article, which he continued through several successive numbers, on his peculiar uses of the roller bandage. He also continued his remarks on epilepsy, as treated by the trephine, and, in the ninth number of that journal, gave his experiences on the

bandage in the treatment of fractures. He also contributed a valuable article on calculous diseases, illustrating not only his great skill, but his courage and judgment in extraordinary cases of surgery. In 1849, in the "Transylvania Medical Journal," edited and published by his nephew, Dr. E. L. Dudley, appeared his article "On the Treatment of Aneurism;" in the same paper, in December of that year, he had another article, "On the Treatment of Gunshot Wounds;" and, in the volume of 1850, "On the Treatment of Fractures by the Roller Bandage," which was his last published writing. Dr. Dudley was married, June 9, 1821, to Miss Anna Short, sister of the late Prof. Charles W. Short, M. D., and daughter of Major Peyton Short. They had three children, two of whom, Charles Wilkins Dudley and Mrs. Anna Tilford, are now living.

REEVES, WILLIS LONG, Lawyer and Editor, was born near Elkton, Kentucky, September 6, 1841. His father, W. L. Reeves, was a county and circuit clerk, until the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1850, when he became engaged in farming, in Todd County. His family were of English extraction; his grandfather having come to this country prior to, and was a soldier in, the Revolutionary War; settled in Virginia, and afterwards removed to Kentucky, in 1796. W. L. Reeves received a liberal education; passing through the best schools in Elkton, he went to Yale College, finished his literary course, and graduated with the class of 1865. He then commenced the study of law with H. G. Petrie, a distinguished lawyer, and partner of the late F. M. Bristow. After four years, he entered into a partnership with Mr. Petrie, which continued one year, when it was dissolved, and, opening an office of his own, he immediately succeeded in obtaining a most liberal patronage. His services are of recognized value, and he has been retained in the leading cases in his district. As a criminal lawyer, he soon obtained distinction, exhibiting consummate skill in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Wm. G. Patterson, indicted for murder. In another important case, a civil suit, Pendleton Devises *vs.* Day, he developed superior abilities as a lawyer and advocate, and added fresh laurels to his already fine reputation. Mr. Reeves identified himself with the Democratic party, and, in politics, became known as a forcible and pungent speaker, a useful and valuable adjunct to the party; and, as their candidate, was elected to the State Legislature, and served in the sessions of 1871, '72, and '73. He is at present one of the editors of the "Elkton Witness," a spicy and newsy sheet, which has a fair circulation in the surrounding counties. He is a member of the Cumberland Presby-

terian Church, an earnest worker in the cause of Christianity; also, a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Past Master Mason. Mr. Reeves is a close student, a thorough lawyer, clear, analytical, and often brilliant in his discourse; stands deservedly high in his section; is in the prime of life, with fine prospects before him.

HART, HENRY CLAY, M. D., was born December 10, 1837, in Clarke County, Kentucky, and is a nephew of Joel T. Hart, the famous poet and sculptor. His education was obtained in his native county, under the supervision of an excellent sister. In 1861, by a fracture of the leg, he was incapacitated for work on a farm; and, in 1863, entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he graduated, and at once commenced the practice of medicine, at Winchester, Kentucky, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the duties of his profession. He has been three times elected coroner of his county. Dr. Hart is an active member of some of the popular social organizations of the day; is a man of fine presence and agreeable manners, and occupies a high position in his profession.

BOWMAN, HON. CHARLES EDWIN, Lawyer and Farmer, was born September 28, 1817, in Garrard County, Kentucky. His paternal ancestry were of German and English origin. His grandfather was a member of the House of Burgesses, of South Carolina, and was killed about the close of the Revolutionary War; and was brother to Col. Abraham Bowman, who commanded a regiment at the battle of Brandywine. George Bowman, his father, settled in Mercer County, in 1790, and married Sally Hill Roberts; and, of their six children, the subject of this sketch, is the only survivor. He was educated at Centre College, under the presidency of Rev. John C. Young. He read law under Hon. John B. Thompson; in 1841, moved to Ray County, Missouri; in 1846, was elected to represent that county in the State Legislature; in 1850, made a race for Congress, but was defeated by a small majority, by Hon. Willard P. Hall; soon after returned to Kentucky, and has since devoted his attention mainly to the care of his farm, and to stock-raising in Mercer County; he has taken an active interest in the political movements of the country, and is now identified with the Democratic party. He is a writer of considerable ability, and has contributed extensively, on political and other subjects, to the country papers, and as correspondent for some of the leading political journals. Mr. Bowman was married, in 1845,

to Miss P. N. Ewing, daughter of Col. Thompson N. Ewing, of Missouri, and granddaughter of Rev. Phineas Ewing, prominently identified with the early history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have three living children.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN ALLEN, M. D., and Banker, was born in Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky, on the 11th of December, 1829. His father was a physician and farmer, and a man of good business qualities and habits.

He commenced his education at Lawrenceburg, and continued it in the Kentucky Military Institute. In 1859, he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of his father and uncle, and, during the Winter of 1861-62, attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the Spring of 1862. He then commenced the practice of his profession at his native place, and continued for a period of about fifteen years. In 1869, his uncle commenced the banking business in Lawrenceburg, and, in 1874, when the bank was transformed into a National Bank, Dr. Witherspoon was elected its President. He has been very successful in this business. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist Church, and devotes himself to the furtherance of its interests, managing its financial affairs. In 1859, he was married to Miss Mary McKee, daughter of Judge R. A. McKee, of Clarke County, Missouri, and is the father of six children. He is a substantial citizen of his native place, and in the enjoyment of the means he has accumulated by a long and honorable professional and upright business career.

CROWDUS, JOHN ARNOLD, M. D., was born in 1785, in Marion County, Kentucky. His mother was a sister of Benedict Arnold, and his father fought under Arnold, but remained faithful to his country. He finished his literary education at St. Mary's College, Marion County, Kentucky, and graduated in medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1815. He soon after settled at Franklin, Kentucky, before it was of sufficient importance to have a name. He was, for many years, the leading, and, for a long time, the only physician in his district, and did a very extensive practice, spreading over a large territory, and becoming very valuable. He also dealt largely in real estate, and owned a large tract of land, amounting to several thousand acres. He was a remarkable man in his business and social habits, and was greatly distinguished for his upright and exemplary character. He was the first Son of Temperance in Franklin, Kentucky. He devoted his life largely to the

good of others, traveling day and night, as the duties of his extensive practice required; was a man of great charity and kindness of heart, and was one of the most valuable men known in his section of the State. By long exposure, he finally contracted lung disease, of which he died, at Franklin, in September, 1847. Dr. Crowdus was married, in 1829, to Miss Julia E. Stevenson, daughter of Hugh Stevenson, of Logan County, Kentucky. Four children survived him.

POPE, HON. JOHN, Lawyer, was born in 1770, in Prince William County, Virginia, and was brought to Kentucky while quite young. In early life he lost one arm. He studied law, and became one of the most distinguished men of that profession in Kentucky. He represented Shelby County in the Legislature as early as 1802; and, in 1806, was elected to that body from Fayette County; from 1807 to 1813, he served in the United States Senate; was appointed Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, by President Jackson, and held that position from 1829 to 1835; from 1837 to 1843, was a member of the Lower House of Congress. He was originally a member of the Federal party, but, in after years, was identified with the Democratic party. Governor Pope died July 12, 1845, at his residence in Washington County, Kentucky. He was undoubtedly one of the most distinguished men and able lawyers of his day.

BEARD, CAPT. OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, son of Col. Henry Beard, was born May 22, 1822, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His father was a soldier during the war of 1812, was captured by the Indians at the battle of the river Raisin; ran the gauntlet, and, escaping unhurt, received his discharge at Niagara Falls, and returned on foot to his home, in Lexington. The family trace their descent, in a direct line, from the Campbells of Scotland, represented in the peerage of England by the Dukes of Argyle. Col. John Campbell, his relative, was the first of the family who emigrated to this country, settling in Virginia, in 1765; and, at his death, his will was found to contain a clause requiring his heirs to become citizens of the United States, on pain of disinheritance. The youth of Oliver Beard was spent on his father's farm, and he received such education as the schools of his day afforded; in his seventeenth year, was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, at which he worked till 1846; when, at the beginning of the Mexican War, he volunteered, as private, in Col. McKee's regiment, better known as "Humphrey Marshall's Mounted Volunteers;" was

raised to the rank of captain; and, his regiment being one of the first called into action, took part in the battle of Buena Vista; and continued in that service, till mustered out at New Orleans, at the close of the war, thus fulfilling his father's dying injunction, to be the first in answering his country's call, if it should ever be engaged in a war with a foreign power. He was afterwards selected, by General Taylor, to attend to the proper interment of Kentucky's fallen heroes, and also appointed, by the Governor, one of the commissioners to superintend the erection of a monument to their memory in the Frankfort Cemetery. Soon after his return from the Mexican War, he engaged in the lively-stable business, in Lexington, Kentucky, which he conducted successfully for twenty years. In 1861, he was offered a commission in the Union army, but refused to participate in the strife, although a pronounced Union man; in politics has been an Old-line Whig, and has maintained the principles of that party up to the present time; is not connected with any religious denomination, but, with his family, attends the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Odd-fellows and Masonic Fraternities, his degrees in the latter having been presented to him by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, previous to his departure for Mexico—a compliment which, because of its exclusiveness, he regards as the greatest honor of his life. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Rebecca Ellis, daughter of Jesse Ellis, of Lexington, and has six living children.

GREGORY, JUDGE WILLIAM FRANCIS, Lawyer, was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, June 16, 1837, and is of a family that traces its descent directly to the McGregors of Scotland. His father, R. P. Gregory, was a farmer of Boyle County, and of Virginian parents. His mother was Susan Clark, a Kentuckian by birth, and of the family of which Gov. Clark, of this State, was a member. His early education was obtained in the best schools of his county; at the age of sixteen he entered the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, and graduated in 1857; and afterwards graduated in the law department of that institution; was admitted to the bar in Boyle County, and removed to Ohio County in 1862, where he has established himself in the practice of his profession. He was elected School Commissioner in 1863, holding the office seven years; in 1874, was elected Judge of the County Court, which office he still holds; was also a member, from 1873 to 1875, of the Democratic State Committee for the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. He was married, August 19, 1862, to Miss Zelma Berry, daughter of Dr. W. J. Berry, one of the oldest and most successful physicians of Ohio County. She is a woman of quick and impul-

sive character and superior talents. Judge Gregory is a man of fine personal appearance; is kind-hearted and charitable; temperate, industrious, and persevering; takes a deep interest in public and political matters; is a man of superior legal ability, and stands high in his profession and the community in which he lives.

GLELAND, REV. THOMAS, D. D., Presbyterian Clergyman, was born May 22, 1778, in Fairfax County, Virginia. In 1789, his parents settled in Washington County, Kentucky. He was educated under private tutors, at Kentucky Academy, Woodford County, and at Transylvania University. He was licensed to preach, at Danville, in 1803, and began his ministry at Lebanon, then Hardin's Creek; was ordained over New Providence and Harrodsburg Churches, in 1813, and continued in charge of the Church at Harrodsburg for twenty-six years, and at New Providence for forty-five years. He received for his entire ministerial services a merely nominal fee. Many young men prepared for the ministry under him. In the great controversy in his Church, he sided with the New School. He was one of the most able and influential ministers of his Church in Kentucky. He published quite a number of controversial and other works, mainly on the doctrines of Christianity. He died, January 31, 1858. He had four sons, two of whom became Presbyterian ministers.

WOOD, THOMAS MOORE, Lawyer, was born March 4, 1849, in Botetourt County, Virginia. His parents were John F. and Eliza (Goodwin) Wood, both natives of the same county. His father was a farmer and trader; a man of wealth and leisure, and son of Dr. John Wood, who came from England at an early day, and settled in Botetourt County, Virginia. His mother, Eliza Goodwin, was of Scotch origin. Thomas Moore Wood was educated at the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated in 1871. He chose the law for a profession, and, after leaving college, entered upon the study in his native county. Shortly afterwards he repaired to Ashland, Tennessee, and there prepared for his profession, under Judge Horace H. Harrison, a prominent lawyer, and member of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1873, he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year located at Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Kentucky, and began the practice of his profession. He is an old-school Democrat in politics, and reluctantly cast his first Presidential vote for Horace Greeley. Religiously, he is an Episcopalian.

SHIELDS, PROF. CHARLES PATRICK, President of Cottage Home College, was born November 11, 1833, in Logan County, Kentucky. His father, Peter Shields, was a highly esteemed Christian gentleman, and a respectable farmer, a native of Fayette County, Kentucky; but moved to Logan County, when in the prime of his manhood, being an early settler in that county, where he purchased a farm, on which Prof. Shields now resides. His mother was a Miss Wallace, a beautiful and accomplished Christian woman, and a lineal descendant of Sir William Wallace, the hero of Scotland; and he is therefore the representative of a brave and noble race, whose deeds of valor time has not been able to obliterate. His father determined to give his son and only child the best education in his power. At an early age he displayed uncommon abilities, and pursued his studies with great ardor, making such progress, under the care of the best teachers in his native county, that at the age of twelve years he had distanced all competitors in his class, and mastered the most difficult branches of study, which many older than himself had not even reached. His father now gave him increased facilities, of which he took every advantage, and, at the age of seventeen, had completed his education, so far as the schools of Logan County were concerned. He then began to teach, at the solicitation of his friends and neighbors in his district, who, knowing that his moral worth was equal to his learning, were anxious to place their children under his care. His first efforts as a teacher met with great success, and, after two years, wishing to complete his classical education, he decided on entering Bethel College, at Russellville, Kentucky; where he devoted four years to study, and graduated, with valedictory honors, in 1857, being especially mentioned by the faculty as being the best linguist and mathematician they had ever taught. He now formed the project of establishing a college in the neighborhood of his birthplace. He resolved to found an institution where the land-owners could safely send their sons and daughters, to be educated away from the distracting influences of city life, and where they could, at the same time, receive an education, in the highest branches of learning, equal to that obtained at any first-class college. In order to receive the indorsement of some of the finest scholars on the continent, and to carry out his idea of making his college equal, in all respects, to the best in the country, he proceeded to Yale, for the sole purpose of gaining additional recommendations and honors for himself. He went to Yale College under auspicious circumstances, receiving the highest literary degree of that celebrated seat of learning; Professor Loomis complimenting him with the remark, that "his name on the catalogue would be an honor to the institution." On receiving a diploma from Yale, he returned home, and

devoted himself, with the greatest energy and enthusiasm, to the education of the vast numbers of ardent young men and brilliant young ladies intrusted to his care. In the meanwhile he was laying the foundation of his college, which had been the sole aim and desire of his life. His idea of building is original in design, the college comprising a number of cottages, which, for real adaptation to the purposes of education, attract the eye of the visitor, and, being erected here and there over the extensive grounds, have a highly pleasing effect, adding to the naturally picturesque scenery, and forming a beautiful country villa. The college, though located in the midst of the most lovely country, and removed from the influences that are ruining, in towns and cities, the best minds of those residing there, and that are destroying the noble, promising sons and daughters of the wealthy farmers who have been almost compelled to patronize town schools, is most conveniently situated, being about one mile from Cave Spring Station, on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and thirty-three miles south-west from Bowling Green, Kentucky. Professor Shields is a Christian, as well as a learned man, and believes in the efficacy of religious principles early implanted in the minds of youth. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, during twenty years, has been a most zealous worker in his Church, taking great interest in all matters relating to its advancement. He married Miss Artemisia Tully, daughter of B. K. Tully, Sr., a highly esteemed and successful farmer of Logan County, Kentucky. Of their three children, only one survives to bless their home. Mrs. Shields is a woman of great intelligence and amiability and worth of character, and contributes greatly to the happiness of her husband, and to the success of the institution. Each year the advantages of the College have been recognized throughout the State, and its popularity has so increased that at the present time between thirty and forty rooms are necessary to accommodate its large number of students. There is a large corps of teachers employed, assisting in establishing for Cottage Home College a degree of success far beyond reasonable expectations; and, yearly, more firmly establishing it in the estimation of the public, and as a monument to the energy and scholarship of its founder.

BEKKERS, REV. JOHN HENRY, Catholic Clergyman, was born April 22, 1821, at Druten, Province of Guelderland, Holland. He early evinced a desire to enter the Church; and, at the age of fifteen, having acquired a knowledge of the languages, began the study of philosophy and theology, at the Seminary of Hoeven, near Breda, Holland; and was there ordained priest, in 1844. After

performing his priestly duties for nine years, he came to this country, in 1853, and, for several years, was connected with the Cathedral at Louisville, Kentucky. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Bishop Spalding, who was, for many years, Bishop of Louisville; and was a long time his secretary, and Chancellor of the diocese. He was engaged in missionary work a short time before removing to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1864, where he has remained since; and, by his persevering energy, has built St. Paul's Church, which is a lasting monument of his zeal and devotion. His influence over his large congregation is most salutary and restraining; he governs his people by love and moral suasion, and he himself is held in high regard by other denominations. His long years of faithful service have endeared him to the hearts of his followers, and gained the esteem of those outside the Church.

AROTHERS, JAMES, Architect, was born February 13, 1800, in Huntington County, Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer in that State, whose ancestry was Scotch-Irish; his mother was of German descent. Their two sons, James and Samuel, were reared under the parental roof, with great care, in industry and economy, and given as liberal an English education as the country could then afford. Early in life, James Carothers manifested a fondness for mechanics and architectural drawings; and, with his father's assent, he became an apprentice to Thomas Barton, a carpenter of Shirleysburg, Pennsylvania. He soon excelled in all departments of labor in this trade. He finished his apprenticeship, when, to gratify his aspirations and perfect himself as a master mechanic, he went to Buffalo, New York, to learn bridge-building and architectural drawing. What happy success he had in his cherished ambition, the numerous plans of bridges, and the many magnificent bridge structures which he erected, may well attest. Just when the tide of internal improvements was setting in upon the people of Kentucky, under the political auspices of the Clay Whigs, he, with compass, rule, and square in hand, was ready and competent for the task of hastening the onward march of these improvements. Hardly a bridge of any importance across the largest streams of Kentucky, and many in the State of Indiana and in the South, was deemed worthy and safe for heavy transportation, unless built on the "Carothers Plan" of bridge architecture; and, for the most part, these were built under his personal supervision. As an inventor of machinery, in his day he had few superiors. The first improved plow manufactured in the State, and the first sausage-mill known in this country, were the products of his inventive skill. About 1850, he began

making a model for a new brick-machine, when his failing health disabled him from its final completion. The nature and scope of this machine consisted in taking the clay in its natural state, pulverizing it until all its parts are separated, then pressing it with great density, at the same time excluding from the mass all the confined air, while the brick is being formed and modeled out of untempered clay. The original designs make one of the finest specimens of pen drawing of machinery to be found in this country, and are still a cherished relic in his widow's keeping. He was not connected with the Church militant, but was of a deep religious faith; and his dying reply to the Rev. J. V. Cosby, "I have no trust but in the Redeemer," assures his union with the Church triumphant. He was married, in 1833, at Philadelphia, to Rebecca Massey, a lady by birth a Pennsylvanian; with her he lived in happy wedlock, nurturing their eight children—four sons and four daughters. He died in 1851, leaving behind him the character of a kind husband, indulgent father, and an honorable, upright man. He was long regarded as a man of considerable genius. He was a social man, a ready talker, and of great practical sympathy with the poor and suffering. His home and his heart always welcomed all such. Of his children, four died in infancy; two others, Hannah and Josephine, who were united with the Presbyterian Church, died in mature years. His widow resides at Bardstown, Nelson County, with her oldest son, Alfred Carothers, while another son, William, still survives. Both of these gentlemen are married, and live at Bardstown, where they have an honorable standing. They are both actively identified with the Presbyterian Church, and hold honorable places in the congregation at Bardstown.

ONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER BROOKS, Lawyer, was born December 11, 1837, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His father, William W. Montgomery, was a native of the same county. His grandfather emigrated to America in 1798; remained at Baltimore awhile, and, about 1800 came to Kentucky, settled in Elizabethtown, and became one of its most prominent business men. He died on a farm in the county. His mother was Kittie A. Brooks, of Virginia, who is still living. The subject of this sketch attended the neighborhood schools until the age of eighteen, when he entered Georgetown College, and, after a regular course, graduated in the class of 1859. In the next year he began the study of the law, in the office of Judge M. H. Cofer, at Elizabethtown. He attended lectures in the Louisville University, and graduated in law, in 1861; when, his health failing, he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1870.

In that year, he was elected Judge of Hardin County, and filled that office four years; since which he has been actively engaged in his profession, and has become one of the most able and successful lawyers at the Hardin bar. During the war, his sympathies were with the South; yet he has taken no very active part in State or National politics. He has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is one of the most upright, substantial, and valuable men of the community. Mr. Montgomery was married, February 13, 1866, to Miss Mildred F. Coons, of Fayette County, Kentucky. They have four children.

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LEAF, JOHN, Iron Manufacturer, was born in Prussia, in January, 1832. His father, Peter George Leaf, was a weaver and farmer by occupation; and left Germany for this country about 1836, settling in Louisville, Kentucky.

John Leaf was educated in the Public-schools of the city of Louisville, which he attended until thirteen years of age; when he commenced the earnest duties of life. He obtained employment in a bagging factory, but, after working a short time, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for labor for a considerable period, during which he was enabled to spend four years more in the pursuit of knowledge. When he arrived at the age of seventeen years, he had fully regained his strength, and was soon actively engaged in gaining a livelihood on board the great steamers navigating the Western waters. He followed the river until twenty years of age, when he returned to Louisville, and became an apprentice at the trade of a molder. After working at his trade for over twelve years, he, with an associate, Mr. Fisher, started a foundry for the manufacture of marbelized iron mantels, grates, and other articles in this line, and, after spending some time in perfecting all the details of the undertaking, they, in 1866, were, by their united efforts, enabled to erect an establishment well fitted for their purpose. The firm was styled Fisher, Leaf & Co., the latter gentleman acting as foreman of the foundry. Their persevering efforts were soon rewarded; for the business of the concern kept constantly increasing, from month to month, until it assumed the proportions of the largest establishments of the kind in the West. In 1867, they opened a sales-room on Market Street; and such was the demand for their wares, that they shortly were obliged to remove to more commodious quarters, now occupying the capacious building on Jefferson Street. The works of this firm are composed of substantial brick buildings; and the entire establishment, with all its different departments, covers an area of two acres of ground. Their operations are carried on by the most approved methods; and their pro-

ductions are of the best quality in the market. They have taken out a patent for, and are engaged in the manufacture of, a fire-grate, which is rapidly coming into general use. Mr. Leaf has met with a degree of success surpassing his most sanguine expectations; but it has been reached through his untiring efforts and indefatigable energy, and is a just recompense for his persevering labors. He is a sterling business man, and his standing in the commercial community may well be considered as enviable. In his relations as employer, he has always been liberal and just; and he enjoys the highest respect and confidence of his employés. With his past successful career as a criterion, there is every reason to believe his future will be attended with the same gratifying results.

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GILTNER, COL. HENRY L., son of Michael and Mary (Lyter) Giltner, was born June 5, 1829, at Carrollton, Kentucky. His parents were of German origin, and both natives of Bourbon County, in this State. His father was a farmer by pursuit. Col. Giltner was educated at Carrollton, and in Hanover College, Indiana. After leaving school, he had charge of, and owned, the ferry at Carrollton. In 1858, he was elected Sheriff of Carroll County; was re-elected in 1860, but resigned in 1861, and entered the Confederate army, as a private, in the Buckner Guards, at Munfordsville; in the Fall of that year, he was sent to Virginia, and became aid-de-camp to Gen. Humphrey Marshall; in 1862, returned to Kentucky, recruited a regiment of men, and, in October, joined Marshall's brigade. His regiment was designated as the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. In the Summer of 1863, he succeeded to the command of Gen. Preston's (formerly Gen. Marshall's) brigade, and was brevetted brigadier; shortly afterwards, from the necessities of the service, this brigade was dispersed, he going in command of his old regiment, the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, to the assistance of Gen. William E. Jackson, in East Tennessee; subsequently, served as a colonel, under Gen. John S. Williams, and, after Williams was removed from the command, became commander of Williams's brigade, which position he held until the close of the war, surrendering his forces at Mt. Sterling, April 30, 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Lime-stone Depot and Big Creek, East Tennessee; was at the siege of Knoxville, and covered the rear of the retreating army; was in the engagement at Crockett's Cove, West Virginia; was in two actions at Blue Springs, Tennessee, and at Raytown, in that State; was in engagements at Mt. Sterling and Cynthiana, and numerous less important actions. At the close of the war, he returned to his home, at Carrollton, where he has since chiefly resided, engaged in carrying on the marble business, and as a

farmer. Religiously, he is Presbyterian in his inclinations, although not a Church member. He is a Democrat in politics. Col. Giltner was married, December 4, 1856, to Martha G. Young, daughter of Capt. William E. Young, who commanded Company E, in Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment, in the war of 1812. They have three living children.

SMANN, CHARLES, Jeweler, was born September 29, 1831, in Germany, where he learned the jeweler's trade, and, in 1854, came to America; and, after working for a time in the jewelry business in Cincinnati, located in Covington, Kentucky. Until 1863, he was engaged in the house of George W. McDonald, and, in that year, bought out Mr. McDonald, and has since continued the business with great success, having always kept up to the demands of the public in his line; has accumulated considerable property, and is now the oldest and most influential jeweler of Covington. In 1865, he was elected member of the City Council, serving in that body two years; was one of the original movers in the organization of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was elected first President, and is now one of its Directors; takes an active interest in all public affairs; is modest and unassuming in manners; is connected with several social organizations; is an energetic, enterprising, and upright business man; and one of the most substantial and worthy citizens of Covington. Mr. Asmann was married, in 1856, to Miss Emma Albrecht, of Cincinnati. They have six children.

DAMS, JOSEPH, Tobacconist, Banker, and Farmer, son of Joseph and Sibyl Adams, was born January 5, 1817, in West Cambridge, Massachusetts. His father's vocation was of a mercantile and agricultural nature. The house in which he was born was the home of four generations of his family. His family can trace their genealogy as far back as 1640, and to the present date are among the most patriotic and valuable citizens of the Old Bay State. Some of them have at times appeared eminently in the affairs of the nation, and others were soldiers in the war for independence, and in the second war with England. When he was five years of age, his father died; but his mother was a woman of superior strength, refinement, and culture, and determined to educate her children well. Accordingly, after receiving a thorough preparation in the school of his native town, at the age of fifteen, he entered Lexington College, Massachusetts, where he finished his education. He

commenced life for himself as a clerk in a store in New York City, and, after three years' experience in that capacity, made a trip to Cuba, returned by New Orleans, and, in 1839, settled at Henderson, Kentucky, where he has since resided. In a few weeks after locating in Henderson, he purchased the establishment in which he was employed as a clerk, and soon acquired a profitable business, which he carried on with success for many years. In 1854, he commenced the tobacco business, putting up strips and leaf for the English markets, and, to the present date, is engaged in that pursuit. In 1867, he built an additional establishment, at Uniontown, Kentucky, and is now one of the most successful and extensive tobacco dealers in the country. He has also devoted much time to the interest of his farms, and in this, as in every thing else, has been exceptionally successful. For over fifteen years, he has been President of the Farmers' Bank of Henderson, and, although a man who mainly attends to his own affairs, he has been greatly interested in the welfare of his adopted city. He was for many years a member of the City Council, and prominently connected with some of the social organizations of the day. He is a man of generous impulses, open-handed charities, ever ready to fill the demands of the community upon him; of great integrity of character, and with considerable personal pride, is ever jealous of his social and business reputation; and is one of the most unpretending, public-spirited, useful, and valuable business men Henderson has ever had. In politics, he is a Democrat, but takes no part in political turmoil. Mr. Adams was married, in 1844, to Miss Eleanor S. Grayson, daughter of Robert H. Grayson, member of the Virginia family of that name. They have four sons, most of whom are in business with their father.

DUKE, JOHN MARSHALL, M. D., son of Dr. Basil Duke, was born at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, October 29, 1811. His father was a Marylander by birth; came to Kentucky in 1790, and located in Lexington; but soon after removed to Washington, Mason County, where he practiced medicine until his death, in 1828. His mother, Charlotte Marshall, was the daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall, of Fauquier County, Virginia; a man of superior talents, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and father of a family of fifteen children, the oldest of whom was Chief-Justice John Marshall, not only the most illustrious American judge, but, in every particular, one of the greatest and best of men. Dr. Duke received a liberal education, chiefly at the celebrated school of Dr. Lewis Marshall, in Woodford County, subsequently pursuing a special course of study under his brother, James K. Duke. He chose the pro-



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fession of medicine, and began his preparation in 1828, at Hopkinsville, under Dr. John F. Henry, afterwards Professor in the Medical College of Ohio; continued his medical studies with Dr. Henry for four years; in the mean time attending lectures at Transylvania University and the Medical College of Ohio, and graduating from the latter institution in 1832; and, in the same year located, for the practice of his profession, at Washington, his native town. In 1834, he was married to Hannah Morton, daughter of John M. Morton, of Maysville; and, in the same year, removed to that city, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the duties of his profession. Although Dr. Duke has devoted his energies, with great success, in the line of his profession mainly, he has always taken great interest in public affairs; and for the last twenty years has been a member of the Council of Maysville, and is one of the most valuable members of his community, professionally and as a citizen. In politics, he is conservative; in 1864, he was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated George B. McClellan; during the civil war, was a Union man, and was formerly a member of the old Whig party.

AYLOR, HON. HARRISON, Lawyer, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Harrison) Taylor, was born August 10, 1810, in Lewis County, Kentucky. His father was a Pennsylvanian, and his mother a Virginian, but they were married in Lewis County, in this State, and he was their first child. He obtained some education, and, at the age of fifteen, entered the office of the Clerk for the County and Circuit, where he wrote for four years. He then entered the office of the Clerk of Mason County and Circuit Courts, at Washington; was soon after appointed Deputy Clerk; while engaged in the duties of that office used all his spare time in study and in reading law, in which he was greatly assisted by Hon. John Chambers, Governor of Iowa under Gen. Harrison; was admitted to the bar in 1833, and at once entered upon his legal career, in partnership with Rev. John A. McClung, then a brilliant lawyer. This connection continued until 1850, when Mr. McClung returned to the pulpit. Mr. Taylor was not a great speaker, but was an indefatigable and exhaustive worker; this pleased Mr. McClung, who had a distaste for the drudgery of preparation, and gloried in the contests of the court. Thus organized, this became one of the most able and popular law firms in Northern Kentucky. In 1836, he was elected to represent Mason County in the Legislature; in 1839, was appointed, by Gov. Clark, Commonwealth Attorney for the district, of which Maysville was then a part; held that position until 1850; in that year was a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, but was

defeated; was for several years County Attorney for Mason County; in 1857, was elected, from Mason and Lewis Counties, to the State Senate; his term expired in 1861; was, in that year, elected to the Lower House of the Legislature; was re-elected in 1863; was chosen Speaker; was again elected in 1865, and re-elected Speaker, serving as Speaker of the House from 1863 to 1867; in 1864, he was chosen Presidential Elector, on the Democratic ticket; in 1867, was nominated for Governor by the Conservatives, was not willing to make an active canvass, and declined; was then put in the field as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, made the race, but was unsuccessful. He resided at Maysville almost throughout his long legal career, and died suddenly, November 28, 1876, at his hotel in Brookville, Bracken County, where he was attending court. He was an able lawyer, too generous to be successful in accumulating money; an open, big-hearted, noble-spirited, useful man, who died universally regretted and respected. During the great civil war, he was decidedly a Union man, and cast all his influence, during that stormy period in the Legislature, against the secession of the State, and in favor of an undivided country; and, at home, was the friend of peace. Mr. Taylor was married, in 1840, to Miss Charlotte J. Duke, daughter of Dr. Basil Duke, late of Mason County, and sister of Dr. John M. Duke, of Maysville. Her mother was the daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall, of Virginia, and sister of Chief-Justice John Marshall. They had six children, five of whom, with their mother, survive him.

ARRISON, HON. JAMES, Lawyer, was born May 1, 1799, in Louisville, Kentucky. He was the youngest son of Maj. John Harrison, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army, who emigrated and settled, in 1785, at Louisville, and, in 1787, married Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Johnston, and died in 1821, leaving five children, all born at Louisville, except a daughter, Mrs. New, who was born in 1787, at the fort at Clarks-ville, Indiana, during a period when the people of Louisville sought temporary refuge and protection from the impending Indian attack. James Harrison received a moderate English education at the Jefferson Seminary, under Professors Butler, Tompkins, and Murray. Immediately after leaving school, he entered the office of Worden Pope, Clerk of the Jefferson County and Circuit Courts, with whom he remained until 1820, from which time to 1823, he devoted himself to the study of history, metaphysics, and law. He was admitted to the bar, but did not enter upon professional practice, engaging from 1823 to 1828 in the wholesale and retail dry-goods business, in partnership with his father-in-law; from 1828

to 1831, he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cotton-yarns; from 1831 to 1834, he carried on a saw-mill; and, from 1834 to 1843, engaged in the real estate business; quitting commercial life at last to follow his profession. From 1843 to the present, he has been engaged in a large and important practice, and now, in his seventy-eighth year, his superior activity and devotion to professional duty is a marvel in the eyes of his younger brethren of the bar. His political services have been valuable to both his native city and his State. In 1828, the city of Louisville was incorporated, and, almost against his wishes, he was elected a member of the first Board of Council of the city. Among his many valuable services in this capacity, several deserve especial mention; he introduced a general system of improving the streets of the city, and aided in making the contract for the work; he also introduced and passed the ordinance to establish the public-schools of Louisville, from which has emanated the whole public-school system of that city. Such was his ability and fidelity in the performance of this public trust, that he was called upon to continue the same for a period of ten years, until his removal from the city. In 1840, he was employed by the City Council of Louisville to codify the city charter and the laws relating to the city of Louisville and Jefferson County, and further to draft ordinances for the city; this duty was accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Council, and was published, in book form, with the author's name. After his removal to the country, he was, for eighteen years, a Justice of the Peace, for two years Sheriff of Jefferson County, and, in 1864, elected to the State Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Gibson Mallory. During his term as Senator, he rendered unusual service as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, reporting all business referred to his committee within a day after its reference, by devoting himself, during the greater portion of the night, to the consideration of the same, and upon one occasion he reported sixty bills for the action of the Senate. He introduced measures to repeal such laws as operated against those who sympathized with the Southern Confederacy, and also measures to regulate the status of the colored citizens of the State. He was urged to become a candidate for re-election, and would have been elected without opposition, but declined. He entered the Order of Odd-fellows in 1831, and, prior to his removal to the country, was very active in that society. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in August, 1820, and has ever since been an active member of that denomination, holding the usual lay offices. He has, for a number of years, been an efficient member of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Blind. He was married, in 1823, to Mary P., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Oversteed; she bore him five children, and died in 1832. In

1834, he married Susan Howard, widow of Lee White, who bore him two children, and died in 1854. In 1858, he married Virginia Cortell, widow of James McGram; by her he had five children. He has lost six children, two being married daughters. Mr. Harrison is of high integrity of character, and, after obtaining a release from all his debts, after failing in business, in 1840, he afterwards, out of his professional income, paid every dollar of the debts from which he had long before been released. He began practicing his profession late in life, but matured by study and business experience; his success was unusual, and has always continued; and no lawyer at the Jefferson County bar is more highly respected.

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RUCKER, HENRY, Lawyer, was born December 6, 1850, in Georgetown, Kentucky. His parents were Henry M. Rucker and Fanny (Scott) Rucker; the former a native of Scott County, and the latter of Jessamine. He is the elder of their family of two children. He received a fine education, and, in 1874, graduated in the Law School of Yale College. In the same year, he located at Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He is a man of fine ability, admirable manners, and exceptional business and professional habits. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Church. He is greatly devoted to his profession, to which he gives his time and energy, taking but a passing interest in the political movements around him. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Rucker was married, December 3, 1874, to Miss Julia A. Allen, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

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BURDETT, BENJAMIN MASON, Lawyer, was born December 2, 1837, in Garrard County, Kentucky. His parents were Nelson and America Letcher (Samuel) Burdett; the former a native of Garrard, and the latter of Franklin County. His father followed agricultural pursuits mainly; was for a long time Justice of the Peace, and, for twenty years, Sheriff of Garrard County; of German extraction, and son of Joshua Burdett, who was a son of Frederick Burdett, a Virginian, who early settled in Garrard County. His grandfather, Reuben Samuel, was one of the Virginia pioneers of Central Kentucky. His wife was a sister of Gov. R. P. Letcher, of Kentucky, and cousin of Gov. John Letcher, of Virginia. Benjamin M. Burdett remained on the farm until his twenty-sixth year, having, in the mean time, finished a liberal education, at Georgetown College. In 1862, he began to read law at Lancaster, under his brother,

Joshua Burdett; in 1864, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered into practice at Lancaster, where he has since continued his profession with ability and success. He is prominently identified with some of the popular social organizations of the country, and is a man of fine personal and business habits. He is a Democrat in politics, but voted for Bell and Everett, in 1860. During the civil war, he was an ardent Union man, and, in 1861, was an officer in the Kentucky State Guard. Mr. Burdett was married, November 7, 1867, to Miss Belle Walton, a native of Mason County, and daughter of John Harvey Walton, a farmer of that county.

FORD, CAPT. JOHN BATIEST, Steamboat Builder, and founder of American plate-glass manufacture, was born November 11, 1817, at Danville, Kentucky. His father had emigrated from Pennsylvania, followed farming near Danville, and married a daughter of John Batiest, a Frenchman noted for the culture of fruit, and the first to introduce in the State the culture of the grape. The subject of this sketch had but the limited educational opportunities of the country lads of that time; in his fifteenth year he was apprenticed to John Jackson, a saddle-maker of Danville, being allowed to attend school during the Winter till his eighteenth year; with this employer he remained till reaching his majority, when he went to Salem, Indiana, on a futile attempt to borrow some money from an uncle. Being at Greenville, and there finding parties with hoop-poles for sale, he purchased them on credit, hired the hauling of them to the Ohio river (about twelve miles) on the same terms, and, after payment of every thing, found his first venture realizing about one hundred dollars. With this small capital, he commenced business at Greenville, as a saddler; was successful financially; a few years later, opened a dry-goods and grocery store, and also carried on a flour-mill. In 1859, he sold out all he owned, moved to New Albany, and began manufacturing railroad and merchant iron; made money rapidly, and established an ax factory in that city. Having purchased the State right of a patent for straw-cutting, he made sufficient money thereby to purchase three houses and lots. In 1868, having made quite a study of the making of glass, he began the manufacture of glass at New Albany, building almost all of the works now operated in that city. In 1869, he sold out his interest in the iron business, to give his entire attention to the manufacture of hollow and plate glass, traveling all over the United States, and devoting several years to studying the mysteries of the various departments of its manufacture, but with little satisfaction. Finally, in 1870, he succeeded, by successful experiment, in overcoming his

difficulties. He built the Star Glass-works, and, after getting it well under way, withdrew; organized the Louisville Plate-glass Company, with a paid-up capital of over a half-million dollars, and buildings covering four acres of ground. While in the foundry business, Capt. Ford built several steamboats for the Western waters, among them the "Chancellor," "B. J. Adams," "City of Louisville," "Magenta," "St. Charles," "St. Nicholas," "St. James," "W. F. Barry," "L. C. Ferry," "Atlantic," and barges, and six or seven ferry-boats, for use on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. He has been a member of the Louisville School Board; a director and superintendent of the Louisville Plate-glass Company; and was, for years, President of the Star Glass-works, of New Albany, Indiana. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In politics, Capt. Ford was a Henry Clay Whig, but is now identified with the Democratic party. In religion, he has, for several years, been united with the Methodist Church. In March, 1831, he was married to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Bower; his two surviving sons, Edward S. and Emory L., are connected with the Louisville Plate-glass Company. Capt. Ford is a man of unusual health and energy, quick, impulsive, yet firm in his opinions and object. Dignified, and without pretension, he impresses all with respect and admiration.

WILSON, PATRICK H., Builder, was born December 28, 1822, in Kanawha County, Virginia. His father, John Wilson, was a native of Augusta County, in that State, and was a civil engineer by profession; was captain of a rifle company in the war of 1812; and was, at one time, a member of the Virginia Legislature. His mother was also a Virginian, and daughter of Andrew Donnelly, one of the pioneers of Kanawha County, who built Fort Donnelly, on the Kanawha; and was an active participant in the Revolution, and in the early Indian wars of Western Virginia. P. H. Wilson received a common English education, in such schools as were found in Western Virginia during his boyhood, and was reared to hard labor on the farm. At the age of eighteen, he commenced learning the trade of carpenter and joiner at Charleston, where he remained for several years. In 1847, he came to Kentucky, and located in Newport, where he has since resided. He constructed many of the finest and best residences and public edifices of Campbell County, and is one of the most extensive and responsible builders of Newport. Although he has always been averse to political excitements, and has never allowed himself to be drawn into contest for office of any kind, he has been largely identified with most movements of real worth to the town, and has been one of

the most liberal supporters of the Church and other demands of society. He is a man of fine judgment and natural ability; of established integrity; and has not only been one of the few very successful business men of Newport, but also one of its most influential and valuable citizens. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat in politics, but his first Presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay. In 1860, he voted for John Bell. Religiously, he is connected with the Methodist Church, and is a very considerable part of the sum and substance of the Southern branch of that Church in Newport.



ALLER, REV. JONATHAN COX, Clergyman and Author, descended from a family of distinction, in England, reaching back to Sir Richard Waller, who was knighted for his bravery on the field of Agincourt. The immediate ancestor of those who first came to America was Edmund Waller, the statesman and poet. Those of them who settled in Virginia, in the seventeenth century, filled many offices of public trust, and took prominent and active part in all movements tending to the attainment of civil and religious liberty, which especially characterized the Baptists of Virginia. The grandfather, William Edmund Waller, and George Waller, the father of the subject of this sketch, were both pioneer Baptist ministers in Kentucky, and emigrated from Virginia to this State in 1781. William E. Waller continued in this State, an active pioneer Baptist minister, to the close of the last century, when he returned to Virginia, his native State, where he died, in 1830. George Waller settled on Buck Creek, in Shelby County, in 1798; and, in 1802, was ordained as the pastor of Buck Creek Baptist Church, of which his father, William Edmund, was pastor before him. He continued as pastor of this Church for over fifty years; during this time he had charge of various other Churches, and preached, as an evangelist, extensively over the State, sometimes followed by crowds for many miles, from one appointment to another. And it is thought he baptized more persons, during his ministry, than any one person in the State. He was considered one of the most laborious and successful Baptist ministers of his day. He held the position of Moderator of the Long Run Baptist Association, continuously, for over a quarter of a century. He died in his eighty-fourth year, in July, 1860. And it is believed, by those who knew him best, as a mere man, and as an exemplar in all the walks of life, that he was a man of great perfection. Jonathan C. Waller, the subject of this sketch, was born at the old family residence, on Buck Creek, in Shelby County, Kentucky, March 24, 1812. When seventeen years of age, in 1829, he, accompanied by his brother, John W. Waller, left his home in Shelby

County, and settled on the Ohio river, about ten miles below Louisville, in Jefferson County. In 1832, he went to Louisville and engaged in business on Wall Street, as the fourth street from Main to the river was at that time called. He continued there until the Spring of 1834, when he returned to his place on the river. In this year, he was married to Susannah T. Bell, the daughter of Samuel Bell, of Jefferson County; and, in the same year, joined the Buck Creek Baptist Church, in Shelby County, to which his parents, and most of their family, together with his grand-parents, belonged; and of which his father, George Waller, then had the pastoral charge. From this time, being now permanently settled, he became a hard and laborious student of theology, letting nothing of general literature, or logic, rhetoric, and the rules of interpretation, escape his attention, that would aid him in the investigation of revealed truth. Adopting, after investigation, the doctrines of grace as held and taught by the Regular Baptists of Virginia, and set forth by the ministers and representatives of upwards of one hundred Churches in England and Wales, in 1689, as their Confession of Faith, and which was adopted by the Baptist Association, met in Philadelphia, in 1742; and which doctrines, sometimes called Calvinistic, were held and advocated by his father and grandfather, and other pioneer ministers of Kentucky—he entered the lists of theological disputants, engaging in many controversies, both written and oral, involving nearly every mooted question known to theologians. More especially did he combat all shades of Arminianism, Pelagianism, and whatever was a departure from the doctrines of grace, which have been so ably advocated in England by such writers as John Gill, Abraham Booth, and Augustus Toplady, and, by an able ministry, held and preached in this country, and especially in the early settlements in Virginia and Kentucky. In advocating these views, he was led into oral discussion and written controversy, from which, when he thought the truth involved, he never shrank from using his speech or pen. In 1846, he was assistant editor of the "Baptist Banner," then owned and controlled by Rev. William C. Buck. In 1858, he sold his farm on the river, and moved to Louisville. And, in 1863, during the war and its terrors, he wrote and published a work on the "Second Coming of Christ, and His Millennial Reign on the Earth." This work passed through four editions in a few months. In 1864, he engaged in the book business with Rev. George W. Robertson, who had the Baptist book-store, on Fourth Street, near Main. In connection with the book-store, the "Western Recorder" was purchased, and he became its editor. In the Fall of 1866, he sold his interest in the book business and the "Western Recorder," and moved to the south-western part of the State, and there purchased mineral lands, and engaged in mining,

where he remained over seven years, and where he continues to be the owner, in connection with a number of gentlemen of Louisville, of a large body of valuable mineral lands. He now resides in Louisville, and has lately written, and prepared for publication, a work on doctrinal theology. He has three living children.

HELM, THOMAS J., Lawyer, was born in 1800, near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and was the son of Hon. Charles Helm, who was many years member of both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. He completed his education and studied law at Glasgow, while living with his uncle, Henry Crutcher. He was appointed Clerk of the Barren County Court, and held the position until the adoption of the present Constitution, in 1850. He was Clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives for twenty-two years, having succeeded Robert S. Todd to that position, and was continuously re-elected; was Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1849; was a man of fine ability; had a remarkable memory; and was exceedingly popular over the State. He died in Glasgow.

GRUBBS, CHARLES STROTHER, Lawyer, and Judge of Logan County, was born April 11, 1846, in Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky. His grandfather, Capt. John Grubbs, was a prominent farmer of Logan County, and member of a distinguished family throughout the State. His father, Rev. William N. Grubbs, is an able minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, long and favorably connected with the Kentucky Conference, now with the Conference of South-eastern Indiana. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Stamper, one of the most able and eloquent preachers of his day in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch had every advantage of an early education. He made uncommon advancement, and, at the age of fourteen, entered Bethel College, at Russellville, where he completed his literary education. He soon afterwards entered the law department of the University of Louisville, and graduated in 1869. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Russellville, where he has since resided. His professional success has been exceptionally great, few men attaining such distinction in so short a time. His professional, business, and social habits are admirable, and have contributed greatly to his early success. He is, politically, a Democrat, and, in 1874, became the nominee of that party for the office of Judge of Logan County Courts, and was

elected. He still holds that office. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; is favorably connected with the leading interests of the community, and is one of the most energetic, liberal, and valuable members of society. Judge Grubbs was married, September 5, 1876, to Miss Nannie Rodman, daughter of Hon. John Rodman, of Frankfort, Kentucky, late Attorney-General for the State.

DAVIE, MAJOR AMBROSE, Planter, second son of William and Margaret (Jones) Davie, was born in Person County, North Carolina, January 1, 1787. His father, William Davie, was the son of Gabriel Davie; and *he* was son of William and Mary (Ashburn) Davie, who came from Gloucestershire, England, to America, about the year 1720, settling on the Potomac, where Washington City now stands. Ambrose Davie, on reaching majority, was chosen constable of his native county, holding the position till the beginning of the war of 1812. He was then appointed aid to the Governor of North Carolina, with the rank of major; assisted in raising a regiment, with which he went to the defense of Norfolk, Virginia; after the close of the war, accompanied the Governor of his State in his negotiations with the Chickasaw Indians, returning to his home, in North Carolina, through Kentucky. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Harleson) Davie, the widow of Ashburn Davie, and, in 1820, removed to Christian County, Kentucky. After the death of his wife, and her two young daughters, he was again married, in 1823, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. West, *née* Woodson, the widow of Clayborn West, who had several years previously removed to Kentucky, from Buckingham County, Virginia. By this marriage he had two sons, Winston J. and Montgomery D. Davie, both now prominent citizens of Kentucky. In 1830, he became Sheriff of Christian County, retaining the office four years, giving satisfaction and becoming very popular. In 1839, he lost his wife; and was again married, in 1840, to Mrs. Anna Phillips, *née* Nicks, widow of Gen. Charles Phillips, with whom he lived until his death, which occurred at his residence, in Christian County, February 22, 1863. In politics, he was an old-school Jeffersonian Democrat, and, although a personal and political friend of Andrew Jackson, was thoroughly imbued with the doctrine of States Rights, and consequently, when the civil war broke out, his sympathies were with the South. Religiously, he was extremely liberal in his views; asking great freedom for his own faith, he entertained a wide charity for that of others. He was a man of large mind, of untiring energy, and exceptional business ability. Before he had reached middle life, he had amassed a large estate, and was the most extensive

planter in his county, and one of the largest tobacco-growers in Kentucky. He owned a large number of negroes, and made it a rule never to sell one of them, nor to tolerate misuse of any kind; was exceedingly kind in disposition; was public-spirited and liberal, being connected with almost every movement of importance in his county, and was one of the most upright and valuable men of Southern Kentucky.

JOHNSON, JAMES, was born in Orange County, Virginia. He served as a lieutenant-colonel under Richard M. Johnson, at the battle of the Thames, and was a representative in Congress, from Kentucky, during the years 1825 and 1826, his death being announced in the House in December of the latter year.

BEAN, ROBERT THOMPSON, Wholesale Grocer, was born June 15, 1842, near Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County. He is the oldest son of James and Mary Bean. His father was a highly respected farmer of Montgomery County, and gave him every advantage of education, which was interrupted, however, by ill health and the breaking out of the civil war. In 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Confederate Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, under the command of Gen. John H. Morgan, and was in the famous Morgan raid through Indiana and Ohio; was captured at Salineville, Ohio, July 26, 1863, and, with others of the command, taken to Camp Douglas, near Chicago. While in prison, he wrote to his friends for money, and made several attempts to escape, by bribing the guard, and excavations under the prison wall; but all his attempts were unavailing, and, after a weary confinement of over a year, he was exchanged, and arrived in Virginia a few weeks before the final surrender of the Confederate forces. Being without money and clothes, and unable to reach home, he was solicited by Col. James Ward, of Smyth County, Virginia, to teach a school in his neighborhood, his patron loaning him a suit of clothes in which to make his first appearance as a pedagogue. He taught several months, at thirteen dollars per month; in the mean time, bought homespun linen, and made himself a suit of clothes, in which he returned home. After a few years, he began business as a retail grocer, in Mt. Sterling, with a small capital, and, by bending his whole energy to his business, to-day stands among the first business men of his county, and controls one of the largest trades in that portion of the State. In 1874, he became a member of the Baptist Church, and lives a life of irre-

proachable Christian character. Mr. Bean was married, November 21, 1872, to Miss Pauline, daughter of Dr. Thomas Summers, of Bath County, Kentucky.

RLEEGER, LEVI, Rabbi, was born in Hofgeismar, Prussia, July 14, 1832. His father, Lucas Kleeberg, was a watch-maker of that city, and a man of no particular prominence; but, having proper views of life and its responsibilities, gave his children an excellent education.

Rabbi Kleeberg remained in the best schools of his native city until his fifteenth year, when he entered the Rabbinical College, under the distinguished Doctor Hildesheimer, now Rabbi of Berlin, finishing his Hebrew and Talmudical studies. In 1856, he entered the University of Gottingen, in the kingdom of Hanover, and graduated as Doctor of Philosophy, in 1859. In that year, he was appointed Rabbi of Elberfeld, Germany, where he ministered till 1866, when he received a formal call from the city of Louisville, Kentucky, which has since been his field of labor. His name has been prominently identified with the charitable movements in that city; he is generally called to the Rabbinical Conferences, and is one of the leading Rabbis of the country. He was married, in 1860, to Minna, second daughter of the late Marcus Cohen, M. D., of Elmshoorn, Germany. She is a lady of rare accomplishments, and a poetess of considerable reputation, many of her productions having been favorably noticed by Taylor, Longfellow, and others. A collection of her poems will soon appear in book form.

SCOTT, JOHN LAFAYETTE, Lawyer, was born April 7, 1829, near Manchester, Adams County, Ohio. His father, John Scott, was a farmer in that county for many years, and was the brother of Judge Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe, who was secretary of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Ohio, and afterwards held the highest judicial office, and was one of the most able lawyers of that State. His mother was Miss J. Levi, of Maysville, Kentucky, sister to the wife of Roswell Grant, uncle to President Grant. His parents were both Virginians by birth. He obtained a thorough English education, and began life as a school-teacher, and subsequently learned the printing business, in the office of the "West Union Intelligencer." He founded and edited the "Washington New Era," at the same time pursuing the study of law, under John Robinson. He afterwards completed his literary education at Maysville, under Prof. Richeson. He soon after commenced the practice of law in Mays-

ville, which he continued successfully till 1859, in which year he removed to Frankfort, where he has since resided, part of the time associated with Chief-Justice Simpson. In 1862, he was elected, by the Union party, as Commonwealth's Attorney for the district including Franklin and several surrounding counties, which position he held six years, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been uniformly successful. He is identified with the Republican party, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, and Rutherford B. Hayes. He is a man of liberal sentiments, wide views, and favors the most liberal policy toward the Southern people, earnestly desiring the establishment of permanent fraternity between the sections. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Scott has been twice married: first, in 1857, to Miss Theresa Frank, daughter of Joseph Frank, a merchant of Maysville; she died a few months afterwards; and, in 1859, he married Miss Sallie S. Childs, daughter of W. C. Childs, of Frankfort, Kentucky.



HOWE, ROBERT, Merchant, was born June 15, 1813, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and, while a child, was brought to Canada by his parents. In 1843, he came to Covington, Kentucky, where he has since resided, and has been one of the most successful and influential merchants of that city. In 1852, he made a trip to California, but, in 1854, again resumed business in Covington. He was one of the first Directors of the First National Bank of Covington; in 1858, was first elected member of the City Council, and served in that body for twelve years; and, in 1867, the new fire engine was named the Howe, in honor of his faithful services to the city. He was one of the first Stockholders and Directors of the Kenton Insurance Company, and is still a member of its Directory, and is one of the most enterprising, public-spirited, and valuable citizens of Covington. Mr. Howe was married, in 1854, to Miss Kate Merring, daughter of J. M. Merring, one of the old residents of Covington. They have had three children: two daughters, now living; and one son, Robert Howe, who died in 1876.



YERKES, REV. STEPHEN, Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology in the Danville Theological Seminary, was born June 27, 1817, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His ancestors came from Saxony, Germany, and settled in Germantown, before the advent of William Penn. He began his education at Abington, Pennsylvania; entered Yale College, in 1833, and graduated in

the class of 1837, with Chief-Justice Waite, William M. Everts, and Edward Pierrepont. He studied theology at Baltimore, under the direction of the late Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, and afterwards conducted an academy, and preached for two Churches in Baltimore County, Maryland. In 1852, he came to Kentucky, and became Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages at Transylvania University, acting, also, for six years, as pastor of Bethel Church, six miles from Lexington. In 1857, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Lexington, he was elected Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature in the Danville Theological Seminary, which is under the auspices of that Church. He has since occupied that position, his chair having subsequently been changed to its present name. He has been several times a member of the General Assembly of his Church; was for several years associate editor of the "Danville Quarterly Review," and, in 1864, with Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, founded and conducted the "Western Presbyterian." He has been for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of Centre College; has been for twenty-five years actively connected with two of the best educational institutions in the country; is a scholar of great ability, and justly ranks as one of the first educators of the State. Professor Yerkes has been twice married; first, in 1840, to Amanda Tyson, of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1875, he was again married to Mrs. Amelia Rodes Anderson, and has had five children, all by his first marriage.



BREED, GILBERT C., was born November 17, 1829, in Stonington, Connecticut. Though of comparatively humble parentage, he received a thorough English and partial classical education, and acquired a good knowledge of engineering; and, at the age of seventeen, commenced teaching school. Three years later, he entered the engineering service of the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad, staying till its completion; afterwards engaged in the survey of the Corning and Olean Railroad, which was never completed. In 1854, he helped to locate the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis (now known as the Toledo, Wabash, and Western) Railroad, locating about sixty miles of the same; staying upon this road till its completion, in 1856, when he came to Kentucky, and was engaged on the Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad, as assistant and chief engineer, until the breaking out of the war. During that period, he was occasionally employed in the engineering service of the Nashville and Chattanooga and Nashville and Decatur Railroads; but, towards the close of the war, he again resumed his position as chief engineer and superintendent of the Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville

Railroad. He subsequently resigned his position, and was appointed Assessor of the Sixth Tennessee District, by President Johnson; but, after holding the office for some months, the Senate, from political reasons, refused to confirm his nomination. He soon after resumed his connection with the Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad, acting as auditor and general ticket and freight agent until 1872. In that year, he went to Louisville, and became purchasing agent of the Louisville, Nashville, and Great Southern Railroad; and, besides continuing to hold this position, since 1875 he has acted as secretary to the president of the road. He has held most positions connected with the railroad business; is a skillful engineer; is thoroughly posted in all matters pertaining to railroads; and is considered one of the most thorough-going, enterprising, and able railroad men in the country. He is a man of liberal views; of fine judgment; of fine executive ability; of genial and attractive manners; and justly occupies a high position as an enterprising and valuable citizen. Mr. Breed was married, in 1858, to the daughter of Dr. C. R. Cooper, of Clarksville, Tennessee.

HAYCRAFT, JUDGE SAMUEL, Pioneer and Farmer, was born September 11, 1752, in Virginia, and was the son of James Haycraft, an English sailor, who belonged to the British navy. His father's ship touched some American harbor, probably on the coast of Virginia, about 1740, and, for some cause, he remained in this country. He married in Virginia, and himself and wife both died, leaving three sons—James, Samuel, and Joshua—who were raised by Col. John Nevill, a wealthy Virginian. Samuel Haycraft received a good common-school education, and remained with Col. Nevill until he was of age, when, with a letter of recommendation, he started out to shift for himself in the world. He entered the army as a common soldier, and served his time out, in the war of the Revolution. While in his soldier's uniform, he was married to Margaret Van Meter, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; in the Fall of 1779, emigrated, with the whole Van Meter family, to Kentucky; in the Spring of 1780, settled at Cave Spring, in what is now Hardin County; built a fort, in which he long resided with his family; shared in all the trials and dangers of the early settlement; kept pace with the growth of the country; served as sheriff of his county; was one of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions; was one of the Assistant Judges of the first Circuit Court organized at Elizabethtown; represented his county in the Legislature, in 1801 and 1809; was one of the first who built a house in Elizabethtown; was characteristically hospitable, his house being one of the popular resorts during the sessions of the early courts; was a man of

great honor and probity of character, and was one of the most useful and highly esteemed of the old pioneer farmers of Kentucky. He died October 15, 1823. One of his children, at least, still survives him. (See sketch of Hon. Samuel Haycraft, Jr.)

SCOTT, ROBERT W., Lawyer, Politician, Farmer, and Stock-breeder, was born November 2, 1808, at the home of his grandfather, Col. Robert Wilmot, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His parents were Joel and Rebecca Ridgley Scott. His father came from Madison County, Virginia, when a boy, with his parents, John and Hanna (Earle) Scott, and settled on a large tract of wild land of the best quality, on the waters of the North Elkhorn, in Scott County, in 1785. He was an extensive farmer and manufacturer, and, after the war of 1812, was a merchant and manufacturer of Georgetown, Kentucky, for many years; and was one of the most upright, public-spirited, and influential citizens of his county. He was, for seven years, keeper of the State Penitentiary, and, doubtlessly, with greater and better moral and financial results to the State than has ever been attained under any other management. His last years were spent in the retirement of his farm, in Woodford County, where he died, several years ago, at the age of seventy-nine years. His father, John Scott, was of Scotch origin. Rebecca Ridgley Wilmot Scott, the mother of Robert W. Scott, died while he was a small boy; and she was the daughter of Col. Robert Wilmot, who was a lieutenant of artillery from Baltimore County, Maryland, throughout the Revolutionary War; came to Kentucky before the organization of the State; settled, with his family, on a large tract of land in Bourbon County, in 1786; was first elected to the Legislature in 1796, and was several times re-elected; and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1799, that framed the second Constitution of Kentucky; and was one of the most worthy and valuable of the pioneer settlers of the State. Robert W. Scott received a regular collegiate education at Transylvania University, in its palmy days under Dr. Horace Holley; and when that worthy and able educator retired from the presidency of Transylvania, he was selected by his fellow-students to prepare an address of regret, sympathy, and respect to the departing president, which was duly performed; and the address was published, with the response, in the "Observer and Reporter," at Lexington, at the time. He studied law in the office of Haggin & Loughboro, at Frankfort, and afterwards under Judge John Boyle, in Mercer County; and was licensed to practice, by Judges Daniel Mayes and Thomas M. Hickey, in September, 1829, before reaching his twenty-



Robert W. Scott.

first year. In the following Winter, he visited different parts of the country, and, while in Washington City, had the pleasure of hearing the famous debate between Webster and Hayne; attended the debates in the Second Constitutional Convention of Virginia, at Richmond, where he enjoyed the acquaintance of Ex-Presidents Madison and Monroe, Chief-Justice John Marshall, the famous John Randolph, of Roanoke, and others; and at Baltimore, was a passenger, with Charles Carroll and others, on the first trial trip on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Ellicott's Mills. In the Spring of 1830, he began the practice of the law, at Frankfort, in partnership with Judge Haggin, one of his law preceptors; but, after a successful practice of several years' duration, he was compelled, by failing health, to abandon his profession, and turn his attention to farming. He at once purchased the farm which had been owned by Hon. Martin D. Hardin, in Franklin County, five miles from Frankfort, and on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad and the turnpike to Versailles, where he has since resided. This farm at first contained two hundred and five acres, but, at various times afterwards, he purchased additions, increasing it to nearly a thousand acres; lately, however, reducing its size. The spacious dwelling on this estate was erected by him, and is one of the most elegant country houses in the rich Blue Grass region of the State. He soon turned his attention to stock-raising; and, in 1835, purchased, at the sale of the late James Haggin, several of his best cattle, of the Improved Short-horn Durham breed, of the importation of 1817; subsequently, made other purchases, and established one of the largest and finest herds then in the State; and was one of the first, if not the first, to sell a native-bred animal as high as sixteen hundred and ten dollars. He still has many of the silver premiums awarded to his stock; and his cattle register shows an unbroken record of herd-book pedigrees up to the present time. He soon began to direct his attention to the raising of sheep; and, by careful selection of the best natives of the common breed, and by judicious crossing with the best of the various imported breeds, he has produced what is known as "The Improved Kentucky" sheep. He has widely circulated, and has long had an extensive sale for, these sheep throughout the country. In 1866, their history was published in the Government Agricultural Report; and premiums were awarded him, for them, at the Kentucky State Fair, in 1856; at the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, held at Louisville, in 1857; and at the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, as represented by various samples of their wool, and their skins with the wool on them. In 1860, he was the first to introduce into this part of the State the Cashmere, or Angora goat, as a practical farm stock for wool-bearing. With these, too, he has been very successful, and

now has a large flock of them, and of his best sheep, on hand; and probably no man in the State of Kentucky has devoted more time, and with better results, to the improvement of the stock of the country. In 1837, he assisted in establishing the "Franklin Farmer," at Frankfort, the second agricultural paper ever established in the West; wrote the first article in its first number, and afterwards contributed largely to its columns, in favor of State aid to agricultural societies, agricultural education, geological surveys, and on other subjects then new and interesting in the State. He still continues to contribute occasional articles to the agricultural journals of the country. In 1837, he, with others, was appointed by a public meeting to prepare the pedigrees of cattle for the "Kentucky Stock-book," which had been projected in a meeting of stock-raisers, at Lexington; and many of the prepared pedigrees for that work were published in the "Franklin Farmer" at the time, and, subsequently, in the American "Short-horn Herd-book." In 1834 or 1835, he was instrumental in organizing the Franklin County Agricultural Society, the second or third which had then been organized in the State, and was its first president. This Society was afterwards merged into one with Woodford and other counties. In 1838, he was prominently concerned in organizing the Kentucky State Agricultural Society; and was its corresponding secretary, until after he had published the first large volume, containing full reports of all its proceedings, and of all the county agricultural and mechanical societies in the State, in 1857, when he declined to serve longer in that capacity; and, on retiring from the office, received some flattering testimonials, and a silver pitcher from the Society, which was the second State organization of the kind which went into operation in the United States. In 1838, he received the appointment of School Commissioner for Franklin County, from Rev. Joseph J. Bullock, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky; and, in 1841, had his appointment continued, under the superintendence of Bishop B. B. Smith. He divided the county into school districts, and, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Thirteenth District, in which he resided, memorialized the Legislature as to taking action in the organization of the common-school system of education in the State, and asking for the enactment of a general law for raising, by taxation, a common-school fund for the whole State, and succeeded in removing the former impediments to the law provided in general statute; built a house, established and carried on, with great success, a school for ten months in the year, as early as 1841; that being the first school put in operation in the State under the common-school law. He was appointed, by Gov. Magoffin, a commissioner of the State institution for training and educating feeble-minded children; was also elected President of the Board of Commissioners, and for

a long time took an active and leading interest in that institution. To him probably more than any other man in the State is due the credit of practically demonstrating and establishing the common-school system of education in Kentucky. Mr. Scott has been a successful and systematic farmer; and was the first in his county to introduce the grain threshing-machine, the roller, and the revolving harrow; and was the first agent of the United States Government Agricultural Department for his county. In 1843, he became a member of the Baptist Church; and is now deacon, licentiate, and moderator of his Church, of the "Forks of Elkhorn;" was several times Moderator of the Franklin Association; in 1850, organized and superintended the first Sabbath-school of that Church; had been, in 1827, a teacher in the first Sabbath-school established by the Baptists in Frankfort; was sometime elected a Trustee of Georgetown College, under the control of that denomination; and was for several years President of the Board of Trustees of the Western Baptist Theological Institute, while it was located at Georgetown. He was appointed to settle up the affairs, and to free from debt, the estate of the late Rev. John L. Waller, an able and worthy Baptist minister, who had become involved through the publication of "The Baptist Banner," a religious journal; and fulfilled the trust to the great satisfaction of the parties concerned, and had a cash balance for the benefit of the family. Mr. Scott was a candidate for election as a delegate to the last State Constitutional Convention, in 1849, but was defeated, owing to his opposition to making all office-holders elective by the people, and especially of the judiciary department of the State Government; and belonged to the Whig party until after the Presidential election of 1860, since which he has been identified with the Democratic party. He was President of the Southern Rights Convention held in Frankfort, in 1861; united in the call, soon after the civil war, for a State Convention at Louisville, to reorganize the Democratic party; was appointed, by that convention, a member of the State Central Democratic Committee, at Frankfort; was subsequently made chairman of that committee; was largely instrumental in the thorough organization of the party throughout the State, resulting, finally, in passing all the affairs of the State Government into the control of the Democracy; and, when he declined re-election, received a vote of thanks from a State Convention. In early life, he united with the temperance movement of the day, then in its beginning; made many public speeches in favor of the cause; and has lived, throughout his long, active, and eventful career, in accordance with the principles espoused in the beginning, and so trained his family; and has been one of the most energetic, upright, and useful men who have ever lived in Franklin County. His house has always been noted for its hospitality, and many noble acts of charity.

Mr. Scott was married, October 20, 1831, to Miss Elizabeth Watts Brown, daughter of Dr. Preston W. and Elizabeth Watts Brown, of Frankfort, Kentucky. She is still living, at the age of sixty-five, and has been a pillar of intelligence and strength by his side, for nearly half a century. Her father was a son of Rev. John Brown and Margaret Preston (daughter of John Preston and Elizabeth Patton, of Virginia, from whom descended several of the distinguished families of Kentucky and Virginia), and the youngest brother of Hon. John Brown, Hon. James Brown, and Dr. Samuel Brown; and was himself one of the first physicians of Kentucky. He died at Louisville, in 1826. Mr. Scott has seven children now living. Dr. Preston B. Scott, now a prominent physician of Louisville, Kentucky, who successfully practiced his profession in Mississippi, before the civil war; was surgeon of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment of the celebrated First Kentucky Confederate Brigade, and subsequently Medical Director of the Military District of Mississippi and Alabama, until the close of the war. He received a collegiate education, and is a man of taste and culture, and one of the most esteemed and useful members of his profession in Louisville. Dr. John O. Scott, their second son, was also liberally educated, graduating in letters at Centre College, and in medicine at Louisville, New York, and Dublin, Ireland; was surgeon of the Third Kentucky Confederate Regiment; was, for a time, in charge of the hospital at Marion, Alabama; served under Breckinridge, and in other commands; was with Gen. Roger W. Hanson when that brave soldier received his death wound; and was present, and participated, at many of the great battles and scenes of the war. After the war, he resumed the practice of medicine at Owensboro, but was finally compelled, by failing health, to retire to his farm in Franklin County, and has since resumed his profession in Texas, where he now resides with his family. Mary Brown Scott is the wife of Col. S. I. M. Major, of Frankfort, long a leader in the Democratic party; editor of the "Yeoman," and is State Printer; Mayor of Frankfort, and a man of rare literary ability and culture. Rebecca E. Scott is the wife of Lafayette Green, member of the Legislature in 1859 and 1860, from Grayson County, and one of the most esteemed and valuable farmers and manufacturers at the Falls of Roagh, in that county. Two of Mr. Scott's accomplished daughters, Miss Elizabeth W. and Miss Henrietta R., are still unmarried; and Mrs. Louisa R. is the widow of the late Hon. E. Rumsey Wing, of Owensboro, Kentucky, who settled, and practiced law, in Louisville, and was a young man of the highest order of intellect, and a lawyer of great brilliancy and promise. (See sketch of E. Rumsey Wing.) For many years Mr. Scott has been reluctantly compelled, by catarrh and by partial deafness, to abstain from public employments and occasions, but he still

maintains, though under disadvantage, the favorite herds and flocks. He, with some members of his family, and for the benefit of his health, has spent the last seven Winters near the town of Fort Reed, in Orange County, Florida, and with great advantage. In that delightful and salubrious climate, and pleasant and refined society, he is establishing a pleasant and tasteful home, and has planted a valuable grove of orange and other semi-tropical trees, shrubs, and plants.

ONVERSE, REV. AMASA, D. D., Clergyman and Editor, was born August 21, 1795, in the township of Lyme, New Hampshire, and was the son of Joel Converse, native of Thompson, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas Converse.

The ancestors of the family went from Normandy to England, during the Norman conquest; the name, originally being Coigneurs, afterwards was spelled Conyers, and finally settled into its present orthography. His ancestors came with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, about 1630, and their name became prominent in the Indian wars, the affairs of the Church, and the early growth of the colony. His father died at the age of seventy-three. His mother was Elizabeth Bixby, a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, and died in 1850, at the age of ninety. Three of her brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His parents were pious, upright people, and used every means to impress upon their children the highest and best principles of life. Amasa Converse was sent to the common county school at the age of five, but spent a great part of his early life in working on his father's farm. He learned rapidly, and evinced a great taste for knowledge, but the circumstances of his parents greatly interfered with carrying out his purpose of obtaining a thorough collegiate training. At the age of eighteen or nineteen, he taught a school at Bradford, Vermont, for a few months; afterwards studied Latin under a private tutor; then entered Kimball Academy, at Meriden, where he studied with great determination for several months; subsequently, spent some time at Phillips's Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, teaching at intervals, as his pressed circumstances would not allow him to pursue an unbroken course of study; his health also greatly impeded his progress; he entered Dartmouth College at the age of twenty-three, where, after much trying interruption, he graduated, at the age of twenty-seven. He then taught at Chelsea; afterwards had charge of Sanderson Academy, at Ashfield; then entered Princeton, to begin the study of theology, having determined to enter the ministry. Ill health compelled him to return to his friends at Ashfield for a time, and while there was licensed to preach in the Congregational Church. He afterwards

returned to Princeton, but was soon induced to go to Virginia, where he labored as an evangelist in Nottaway and Amelia Counties, under the auspices of the Young Men's Missionary Society of Richmond. Laboring under impaired health, and believing that he could do more good with his pen than in the pulpit, in 1826, he accepted the editorship of the "Family Visitor," and the "Literary Evangelical Magazine," at Richmond; left Nottaway, and entered on his editorial career in February, 1827; in the Summer of 1828, he purchased these publications of their proprietor, Nathan Pollard, and merged the Magazine with the weekly paper, which was now called the "Visitor and Weekly Telegraph"—the "North Carolina Telegraph" having been united with the "Visitor" in the previous year. Within three years after the paper came into his hands, he had trebled the circulation, and placed himself in a comfortable condition. In 1839, having accepted a proposition to unite the "Philadelphia Observer," a religious journal in Philadelphia, with his paper, and publish it there, he removed to that city, and his paper soon assumed the name of "Christian Observer." He had engaged, with great vigor and power, in the controversy of 1837, in the Presbyterian Church, which resulted in cutting off several hundred Churches from Presbyterian connection, and now settled down, as he thought, under favorable auspices, to the quiet of his profession; but the slavery question soon began to agitate the Church, and he was forced to meet the issue before the people, and in the Church. The discussion of the subject continued for many years, and resulted in cutting off the Southern Church, and at the same time greatly circumscribing the circulation of the "Christian Observer." In the midst of the great Abolition controversy, his office was accidentally burned, in 1854; but the paper was published regularly, without interruption. He avoided the discussion of political questions in his paper, but, while the Kansas-Nebraska conflict agitated the country, the Church was shaken by the introduction of the ecclesiastical and moral questions growing out of slavery, and his pen was vigorously wielded in opposing their introduction, and upholding the views entertained by the great conservative masses. When the war broke out, in 1861, his was almost the only paper in Philadelphia that remained firm in its adherence to those time-honored principles. It raised its voice earnestly in opposition to the war, and, at last, in August, 1861, it was suspended by order of the Government. Two weeks after it was suppressed in Philadelphia, its publication was resumed in Richmond, Virginia. And in that city he preached, cared for the suffering, and labored during the war, and at its close found himself, like thousands of others, broken in fortune, and obliged to commence life anew. But, before the smoke of the conflict had hardly passed away, he recom-

menced the publication of the "Christian Observer," the first weekly paper started in the South after the war. In August, 1869, the "Free Christian Commonwealth," of Louisville, Kentucky, was merged into the "Christian Observer," and its publication office removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where it is now published. Its success was at once apparent, and he not only was enabled, in a few years, to pay his war debts, but also to see himself at the head of the leading paper of the Southern States in the Presbyterian Church; and there is but one paper in Kentucky to-day, and no other in the South, having as large a circulation. His old age was full of activity and vigor, and the number of his paper which announced his death contained several articles from his pen. He died of pneumonia, December 9, 1872, his last words uttered on earth being, "I shall not want." Thus ended the career of the oldest active editor, and one of the most able, useful, godly, and upright ministers, of the Presbyterian Church, to which he remained firmly attached throughout his life. The "Observer" is still owned and carried on by his sons, and is the most influential, and doubtlessly the most widely circulated, religious paper in the South. Dr. Converse was married, December 16, 1828, to Miss Flavia Booth, in Brunswick, Virginia, who was a woman of noble character, and was, through all his trials, a pillar of strength by his side. The widow and six of their eight children survived him. Four of their sons became ministers of the Gospel, and the other son is a member of the bar.

TENNEY, MAJOR OTIS SETH, Lawyer and Soldier, was born December 4, 1822, in Windsor County, Hanover Township, New Hampshire. His father was of English parentage, his grandfather having emigrated to this country as early as 1700. His father was a farmer, and was a captain in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution; he carried a very fine sword, which was brought to Kentucky by his son, from whom it was captured during the late civil war. He received his education in the common-schools of New England, until the age of thirteen; then prepared for college at Norwich Institute, New Hampshire, and graduated at the Military University at Norwich, in 1845. After leaving college, he began teaching a military school at Wilmington, Delaware, but removed to Kentucky shortly afterwards, and established a school of the same kind at Mt. Sterling, at what is now called Old Fort Mason. In 1847, he commenced the study of law with Col. Walter Chiles, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky; and, in March, 1849, was admitted to the bar, and in that town began the practice of his profession, which he continued, without interruption, until the Fall of 1862. In

October of that year, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, but was soon made Major of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he returned to Kentucky, and was paroled at Lexington. Soon after, he attempted to resume practice, but was not permitted to do so by the presiding judge, except by courtesy shown to a non-resident lawyer, it being decided that he was not a citizen, according to the expatriation act passed by the Legislature, in 1861 and 1862. He appealed to the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort, and Judge Robertson rendered a decision (2 Duvall, Kentucky Reports, p. 351) by which not only he, but others also, were allowed to practice. He has since resided at Mt. Sterling, actively and successfully engaged in his profession. In 1868, he was candidate for circuit judge of his district, and again in 1874, but was defeated by small majorities. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. He is one of the first lawyers in his part of the State, and one of the most active and enterprising men in his community. Major Tenney was married, May 18, 1848, to Miss J. M. Warner, daughter of James Warner, of Delaware, who is connected with some of the most distinguished families of the East.

ASHBROOK, WILLIAM E., was born October 13, 1820, in Clarke County, Kentucky, and is the second child of Levi and Mary (Dooley) Ashbrook, who were both natives of Kentucky. His father was a dealer in stock, and also an extensive pork-packer, in St. Louis. William E. Ashbrook received an ordinary education; and, at an early age, began to take an active interest in his father's business, making trips to Philadelphia, and other cities, with cattle; and, before reaching his majority, began himself to trade largely in stock. In 1853, he went to New Orleans, and engaged in buying and selling in the stock market of that city; and, while engaged in that business, was nominated by the Democratic party, of Kenton County, for the Sheriffalty, and was elected; after serving two years was re-elected, and continued through his second term, after which he resumed business in New Orleans, remaining until the commencement of the civil war, when he took charge of the stock-yards of Covington, which are still in his possession. He located in that place before the organization of the city government, and has been actively concerned in building up its interests. He has served, for ten years, in the City Council; was four years a commissioner of the water-works, and was a member of its construction committee; has been a Director of the City National Bank, since its formation; is an active, energetic, and successful business man, and one of the most

enterprising and influential citizens of Covington. Mr. Ashbrook was married, November 20, 1860, to Mrs. Mary A. Owen, *née* Gage. They have five living children.

WALLING, GEORGE H., M. D., son of Henry Walling, who was descended from an old English family, was born February 29, 1820, in Canton, Stark County, Ohio. Eight years afterwards his parents moved to Lexington, Kentucky. He received a good literary education in the best private schools of Lexington and Louisville, having located in the latter city, in 1836. He studied medicine, and graduated, in 1847, in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, under Gross, Cobb, Short, and other distinguished physicians, who then held professorships in that institution. In the same year he entered upon the practice of medicine in Louisville, where he has since mainly resided, actively engaged in the duties of a large, influential, and valuable practice. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, and especially in matters relating to the welfare of the city. From 1868 to 1871, he served as a member of the City Council, and, after serving six years on the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, the pressing demands of his profession induced him to decline re-election. He is prominently connected with some of the social organizations of the day, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is decidedly prepossessing and dignified in his personal appearance, courteous and attractive in manners, and stands in the first rank of the profession, in which he is a most active and valuable member.

BREYFOGLE, WILLIAM L., M. D., Oculist and Aurist, was born April 4, 1845, at Columbus, Ohio, and is the son of Charles Breyfogle, who was a tailor by trade, and, having acquired a fortune, has now retired. He received a good education, and, at the breaking out of the civil war, entered the Ninth Ohio Cavalry; served on Kilpatrick's staff; accompanied Sherman in his campaigns; and participated in forty or fifty engagements of the war, leaving the army in 1864. He immediately commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. George H. Blair, at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated in 1866; located, at New Albany, Indiana, in the same year; soon established a large and valuable practice; and, at that time wrote and published "Breyfogle's Homeopathic Epitome," a work which has already gone through five editions, and been translated into several languages. His success at New Albany induced him, as his practice reached across the river to some extent, to move to Louisville in 1868,

carrying on a large and successful general practice, till 1871, when he gave his attention especially to the treatment of the eye and ear, homeopathically; and, with a view of perfecting his knowledge, visited Europe, devoting a year to the study, at Vienna; during which time he occupied the position of assistant to the distinguished aural surgeon, Dr. Adam Politzer, assuming entire charge of his private practice, during his protracted absence; also for some time had charge of Aural Clinics at Vienna Hospital. He took occasion to visit Paris and London, where he prosecuted his studies; and, on his return to Louisville, was soon engaged in an active practice, which has since become lucrative and influential. He was the originator of the first Homeopathic Kentucky State Medical Society; was elected its first President; is also President of the Indiana Homeopathic Medical Institute; is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; is a life member of the Hahnemannian Institute; is Censor of the St. Louis Homeopathic College, and also of the Cincinnati Pulte Medical College, holding the position of special lecturer in each. He is said to be the first physician who used musk as an antidote to chloral poison. He has written several pamphlets, and is distinguished, in his school, as a writer and lecturer of great ability. He is devoted to Homeopathy, believing in its superiority; takes great pleasure in expounding its principles, and is one of the most able, worthy, and successful of its representatives, his learning, manner, and bearing every-where gaining respect to himself, and giving reputation to his school. He is a man of exceptional personal and social habits, every-where gathering friends, and by his universal courtesy winning the esteem even of those who oppose his theories of medicine. Dr. Breyfogle was married, while residing in New Albany, to Bella, daughter of Hon. John B. Winsteadley, of that city.

KEARNS, CHARLES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born May 11, 1836, in Woodford County, Kentucky, and is the only child of Montraville and Sarah (Wiggs) Kearns. His father emigrated from Virginia, about 1808.

Dr. Kearns received an ordinary English education, being early thrown upon his own resources, by the death of his parents; and, at the age of thirteen, commenced to learn the drug business at Frankfort, serving four years as an apprentice; at the age of nineteen he started business for himself; several years afterwards, located in Kansas City, Missouri, continuing actively engaged there until the outbreak of the civil war; returned to Frankfort, and began the regular study of medicine, under Drs. Sneed and Rodman, and graduated in the Spring of 1863, at the Ohio Medical College,

Cincinnati; was immediately afterward appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution, and Resident Physician to the Cincinnati Hospital; in the same year located in Covington, where he has since resided. He was six years Professor of Anatomy in the Ohio Dental College; is now Surgeon to Saint Elizabeth Hospital, of Covington; has become distinguished as a surgeon; conducts a large and lucrative general practice; and is one of the best read, most active and successful members of his profession in the State. He also takes an active interest in public affairs, and has been, for eight or ten years one of the most efficient and valuable members of the Covington Board of Education. Dr. Kearns was married, in 1859, to Miss Laura Cox, daughter of Austin P. Cox, of Frankfort, Kentucky.



STANTON, MAJ. HENRY THOMPSON, Lawyer, Editor, and Poet, was born June 30, 1834, at Alexandria, Virginia, and is the son of Hon. Richard H. Stanton, a law-writer and able lawyer of Maysville, Kentucky. (See sketch of Hon. Richard H. Stanton.) His mother was Miss A. Throop, daughter of Rev. P. Throop, a Methodist minister of Virginia. He received his education at Maysville Seminary, La Grange and Shelby Colleges, Kentucky, and was at West Point Military Academy, from 1849 to 1851. In the latter year, he entered the Treasury Department, under Hon. James Guthrie; and was clerk in the Census Bureau, under DeBow, many years editor of "DeBow's Review," at New Orleans; was also a clerk in the Pension Office, serving in these positions in the administrations of Pierce and Fillmore. In 1855, he took editorial charge of the "Maysville Express;" studied law, and was admitted to the bar, in 1856, practicing, in connection with his father, until 1860, when he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, continuing actively engaged in his profession until the breaking out of the civil war. He raised a company, and with it joined Gen. John S. Williams, at Prestonsburg; and served on his staff until 1864, when he became Adjutant-General, under Gens. Eccles, John C. Breckinridge, and John H. Morgan. His military career was an active and eventful one, participating in over fifty engagements, comprising many of the great battles of the war; and, although he was, a great part of the time, a staff officer, he commanded a battery at Fayette Court House, serving the guns himself after his men were killed, and distinguished himself by great gallantry; was promoted major for gallant conduct; and was Acting Adjutant-General under Gen. Eccles, and was with him surrendered, under Gen. Johnson, at Greensboro, North Carolina. After the close of the war, he again resumed the practice of the law; was, for a time, editor of the

"Maysville Bulletin;" was, for three years, Deputy Insurance Commissioner for the State of Kentucky; and is at present on the editorial staff of the "Yeoman," and resides in Frankfort. For a number of years, he has been a contributor to some of the leading periodicals of the country. He is a poet of very fine ability, many of his poetical productions circulating largely through the South and West, and some of them having a world-wide reputation. His leading poems are the "Moneyless Man," "Fallen," "Type and Fame," "Jacob Brown," "Self-Sacrifice," "Drawing it Fine," "Heart Lessons," and, "Out of the Old Year into the New." His poems have been published, in two volumes, entitled, "Moneyless Man," and "Jacob Brown, and Other Poems." Politically, he is a Democrat; is strong in his convictions, and has always taken an active part in State and local politics. He has long been identified with the Episcopal Church. Major Stanton was married, in 1856, to Miss Martha R. Lindsey, daughter of Alexander Lindsey, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, a lady distinguished for her beauty and many fine qualities.



RUSSELL, WILLIAM EDWIN, Lawyer, was born October 6, 1830, at Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky. His parents were Andrew and Elizabeth Hubbard (Eckles) Russell; the former a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky; and the latter, of Bedford County, Virginia. His father was a farmer and merchant tailor by occupation; removed to Dallas, Texas, in 1851, and died there in the following year. William E. Russell was raised on the farm, and educated in the best select schools of the country. During the last year of the war with Mexico, he was Lieutenant in Company B, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and served under General Scott; in 1848, began reading law at Columbia, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1850; immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Columbia; in 1851, was engaged in trading speculations in Texas; in 1852, returned to Kentucky, and resumed the law practice, with great success, at Columbia; in 1867, removed to Lebanon, Kentucky, where he has since resided, devoted to his profession with his usual skill and success. In 1857, he was elected to represent Adair County in the Legislature, and served one term. He has probably always been a Democrat in politics, having cast his first Presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, and his last, before the great civil war, for John C. Breckinridge. He is a lawyer of ability, and a man of sterling worth. Religiously, he is associated with the Baptist Church. Mr. Russell was married, November 14, 1854, to Susan A. Elder, a native of Marion County, and daughter of Sylvester Elder, a merchant of Lebanon.

MORGAN, HON. JOHN SANDERSON, was born January 6, 1799, in Nicholas County, Kentucky, and was the son of Jared Morgan, of Goochland County, Virginia, and his wife, Sarah Sanderson, of South Carolina. His parents settled in Nicholas County, about 1798, where, at the age of fifteen, by the death of his father, he was left in charge of his mother and her large family. In 1824, he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature, taking sides with the "Old Court" party; was again elected in 1833; was elected to the State Senate in 1838; was re-elected in 1842; resigned in 1844, and, in the following year, located in Covington; became the first President of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, and served in that capacity until his death. He was a man of fine native talent, sound judgment, and great energy; was generous and manly, and was noted for his great uprightness of character. He died of cholera, June 17, 1852, in Covington, Kentucky. Mr. Morgan was married, in 1829, to Eleanor Bruce, daughter of Henry Bruce, Sr., of Fleming County, Kentucky, who, with a large family, survives him.

CARTY, JOHN, Merchant, was born March 6, 1806, at Lexington, Kentucky. His paternal ancestors emigrated to New Jersey from England, during the infancy of that colony. His father entered the Continental army at the age of seventeen, and shared in the campaign that ended in the surrender of Cornwallis; was one of the pioneer settlers of Lexington, and, in 1794, served with Gen. Wayne against the Indians, participating in the decisive victory of Miami of the Lakes. His mother was a member of the Ayers family of Maryland, a woman of fine sense and superior qualities. After spending several sessions at Transylvania University, John Carty was thrown on his own resources, and commenced life, at the age of fifteen, as deputy of Capt. John Fowler, then, and for many years, postmaster of Lexington; he remained three years in that position; then entered one of the leading business houses in Lexington; in the course of time became a partner; and steadily progressed until he became widely known, not only as one of the most successful merchants Lexington had ever produced, but also as a man of most admirable character. For many years, and up to the time of his death, which occurred, April 8, 1877, he was the proprietor, and sole manager, of one of the most extensive business concerns in the State. He would have been successful in almost any calling. He was a man of rare financial sagacity, and the clearest judgment, and was noted for his great integrity. Though a liberal patron of learning, and every deserving public enterprise, and a constant bene-

factor of struggling merit, yet all this was hidden under his great personal modesty. He was universally esteemed, and few men have died in Lexington more generally and sincerely mourned.

HUSBANDS, LORENZO DOW, Lawyer, was born December 18, 1823, in Christian County, Kentucky, where the family settled in 1805, being of English descent. His father was a farmer, and the son received a very fair education, such as was afforded by the Crittenden County schools, to which county the family removed two years after his birth. In 1847, he commenced the study of law, with his brother, J. P. Husbands, of Paducah, and, in 1849, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in conjunction with Judge Morrow. Elected, in 1856, to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, he held the position for one year; in 1859, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and served one term. Politically, his career has been limited, but his sympathies and his labors have always been freely given to the Democratic party. In the pursuit of his profession, he has been more than ordinarily successful, having been engaged in many important suits; to use the words of one of his brother practitioners, "Col. L. D. Husbands is a lawyer of ability, ranking number one in the State; and is, withal, a gentleman of integrity; true to his clients, and urbane to all; he is considered one of the best citizens of Kentucky." He is a gentleman of splendid appearance; tall and straight, and looking young for his age; impressing the beholder, at first sight, as a man to whom has been allotted more than an ordinary share of talent, and confirming the impression upon closer acquaintance. Among his associates on the circuit, he is acknowledged to be the foremost and soundest of all that have entered the legal arena of that section of the State. As a Chancery lawyer, he has, probably, no superior in the Commonwealth. Commencing as a poor boy, he has by his industry acquired a very fine estate. He possesses a logical mind, and treats his adversaries with great respect; seeking, in debate, to convince by argument and sound demonstration, rather than by rhetoric and sharp practice. Having the faculty of concealing all emotion, his countenance never betrays his thoughts; leaving his opponents at a loss to determine whether he is elated, or cast down, during the progress of a suit. Naturally liberal, dispensing charity without ostentation, in keeping with the abundance with which he is possessed, he is respected and loved in the community in which he moves. Married, in 1851, to Miss Hannah Singleton; and, in 1859, to Mrs. Bullock, daughter of J. W. Cook, of Caldwell County, he has four children living.

BERRY, HON. ALBERT SEATON, Lawyer, son of James T. and Elizabeth V. Berry, was born May 13, 1837, in Campbell County, Kentucky. His father was a successful farmer, and served as the first County Judge of Campbell County.

His grandfather, Washington Berry, came from Virginia, and settled in that county, in 1792. His mother was a native of Alexandria, Virginia, daughter of Nathaniel Wise, a prominent lawyer of Virginia, and relative of the distinguished Henry A. Wise, of that State. He was liberally educated, graduating at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in 1856. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, in 1857; in that year, began the practice of the law at Newport; in the following year, was elected City Attorney; in 1861, entered the Confederate army, as a private, in the Fifth Kentucky Infantry; was in the army until the close of the war; saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and South Carolina; and participated in the battles of Princeton and Jonesboro, and in numerous less important engagements. From 1865 to 1875, he was largely engaged as a broker, and dealer in real estate; in the latter year, he resumed the practice of the law. He has served as President of the School Board of Newport; has been once appointed and three times elected Mayor, and President of the Council, of Newport; and now is Mayor of that city. He cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Breckinridge, in 1860, and is a Democrat. In 1877, he made an exciting race for the State Senate, and was elected by a flattering majority. He is a lawyer of ability, and a remarkably energetic and successful business man; a man of vigorous, restless brain, quick in his conclusions and actions, and ready, at all times, for any emergency; is decidedly scholarly in his tastes and attainments; is considerably over six feet in height, absolutely straight, and of great physical force. He is a progressive, public-spirited, and valuable citizen, and is one of the first men of his section of the State. Mr. Berry was married, in 1867, to Miss Anna H. Shaler, daughter of Dr. M. B. Shaler, of Newport, Kentucky.

DRANE, JAMES H., Farmer and Stock-raiser, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, March 31, 1805. His parents were among the early settlers of that part of the State from Maryland, and of Scotch descent. As early as 1800, his father, Stephen T. Drane, came to Kentucky, and settled in Shelby County. He was many years a magistrate; an officer in the old State military organization; was prominent in the affairs of the county; and was one of its most honored as well as most wealthy citizens. He died, December 4, 1844, at the age of seventy-six. The subject of this sketch received

a fair education in the schools of the county, but chose the life of the farm, and now ranks as one of the most systematic, painstaking, and successful farmers of the State. He has been an extensive stock dealer, and has variously engaged his time and means in connection with his farming interests, every-where producing favorable results. Absorbed in the favorite work of his life, he has taken little interest in politics, only voting according to his judgment of right, and having no occasion to seek political place. He is a member of the Christian Church, of which he has been a pillar in his community. He was one of the chief advocates and supporters of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad; was one of the main movers and supporters of the system of turnpikes, which has so enhanced the value of land, and made life tolerable at all seasons, in his own and the adjoining county of Henry; he was one of the founders, and has always been one of the most substantial supporters, of Eminence College; he was a long time President of its Board of Trustees, and is now a member of that Board; and, although he has had no children of his own to educate, he has doubtlessly raised and educated more young men and women than any man in the country. This, indeed, has been one of the noble works of his unostentatious life. He was one of the originators of Eminence Deposit Bank, and was, for many years, its president; he has intimately been identified with nearly all of the business organizations and interests of the community; has carried on his farm on the most scrupulous principles of right, quietly rejecting some of the objectionable usages among farmers; and has been exceptional in all his social and personal habits, presenting, as a consequence, an admirable specimen of a mentally and physically well preserved man. This is a man in whose life there are no events, usually called great, which are taken to mark eras, or distinguish men from their neighbors; and yet his whole life presents a rare example of the good a man may do in any position or calling, and, without display, leave the world better for his having lived in it. In 1825, Mr. Drane was married to Miss Nancy Wells. Their only child died in early boyhood.

ANDERSON, GENERAL ROBERT, Soldier, was born June 14, 1805, in Louisville, Kentucky; graduated at West Point Military Academy, and entered the army as a lieutenant of artillery; in 1832, was appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Illinois Volunteers, with the rank of colonel, in the Black Hawk War; was distinguished for his bravery at the battle of Bad Ax; in 1835, became Instructor of Artillery at West Point; served in the Florida War; captured a company of Indians near Fort Lauderdale, for which he was brevetted

captain; from 1838 to 1840, was aid to General Scott; in 1841, was made colonel of artillery; in 1847, September 8, was wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey, and brevetted major; in 1853, was in command of the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Kentucky; in 1857, was promoted Major of the First Artillery; in 1860, commanded the United States forces in Charleston harbor, being stationed at Fort Moultrie; December 26, 1860, transferred his small command to Fort Sumter, where, April 12, 1861, the first gun was fired, and the great civil war inaugurated; in 1865, he was selected to hoist the flag over the ruins of Fort Sumter; in May, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, by President Lincoln; for a time, commanded the department of Kentucky; subsequently, had charge of the department of the Cumberland, but failing health caused him to relinquish his command in the same year, and, in the Fall of 1863, he retired from the army. In 1870, he went to Europe for the purpose of bettering his health, and died at Nice, October 26, 1871. His body is interred at West Point, New York.

FITCH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Merchant, was born at Olmsted Falls, Ohio, in 1842. His father was a farmer, and one of the first settlers in Ohio, having owned what is now the western part of the city of Cleveland. B. F. Fitch received his rudimentary education in the common-schools; and, when fifteen years of age, entered Oberlin College, remaining there two years. He then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he obtained a situation as clerk, in one of the largest retail dry-goods houses in that city, and here laid the foundation for a most successful career. In the Spring of 1866, he removed to Louisville, and accepted the position of clerk. His desire to commence business for himself induced him to practice economy, which soon enabled him to rent one-half of a store adjoining that of his late employer; and, with a capital of three hundred and fifty dollars, he opened a ladies' furnishing house. His business grew at once; and, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the wants of his customers, he succeeded, by his courteous manner and upright dealings, in attracting a lucrative trade. His half store was succeeded by a whole one; and then, one store becoming too small for his operations, another one, adjoining, was opened. His business continuing to grow, he was soon obliged to rent a third store—all three of which being connected, makes his the largest concern of the kind in Kentucky. Situated, as it is, on the most fashionable avenue in the city, with a growing trade, the indications are that its present capacity will soon have to be doubled. Much of Mr. Fitch's success must be attributed to his affable

and gentlemanly attention to his customers and employés. He possesses all those traits of character which are exhibited by the great merchants of the East. Believing in hard work, he is found doing what less successful men leave for others to do; and he is so well known that his name has become a familiar household word in the city. Having not yet reached the prime of life, and judging from the ability and business tact displayed, it is not unreasonable to expect an after career as brilliant as those of many of the merchant princes of the East. For six years, Mr. Fitch has been a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married, in the Spring of 1868, to Miss Florence Wilson, and they have two daughters.

TOULMIN, REV. HENRY, Unitarian Clergyman, son of Rev. Joshua Toulmin, was a native of England; emigrated to this country in 1791, and settled in Kentucky; in the following year went to England, and published a pamphlet, called the "Description of Kentucky," inviting emigrants to this country; and was Secretary of State of Kentucky, from 1796 to 1804, during the entire administration of Gov. Garrard. He subsequently moved to Alabama, where he died at an advanced age. His son, T. L. Toulmin, who was born in Kentucky, and died in Mobile, in 1866, was prominent in the affairs of that State.

SPALDING, ALFRED, M. D., was born October 24, 1815, at Amherst, New Hampshire. His father was a distinguished physician and surgeon of that State; his mother, a daughter of Hon. Joshua Atherton, was a woman of superior intelligence and refinement. Dr. Spalding entered Dartmouth College, and, at the close of the Freshman year, entered the Sophomore Class at Yale; but, on account of severe and protracted sickness, was compelled to give up his college course at the end of the Junior year; he received the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth, in 1843; the following year, located in Greenupsburg, Kentucky; where, in May, 1846, he married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Seaton, Esq., a prominent man in Greenup County, and highly respected. They have five children; the oldest, George Atherton, graduated at Yale, and took the degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgery, in New York City, where he is now located. Dr. Spalding was, for many years, an owner in "Caroline and Kentucky Steam Furnaces," and, although he was taxed to the utmost to save them from ruin in one of the great revulsions of the iron business, yet he continued actively employed in the duties of his profession. He is remark-

able for his patience, industry, and energy; these, with many other qualities fitting him for the profession of his choice, have gained for him a wide-spread reputation in Ohio as well as Kentucky. Early in the war, he received the appointment of post-surgeon; soon after, was made Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth District of Kentucky, which office he held until the close of the war. Dr. Spalding is noted for his taste for fine stock, having raised and owned some of the finest horses in Eastern Kentucky.

HARVIE, JOHN, was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 1, 1783, and died of a malignant carbuncle, in Frankfort, Kentucky, September 20, 1838. His father, John Harvie, was one of the signers from Virginia of the Articles of Confederation, and, for many years, Register of its Land Office. He also filled various other offices of honor and trust in that Commonwealth. John Harvie, the son, and the subject of this sketch, was educated at the old and long celebrated college of William and Mary, in Virginia. In his early manhood, he challenged and fought a duel—growing out of some slight offense at the bar to his grandfather, the celebrated John Gabriel Jones, of Virginia, a kinsman and the executor of Lord Fairfax—with a Mr. Grimes, a young Virginia lawyer, who subsequently removed to Louisiana, and became one of the most famous members of the New Orleans bar. Both principals were wounded. In 1808, he married his cousin, Miss Margaretta Hawkins, daughter of John Hawkins, a highly influential and honored citizen of Scott County, Kentucky; and also a granddaughter, through her mother, Anna Gabriella Jones, of John Gabriel Jones. The Harvie and Hawkins families are of mixed Scotch, English, and Welsh descent, tracing their lineage back, through their Jones ancestry, for centuries, to the ancient princely house of Wales. They number among their family connections, more or less near, by blood or marriage, many of the most eminent and influential old families of Virginia and Kentucky—the Washingtons, Jeffersons, Madisons, Lewises, Randolphs, Joneses, Strothers, Marshalls, Brockenbroughs, Blairs, Breathitts, Butlers, Taylors, Garrards, Buckners, and others nearly or equally prominent. Mr. Harvie emigrated to Kentucky, in 1813, to one of the richest farms in Woodford County, but removed thence to Frankfort in 1818; January 20, 1820, he was elected by the Legislature a Director of the old Bank of Kentucky; and, by the same body, on December 7, 1820, chosen President of the Bank of Kentucky, over Robert Alexander, then president, and over the distinguished jurist, Martin D. Hardin. The vote stood: Alexander, 30; Hardin, 49; Harvie, 58; and

on the second ballot (Alexander having been dropped): Harvie, 77; Hardin, 60. To this very highly responsible and honorable position the Legislature annually re-elected him for eight years, when he declined to serve further. December 20, 1826, the same body selected him as one of the commissioners to superintend the building of the present State-house; February 28, 1835, Gov. James T. Morehead appointed him, John L. Hickman, and James Harlan, the State Board of Internal Improvements, but he resigned, January 22, 1836. August 3, 1835, the Whigs elected him to the Legislature, from Franklin County, by nineteen majority, over J. O. T. Hawkins, Democrat; whereas, the next year, the Democratic candidate, Dandridge S. Crockett, succeeded by just nineteen majority, over Mason Brown. Mr. Harvie was a remarkable man; no man ever had a nicer sense of honor. The excellency of the man consisted in the harmonious blending of almost every manly virtue. To do right was the great aim of his life, and in the prosecution of that purpose he knew no fear, but would effect it at every hazard. To a temper thus finely attuned, was added a spirit of hospitality which was bounded only by the degree of honest merit in those to whom it was extended. In his character as a citizen, he came fully up to the mark, shrinking from the performance of no duty that society could require at his hands; but always found among the foremost, with head and hand and purse, to meet any demand on either for the furtherance of the public good. He was loved and honored and trusted as few men are. He was, indeed, a father of whom any family in the land might be proud, and, had he left them nothing else, the legacy of his good name, and the memory of his virtues, was enough to make them truly rich. His manners were usually bland, courtly, and dignified; occasionally, when highly provoked, stern and indignant to a pronounced degree. His mind was clear, vigorous, and always prompt to reach its conclusions. He, himself, never paltered with words in a double sense, and could not brook, but spurned with lofty scorn, the slightest dishonor, equivocation, or fraud in others. He was one of the very finest specimens of the Old-Virginia gentleman, and that term, applying to him, as it did with all its force, conveys the most perfect idea of his life and character. Mr. Harvie at one time studied law, but never engaged in its practice. The care and management of his large estate occupied the greater portion of his time and attention throughout life. His tastes strongly inclined him to agricultural pursuits, and to the daily enjoyment of vigorous exercise in the open air, chiefly on horseback. Even when residing in Frankfort, charged, as he was for eight successive years, with the onerous and most responsible duties of the Presidency of the Bank of Kentucky, he was more or less constantly engaged in the management of several large farms he

owned in the county, and other valuable real estate in other counties and States. He had no ambition whatever for mere political pursuits and honors. The one purely political office he ever held, was not the result of his own self-seeking, or intrigue, but was assumed at the earnest entreaties of his friends, on account of his personal worth and popularity, to meet a public exigency, when the internal improvement and public-school systems of the State—then in their infancy, and of both of which systems he was an enthusiastic friend—were in great danger. Had his tastes or ambition taken a different direction, his figure would unquestionably have been as prominent in political as it was in business and social life, for twenty-five years. The large fortune he inherited, and acquired by marriage, was somewhat increased by his own enterprise, and judicious investments. It would have been very greatly added to but for his constant acts of generosity to his friends, and other persons and objects having claims upon his liberality as a man and a citizen. He was an intimate friend of both Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden; the former generally made his house his home, when visiting Frankfort; and of the latter's family, Mr. Harvie, after the death of his wife, was a member for several years. Of his nine children, only four survived him: Mrs. Gabriella A. Breathitt, relict of James Breathitt; John S. Harvie, Miss C. Ellen Harvie, and Col. Louis E. Harvie, all residents of Frankfort, Kentucky.

ARVIE, COL. LOUIS EDWIN, Lawyer, Farmer, and Manufacturer, was born October 9, 1825, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and is the son of John Harvie. (See sketch of John Harvie.) He received a thorough education, and graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1843. He began the study of the law under Morehead and Read; finished his law preparations, under Judge B. Munroe, and graduated in the law department of Harvard College, in 1845, under Judge Story and Simon Greenleaf. After engaging in the practice of his profession for two years, ill health compelled him to turn his attention to farming and out-door pursuits, spending most of his time in the care of a large inherited estate. During part of the years 1851 and 1852, he was political editor of the "St. Louis Daily Intelligencer," in which he distinguished himself as a writer of ability, but ill health again compelled him to make a trip abroad, and to return to farming and other active pursuits. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, writing numerous articles on politics and other questions of common interest, which were extensively copied and read throughout the country. He first suggested, in a couple of articles, published in the "Louisville Democrat,"

of dates November 25 and 28, 1860, the idea, or plan, of holding a convention of delegates from the Border Slave States, having an entire community of sentiment and interests, to consider and determine their united position in the threatened war between the Cotton States and the North. Out of this suggestion grew the more enlarged idea and scheme of a Border State Convention, composed of delegates from all the Border States, both slave and free, with a wide diversity both of sentiment and interests; which was afterwards held, and so signally failed to settle the conflicting disputes between the sections, or agree upon a common line of policy and action. His idea and plan was for the Border Slave States to unitedly propose what they believed a fair and just compromise of all principal points in controversy between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, in the nature of an ultimatum to both the North and the extreme South, accompanied with the determined declaration and purpose, that, in the event of their rejection by either party and acceptance by the other, the united military resources of all the Border Slave States would be put forth on the side of the party accepting their ultimatum, thus specifically laid down. Had such a position been resolutely taken by the Border Slave States, at the time, it is more than probable that the late calamitous civil war might have been averted, at least for many years. In 1855, he was prominent in the efforts to reorganize the old Whig party, and was a strong opponent of the Know-Nothingism, which gained temporary strength in the State; but, failing in his efforts, has since been identified with the Democracy. During the great contest of 1860, he was a Douglas man, and was Chairman of the Douglas State Executive Committee, at Louisville, and was also, subsequently, a member of the State Executive Committee, which proclaimed the doctrine of armed neutrality. In 1867, he was chosen a member of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party, and, although taking an active part in all matters connected with that political organization, he has never desired or sought party preferment. He was one of the first and most active advocates of law and order in Kentucky, and the most bitter opponent of Ku-kluxism, and, with a few others, was mainly instrumental in the passage of the Ku-klux Law by the Legislature. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he took sides with the South, and, in the following year, became aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Gen. Buckner, serving in various capacities, and holding some important positions of trust, until the close of the war. The Harvies, father and son, were, each in his day, active with their means, time, and ability, in the promotion of enterprises, public and private, to the social and material interests of their city, county, and State. To the forethought and persistent energy of the son, Louis E. Harvie, in opening and

building roads, establishing mills, encouraging the erection of churches and schools, is very largely due the present prosperous development, from the condition of a comparative wilderness but a few years ago, of a large portion (north-west) of Franklin County. He, with a few others, pioneered the way to the adoption of the new turnpike system, inaugurated by the county in 1869-70, and was the projector and first president, and, as he has been generally since his resignation of that position, the active spirit in the management and extension of the Frankfort and Flat Creek Turnpike Road. This road has opened, to the enjoyment of citizens and visitors to the State capital, some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery to be found in the Western country. He has also been, at various times, the earnest advocate of the feasibility and duty of the city availing itself of its great natural advantages, and thereby making of itself the flourishing center of a large manufacturing industry. Col. Harvie is a man of strong convictions, independent in maintaining his views of right and wrong, although often greatly to his social disadvantage; has distinguished himself as an earnest thinker, and writer of ability; and has throughout his life, although greatly disturbed by feeble health, been one of the leading men of his community.



MEANS, THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Iron Manufacturer, son of John and Ann (Williamson) Means, was born November 3, 1803, at Spartanburg, South Carolina. The name *Means* is of Scotch origin, and was at one time preceded by the syllable *Mac*; considerable diversity also has appeared in its orthography at different periods, and among different people. In America, *Mayne* and *Maynes* are traceable to the same origin; and the Irish are disposed to spell as they pronounce, *Main* or *Mains*; and, at Glasgow, the name of John Main appears in the record of 1666, among the "Martyrs of the Covenant." The ancestors of the family settled in the north of Ireland, about the time of William the Third, and have always been Presbyterians, where they had any connection with Church organization. Many of the family were prominent in the professions, and in public and business life in the old country. In America, they appear in two or three branches: one having originally settled in New England; another, in Pennsylvania, a part of this one subsequently removing to South Carolina; and others came to Carolina from Ireland. William Means settled in Juniata County, Pennsylvania; afterwards removed to South Carolina, and was the earnest partisan of the Colonies in the early troubles with Great Britain. Several of his sons participated in the war of the Revolution. His youngest son, Col. John Means, a

native of Union district, South Carolina, became an influential and prominent man of that State; was an extensive planter; an officer in the State militia; and member of the South Carolina Legislature, in 1815 and 1816. Strongly antislavery in his principles, he moved to Ohio in 1819; brought his twenty-four slaves with him, and gave them their freedom; settled in Adams County; was a member of the Legislature of Ohio, from 1825 to 1827; was a farmer and iron manufacturer in that State; one of the pioneers in the iron business on the Ohio; was largely interested in building and operating the first furnace of that region; and was one of the active and successful business men of the country. Ann Williamson, his wife, was a Carolinian by birth, whose mother, Ann Newton, was a relative of Sir Isaac Newton. Col. Means died at Manchester, Ohio, March 15, 1837. His wife died August 17, 1840. They had six children, one of whom was Thomas W. Means, the subject of this sketch. He spent six years in a select school, established by his father, chiefly for the education of his own children, and acquired not only a fine English education, but also a very respectable knowledge of the classics. After coming to Ohio, he spent some time working on his father's farm; also clerked, for several years, in a store, in which his father had an interest, at West Union; and, in 1826, took a flat-boat, loaded with produce, to New Orleans. In the same year, he became store-keeper at Union Furnace, which his father and others were then building, four miles from Hanging Rock. This was the first blast furnace built in Ohio in the Hanging Rock region; and he had the pleasure of first "firing" it. The old Steam and Argolite were the only furnaces previously in existence in that region, and they were in Kentucky. Since 1855, the old Union has not been in operation; but the lands belonging to it are yet owned, in part, by him. In 1837, he and David Sinton became the owners of Union Furnace, and rebuilt it, in 1844. In the following year, they rebuilt Ohio Furnace. In 1847, he became interested in, and helped build, Buena Vista Furnace, in Kentucky. In 1852, he bought Bellefonte Furnace, Kentucky; in 1854, became interested in, and helped build Vinton, Ohio; in 1863, in connection with others, bought Pine Grove Furnace and Hanging Rock Coal-works; and, in the following year, with others, bought Amanda Furnace, Kentucky. In 1845, he and David Sinton built a tram-road to Union Furnace, one of the first roads of its kind built in the country; and they now have a railroad, four miles in length, running from the river to their Pine Grove Furnace. The Ohio was the first charcoal furnace in the country which made as high as ten tons a day, and was the first that averaged over fifteen tons. This furnace also produced iron with less expense to the ton than had been arrived at in any other; and it still leads in this respect. In 1832,



Thomas W. Means

when the Union had been worked up to six tons a day, the Pennsylvania furnaces were averaging but two tons. He is now, in connection with the Culbertsons, building the Princess, a stone-coal furnace, ten miles from Ashland, in Kentucky; and also has in contemplation another, at Hanging Rock. In the first year of Union Furnace, three hundred tons of iron were produced; in the last year, 1855, it reached twenty-five hundred. Three hundred tons, in 1827, was as large yearly production as had been reached in the United States; and this rate was fully up to that of England. The large furnaces now reach fifteen thousand tons a year in this country. Under the supervision of him and David Sinton, the experiments for introducing the hot blast were first made; and, at their Union Furnace, they put up the second hot blast used in the United States, only a few years after its introduction in England, in 1828. This was, probably, the greatest step forward that had yet been made in the manufacture of iron. Always favoring the advance in every improvement, under him many changes were made in the forms of furnaces, and in the modes of operating them; and, under his patronage, in 1860, at Ohio Furnace, was introduced the Davis hot blast, which has greatly improved and modified the charcoal furnace business of the country. He has been longer engaged, and doubtlessly more extensively and directly concerned in the growth and prosperity of the iron business, than any other man in the Ohio Valley. Besides his large interests in the various furnaces, he has a very considerable interest in eighteen thousand acres of ore, coal, and farm land in Ohio, and nearly thirty thousand acres in Kentucky. He was the originator of the Cincinnati and Big Sandy Packet Company, and is its leading stockholder; was one of the incorporators of the Norton Iron Works, and is one of its largest stockholders; helped lay out and originate Ashland; is a large stockholder in Ironton Iron Railroad; was one of the originators of the Second National Bank of Ironton, Ohio, and has been its President since the organization, in 1864; and is also a stockholder in the National Bank of Ashland. In 1866, he purchased a farm near Hanging Rock, Ohio, where he has since resided. He cast his first Presidential vote for John Quincy Adams, and was identified with the Whig party. He is now a Republican, and, during the war of the rebellion, was an ardent supporter of the National Government. In religion, he is Presbyterian, but attends the Congregational Church, and is not a member of any denomination. He has always been a man of fine personal and business habits; of strong constitution, able to sustain a long life of incessant activity; with a high sense of social and business integrity, his great fortune is the legitimate result of uncommon business ability and judgment. He is a man of fine bearing, still erect, six feet in height, agreeable in manners, and wholly void

of ostentation. Mr. Means was married, December 4, 1828, to Sarah Ellison, a native of Buckeye Station, Adams County, Ohio, daughter of John Ellison, an early settler in that county. She died, in 1871, at the age of sixty-one, in their home, at Hanging Rock. Their children now living are, John, of Ashland, one of the most energetic, successful, and upright business men of the country; William, a successful business man and iron trader of Cincinnati; and Mary A. and Margaret, residing at home with their father.



SMITH, HON. ZACHARY F., Railroad President and former State Superintendent of Public-schools, was born January 7, 1827, in Henry County, Kentucky. His father, Zachary Smith, was a native of Boyle County, and was a successful farmer and tanner. Z. F. Smith was chiefly educated at the old Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He engaged in farming until 1860, when he sold his farm and devoted his attention to other interests. In 1867, he was elected to the office of Superintendent of Public-schools for the State, and filled the position with great energy and credit for four years. He favored the increase of the school-tax, the elevation of the standard of ability among teachers, commissioners, and trustees; the grading of the schools, and various radical and necessary changes, designed to advance the school-system of Kentucky to the successful and popular condition of the schools of other States. He secured the passage of a bill, by the Legislature and before the people, which largely increased the public-school fund of the State, and many of his ideas have since been carried into effect. He was one of the most active and able Superintendents who have had charge of the public-school interests of the State. He was the originator, manipulator, and, in a very large sense, the sum and substance of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, and, after doing an immense amount of work, and serving three years as the President of that enterprise, resigned entirely his connection with it. He is now President of the Austin and Pacific Railroad, and is interested in other roads in the South-west. He has long been a member of the Christian Church, and was for fifteen years President of the Kentucky Educational Society of that denomination, for the education of young men for the ministry. He is a member of the Board of Curators of the Kentucky University, and has been very active in that capacity; in fact, he pursues with enthusiasm any cause he espouses. He is a speaker and writer of ability, and has contributed in both ways to politics and his Church, and largely to the cause of popular education. He is a man of fine mental and personal traits, and is largely endowed with those virtues

and faculties which mark the popular and successful member of society. Mr. Smith was married, in 1852, to Miss Sue Helm, daughter of William S. Helm, of Henry County, Kentucky.

PETER, PROF. ROBERT, M. D., Chemist and Physician, son of Robert and Johanna (Dawe) Peter, was born January 21, 1805, in Launceston, County of Cornwall, England; emigrated to this country, with his father, in 1821; first settled in Baltimore; afterwards removed to Pittsburg; there learned the business of druggist and apothecary; developed great natural taste for chemical studies. During this period, he read and applied himself with great assiduity; established a botanical society; began to use his pen extensively; read lectures on natural science before the Pittsburg Philosophical Society; was a member of the Philological Institute of that city; in 1828, attended the course on the natural sciences, in the Rensselaer Scientific Institute, at Troy, New York; by special invitation, during the Winter of 1830, delivered chemical lectures at Mechanics' Institute, Pittsburg, also in the Western University of Pennsylvania, in that city, and taught private classes in chemistry; in 1832, was invited to deliver a course of lectures in the Eclectic Institute, at Lexington, Kentucky; soon after his arrival in Lexington, was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Morrison College of Transylvania University; in 1834, received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania; in the same year, began the practice of medicine in Lexington, associated with Dr. L. P. Vandell, then a professor in Transylvania University; soon abandoned the medical practice, and devoted himself wholly to the practice of chemistry, and to his duties as teacher in this branch of science in the college; in 1838, was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical Department of Transylvania University; filled the position with great distinction, uninterruptedly, until the opening of the civil war closed the institution; went to Europe, in 1839, in connection with Prof. James M. Bush, to make additions to the library, museum, and apparatus of the medical department of the University; assisted in establishing the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, in 1850, and resigned after serving for three years as one of its professors; from 1854 until the outbreak of the civil war, had charge of the chemical branch of the State Geological Survey; doing the greater part of the chemical work, and making over a thousand analyses, and supplying nearly two thousand pages of the official reports, superintending the publication of the whole; aided, in 1860, in the survey of Arkansas, making several hundred analyses of soils, ores, etc., and furnishing over four hundred pages

of report; also assisted in the recent geological surveys in Indiana; from 1861 to 1865, was Surgeon in the Government Military Hospital at Lexington, much of the time being senior surgeon in charge; at the close of the war, when Transylvania was revived and merged into the Kentucky University, he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy, which position he still occupies, with his accustomed ability; on the renewal of the State Geological Society, in 1873, under Prof. N. S. Shaler, he again undertook the chemical work, in which he is yet engaged; and one hundred and seventy-nine pages of volume one, new series, of Reports of Kentucky Geological Survey, published in 1875, contain his report of numerous additional analyses, performed by him, assisted by Mr. John H. Talbutt; in volume two, new series, of Kentucky Geological Survey, published in Frankfort, in 1877, are found his report of the work done in his laboratory during the survey, also a report on the "Chemistry of the Ashes of the Hemp and Buckwheat Plants," etc. He has now in preparation a "History of Transylvania University," and has, for nearly half a century, used his pen almost incessantly, contributing largely to "Transylvania Journal of Medicine," the "Western Lancet," and various literary and scientific journals. His life has been wonderfully active, and in that way looking most to the advancement and benefit of his fellow-men; having this aim in life, and being passionately devoted to his profession, has labored indefatigably since early manhood, and now, at his advanced age, keeps the harness on with the great earnestness and skill of his earlier days. He is not only the first chemist of his adopted State, but also one of the most distinguished who has ever lived in America. Prof. Peter has resided in Lexington, or on his farm, a few miles from that city, since 1832; and there, on October 5, 1835, was married to Miss Frances Paca Dallam, eldest daughter of the late Major William Smith Dallam and his wife, Letitia Preston Dallam, *née* Meredith. She is connected, on her father's side, with the Paca and Smith families of Maryland; and, on her mother's, with the Breckinridges, Prestons, and Merediths; her grandfather, Col. Samuel Meredith, was a near relative of Patrick Henry. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are now living.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM W., Agriculturist, Stock-breeder, and Trader, was born January 23, 1827, in Mason County, Kentucky. His father, Garrison Baldwin, emigrated from Virginia at an early day, and was a prominent farmer of Mason County. W. W. Baldwin was educated in the private schools of his native county. He has always lived on a farm, and is now one of the most ex-

tensive farmers and mule traders of Mason County. He has been an extensive breeder of Short-horns, usually taking the premiums with his stock in the county fairs; and is the most prominent stock man, and the largest trader and feeder of mules in the county, maturing and selling four or five hundred mules every year. He has also engaged largely in the tobacco trade. In 1866, he leased the Calhoun Plow Factory, of Maysville, and carried it on successfully for ten years, trading chiefly with the South, and usually spending his Winters in New Orleans, in the interest of his factory. In 1858, he was nominated by the Whigs for Sheriff of the county, but declined to make the race; was nominated, by the Bell and Everett party, for the same office, in 1860, and was elected; was re-elected in 1862, holding the position two terms; and, in 1871, was elected, by the Democrats, to the Lower House of the Legislature. He was originally identified with the Whig party. During the civil war, his sympathies were with the South, but he took no active part in the great conflict. He is one of the most active, successful, enterprising, liberal, public-spirited, and thorough-going business men of Mason County. He is a man of great physical strength and fine bearing. Mr. Baldwin was married, November 20, 1850, to Miss Martha A. Tabb, of Dover, Kentucky. They have six living children.



CHADWICK, REV. JAMES S., D. D., was born in New York City, April 12, 1841, of English parents, who left England for America in 1840. His parents dying while he was very young, he was adopted by and found a Christian home in the family of his uncle, Mr. John Chadwick, a merchant residing in the city of Paterson, New Jersey. To this uncle he is indebted for early educational opportunities, and for other favors which have contributed largely to his success in life. In addition to a common-school and thorough academic training, he subsequently graduated at the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois. From 1854 to 1856, he served an apprenticeship in the printing business, and followed his trade until 1858, at which time he entered upon his studies for the work of the Christian ministry. In the Spring of 1849, he united with the Cross Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Paterson, New Jersey. He has filled the various positions of class-leader, steward, and local preacher. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hackensack, New Jersey, July 24, 1859; Rev. Thomas McCarroll being presiding elder of the district, and Rev. G. H. Winans pastor of the Church. In October, 1861, Mr. Chadwick graduated from the Theological School at Evanston, Illinois, and immediately united with the Rock River Conference of

the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was ordained deacon at Rockford, Illinois, by Bishop Levi Scott, in September, 1863; and, in October, 1865, was ordained elder at Aurora, Illinois, by Bishop Edward Thomson. His first appointment was as City Missionary in Chicago, where he labored for two years. During his ministry in this city, he was married, October 20, 1862, to Miss Jennie E. Winans, daughter of Mr. Abner L. and Lucinda Winans, of Orange, New Jersey. In the Fall of 1863, he was appointed to the pastorate of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rockford, Illinois, where he labored for three years. In October, 1866, he was transferred by Bishop Clark to the Newark Conference, in New Jersey, and was stationed at Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, Tottenville, Staten Island, remaining there two years and a half. His next charge was the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, New Jersey, which he served for three years. In the Spring of 1872, he was transferred to the Kentucky Conference by Bishop Ames, and appointed to the pastorate of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Covington, Kentucky. After a successful ministry of three years at Covington, he was appointed to his present station—Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Louisville, Kentucky—where he labors with great success. He was elected by the Kentucky Conference, at its last session, a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which convened in Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1876. In June, 1876, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, from the Ohio Wesleyan University, located at Delaware, Ohio—one of the best institutions of the Church in the country. Dr. Chadwick is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Good Templar, and a member of the Sons of Temperance. He has three daughters; the oldest being thirteen, and the youngest five years. A critic, in the Louisville "Courier-Journal," says of him: "His oratory is simple and unstudied, yet very free. His sermons abound in imagery which readily appeals to the emotional nature of his audience. He seldom uses notes, and never confines himself to them with any closeness. He has a full, deep voice, which varies its tones in unison with the speaker's own emotions, and without any attempt at oratory, in the accepted meaning of that term. In social life, Mr. Chadwick is affable and dignified, never forgetting his ministerial character and calling; yet never intruding it in any way of superiority, but conversing easily and frankly on the topics of the day. He is not exclusive in his sectarianism, but links his hands with every hand that longs to do good, wherever the 'doing' may come from, and whoever the 'good' may reach. As a pastor, he is greatly beloved; while, as a preacher, he is popular with his entire denomination." He is a courteous gentleman; one of the first ministers in the Church; and a noble specimen of Christian manhood.

MACKIE, GEORGE W., M. D., was born in Maryland, in 1786. He received a thorough and scholarly education; came to Kentucky in 1813, and settled at Augusta, Bracken County, where he practiced medicine for over forty years, and was one of the most successful and popular of all the early physicians of Eastern Kentucky. Some of the best physicians of the country were his students, and he was all his life a student himself. He was a man of remarkable habits, and was never known to stand on the street to discuss a subject of any kind. He gave his whole life to his profession and family. His professional skill was very great, and his sense of professional honor was of the most refined character. The ferry-boat on the Ohio river, at Augusta, was named George W. Mackie, as a slight testimonial to his many virtues and social worth. Dr. Mackie died at Augusta, where he had spent the best part of his life, in 1855. He was married, in 1816, to Miss Maria Sharpe, of Bracken County. His daughter, Eliza, was married to Hon. Thornton F. Marshall, of Augusta, Kentucky; and his son, Dr. William H. Mackie, is practicing medicine at Lake Village, Chicot County, Arkansas.

RULE, GEORGE R., Lawyer and Master Commissioner of Pendleton County, was born April 27, 1837, at Falmouth, Kentucky. He is the youngest of the three children of Augustin E. and Frances B. (Colvin) Rule. His father was twenty years constable at Falmouth, and throughout his entire life was occupied in some public trust. He died in 1852. His grandfather, Wm. Rule, was a native of Nicholas County, Kentucky, as was his father also, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather, Samuel Rule, emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Western Pennsylvania, where he married Sarah Robinson, and afterwards removed to Nicholas County, in this State. His mother was a native of Pendleton County, and daughter of Lewis Colvin, an early settler of that county from Virginia. George Robinson Rule, the subject of this sketch, remained on a farm until the age of eleven, and attended school some of the Winters during the time. From 1848 to 1856, he spent most of his time in school, at Pendleton Academy and Aspen Grove Seminary, where he acquired a good education. From the time of leaving school, until the opening of the war, he occupied his time in various pursuits. In 1862, he entered the Confederate army, as a member of Company D, of Col. Henry L. Giltner's Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in Humphrey Marshall's raid into this State; was with Longstreet at Knoxville, Bean's Station; with Morgan at Cove Gap, and in his last raid

through Kentucky; and was in numerous lesser engagements in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia—in all as many as thirty or forty engagements. In Morgan's last Kentucky raid, he was captured, and confined eight months at Camp Douglas. When the war ended, he returned home, but soon after went to St. Louis, where he spent some time as a salesman; for a short time taught a country school, and was engaged in farming until 1867, when he returned to Falmouth, and began the study of the law, under the direction of Judge W. W. Ireland. In 1869, he was admitted to the bar, and, in the same year, entered upon the practice of his profession at Falmouth. In the Spring of 1870, he was appointed Master Commissioner in the Circuit Court, by Judge James O'Hara, and was made Master Commissioner in Chancery on the organization of the Chancery Court, in 1871. Mr. Rule was married, May 20, 1873, to Miss Emma Wilson, daughter of Dr. James Wilson, of Falmouth. He is a Democrat, although, at the election preceding the rebellion, he voted for Bell and Everett. Religiously, he is a Methodist; is a man of fine personal, professional, and social habits, and deservedly stands very high in the community for his sterling qualities of heart and mind.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY, M. D., the only child of William Roberts and Susan (Cloud) Roberts, was born, in 1814, in the District of Columbia. His father was a trader and farmer of Montgomery County, Maryland, and died there, about 1832. His mother was the widow of Abner Cloud, and daughter of Sampson Frammel, of Montgomery County, Maryland. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and acquired a fair education in the private schools of the county. Before arriving at age, he had spent some time in reading medicine. In 1832, he came to Kentucky, and three years afterwards he began the manufacture of rope and bagging at Lexington. For two years he continued in this business, still, at his leisure, reading medicine, with a view to ultimately entering the medical profession. In 1837, he went to farming in Fayette County, at which he engaged, chiefly, for eleven or twelve years. In 1848, he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, and, for the next two years, attended lectures, and studied under the direction of Dr. T. J. Lewis. In 1850, he entered upon his profession at Independence, Kenton County, where he remained, in active and successful practice, for eight years. In 1858, he located near Falmouth, in Pendleton County. In 1861, after the war had been fairly inaugurated, he went to Missouri, and enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, and served eighteen months; partici-

pating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Lexington, and many lesser engagements; and, although enlisting as a private, he spent a great part of his time of service as a physician and surgeon. In 1863, he went to Texas, where he practiced his profession at Saline, until the Fall of 1865, when he returned to Kentucky, and located at Falmouth, where he has since resided, and established a large and valuable medical practice. He has never sought political preferment in any way, being wholly devoted to his profession, yet, for three years, he served as Justice of the Peace, in Kenton County. Politically, he is a Democrat, having voted for every Democratic Presidential candidate, beginning with Martin Van Buren, up to the present time, and voted for J. C. Breckinridge, at the election preceding the war. For many years, he was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pendleton County. He was raised in the Presbyterian Church, and his predilections, religiously, are in that direction. He is a man of decided and marked traits of character; of exceptional personal and professional habits; of known integrity, and great energy and industry. Dr. Roberts was married, in 1839, to Elizabeth Payne, daughter of Thos. Payne, a farmer of Woodford County, Kentucky. They have seven children.

ROGAN, GENERAL BENJAMIN, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, of Irish parents; and at the age of fourteen, by the death of his father, was left in charge of a large family; and, after having provided well for his mother, and divided the estate, which was his according to the existing laws of primogeniture, among his brothers, he married, and bought himself a farm on the Holston. He accompanied Bouquet in his expedition against the Indians, and, in 1774, went out with Governor Dunmore in his expedition to the North-west of Ohio; in 1775, came to Kentucky, and visited Lincoln County, where his fort was subsequently built; in 1776, removed his family to Kentucky, leaving them for a time in the fort, at Harrodsburg; in the following Spring, his family took up their residence at his station, where, May 20, 1777, they were invested by the Indians, and sustained one of the most hotly contested sieges in the early annals of the State. In the same year, at the head of a party of men, he defeated the Indians, in a short engagement, at Big Flat Lick, near his station; in 1779, he was second in command, under Colonel Bowman, in the expedition against the Indian town of Chillicothe, in which, as usual, he distinguished himself for his great bravery, although the expedition was to some extent a failure; in 1782, he marched with a considerable force in pursuit of the Indians, designing to unite with the troops at the

Blue Licks, which he reached the day after the fatal battle, and, having buried the dead, disbanded his men and returned home. In the Summer of 1788, he conducted an expedition against the North-western tribes; and, after laying waste their country, resumed the quiet pursuits of his farm, in Shelby County, from that time taking an active part in the civil and political contests of the country. He was a member of the Convention of 1792, which framed the first Constitution of the State, and also represented his county of Shelby in the second Constitutional Convention, held in 1799, and was several times elected to the Legislature. He was one of the most able and useful men who lived in Kentucky, in his day. From boyhood, he exhibited a taste for military life, and was one of the most patriotic and brave among the pioneer soldiers of the country. He died at an advanced age, every-where honored and respected. Hon. W. Logan, twice Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, was his son.



HINKLE, AMOS, was born August 11, 1818, in Brown County, Ohio, and is the son of Peter and Sarah (Day) Shinkle. His father moved from Pennsylvania, and settled in Ohio, in 1795, and raised nine children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living. Amos Shinkle received a common-school education, and, without a dollar, at the age of eighteen, commenced life on a flat-boat in the Ohio river; met with some success, and began business as a dry-goods merchant, at Higginsport, Ohio; after two years, failed; located in Covington, Kentucky, and again began business on the river; in 1847, engaged largely in the coal trade; from time to time, bought or built various steamboats, and, at the time of abandoning personal operations on the river, owned eight or ten steamers; in 1865, founded the Champion Coal and Tow-boat Company; was the prime mover in the organization of the First National Bank of Covington; was made its President, and still holds that position; in 1856, was elected a Director of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company, and through his efforts, mainly, the magnificent bridge across the Ohio river was constructed; in 1864, he was elected President of that Company; in the same year, was elected President of the Covington Gas-light Company; has been for many years a member of the City Council; was for one or two years President of the Board of Education; has been Director of the Kenton Insurance Company; has also been for several years Director in the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College, serving as Chairman of the Board of Trustees; is a Trustee of the Board of the Freedmen's Aid Society; is President of the Inter-state Sunday-school Encampment Association; has been a prominent member of some of the social

organizations; is a member of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church; has been for years Superintendent of its Sunday-school; in 1872 and 1876, was a member of the General Conference, and has been one of the most earnest, active, and valuable members of his Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He has been, to a great extent, identified with all the substantial interests of Covington; has built thirty or forty houses in that city; has accumulated a large fortune, and has freely used it in improving the city, and building up its charities; and has been one of the most skillful, successful, public-spirited, and upright business men who have ever lived in Kenton County. Mr. Shinkle was married to Miss Sarah J. Hughes, an excellent lady of Hignsfort, Ohio, and has one son, Bradford Shinkle, who is an active, energetic, and successful business man of Cincinnati.

HASLETT, JOSEPH, SR., Manufacturer, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1820. His father, John Haslett, was a lead manufacturer of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, and a brother of Mr. Haslett, of the well-known firm of Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz, of Pittsburg. Joseph Haslett was brought up in Alleghany City, and was at an early age put to work in the lead manufacturing business in that city, remaining in a subordinate position, as superintendent of several factories, until 1865. At that date he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and there, in connection with Mr. L. Leonard and other parties, established the Kentucky Lead and Oil Company, on Ninth, below Main Street, and soon a large business was developed. In 1876, the success of the establishment called for increased facilities, and a new White Lead Works, with all the modern improvements, was erected in the vicinity of the old one, and, for completeness of equipment, will compare favorably with any in its line in the country. Its capacity is three thousand tons per annum. Mr. Haslett, in his religious and political views, is very liberal. Of a most charitable disposition, and devoid of all ostentation, he has a true conception of the duty of man to man; ever ready to assist the unfortunate.

CAMPBELL, HON. JOHN, after whom Campbell County was named, was a native of Ireland, and came to Kentucky at an early period. He received a grant of four thousand acres of land, from the State of Virginia, which was located immediately below Louisville, and he became one of the most wealthy land-owners of the State. He was a delegate, from Jefferson County, to the first Con-

stitutional Convention of Kentucky; and was chosen Senator, from that county, for the first State Legislature. He was a man of fine ability; exerted an extensive influence, had great force of mind, and fine personal appearance, but lacked culture of manners. He was never married, and his large estate fell to many heirs.

THORNE, WM. P., Lawyer, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, March 5, 1845. His father was Wm. K. Thorne, a well-to-do farmer, and his mother was Miss Mary K. Moody. The Thornes were of English origin, and both families, for several generations, lived in Virginia. The subject of this sketch, early began his education in the schools of the county, and afterwards took a liberal course in Eminence College. After spending a year on the farm, he began the study of the law, in the office of Judges Wm. S. Pryor and Geo. C. Drane, at New Castle. In 1866, he was admitted to the bar, and at once commenced practice at Eminence, where he now resides. He has been an active politician of the Democratic school, and, during the rebellion, sided with the South. He was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Seymour, in 1868; and, in the race of 1872, was Assistant Presidential Elector for his district. In 1874, he was elected Attorney for the county, handsomely defeating his opponent, Col. Ben. Selby. In 1876, he was Assistant Elector for the Seventh Congressional District, in the great Presidential campaign. He is a member of some of the popular social organizations of the country; is a speaker of decided ability; is an earnest and conscientious lawyer; young, popular in manners, and of splendid personal appearance; and is, undoubtedly, one of the rising men of his time. In 1868, Mr. Thorne was married to Miss Anna W. Dickerson, of Grant County, Kentucky.

EDDY, LEMUEL E., M. D., was born in Henry County, Kentucky, February 2, 1829. His father, Alexander Eddy, a native of Kentucky, was united in marriage, January 3, 1826, with Sarah Sisk, of Woodford County, Kentucky. They then moved to Henry County, near New Castle, where they resided until his death, which took place June 21, 1846, leaving a wife and seven children, of whom Dr. Eddy was the oldest. His mother's ancestors were from Virginia; she was granddaughter of Josiah Boone, who was a cousin of Daniel Boone. The education of Dr. Eddy consisted of a substantial knowledge, such as was acquired in the best schools of his native country. He was also a graduate in medicine, hav-

ing first attended the Eclectic College, of Cincinnati; secondly, the Ohio Medical; lastly, the University of Louisville. In the twenty-third year of his age, he commenced the practice of medicine, in Clarke County, Indiana, where he had an extensive practice and many friends. On the 17th of June, 1853, he was married to Miss Belle A. Adair, oldest daughter of Dr. Samuel L. Adair, of Indiana, native of Virginia, and relative of Gov. Adair, of Kentucky. Her mother was a native of Orange County, New York. Their union was blessed with six children, one daughter and five sons, only two of whom survive—Sallie E. Eddy and John Gipson Eddy. Dr. Eddy, at an early age, united with the Christian Church; afterwards moved to Charlestown, Indiana, where there was no Church of that denomination; he connected himself with the Methodist Church, and was a member of the fraternity of Odd-fellows. While there, he kept a large and well-appointed drug-store, managed by his brothers, while *his* time was taken up in the practice of medicine, in which he was very successful, making many friends, whom he loved to speak of in after years. He was social and genial in his habits, and warm in his feelings, and was well known as a thorough business man. He was a man of good, sound judgment, and well informed in all matters of a public nature. The arduous labors attending a village and country practice proved too great for his physical organization, and were preying upon his health; so he determined to quit the practice of medicine, and remove to his farm and early home, in Henry County, Kentucky. However, he was not long permitted thus to indulge in luxurious freedom; for, during this short period, typhoid fever was raging extensively in the neighborhood, and the demand for an efficient physician was very pressing; and, through the solicitation of friends and the earnest appeal for aid, he again enlisted in the service of suffering humanity; and for a long time was engaged in a very active practice, until just before the close of the civil war, when he moved to Jefferson County, and purchased a beautiful farm, on the Ohio river, five miles from the city of Louisville. During his residence in the country, he had the misfortune of having his right arm cut off, and his left foot seriously injured, by a circular saw, in a desperate attempt to save his brother, who stood in imminent danger of losing his life in the same manner. This prostrated him for a long time. Though afflicted, he never gave up; but ever pressed on, in the pursuance of his business. After his afflictions, he returned to this city, to continue his profession, devoting himself principally to chronic diseases; and, in addition to his practice, he was engaged in the drug business. His name became widely known. Thus, for ten long years of affliction and pain, his ambition and untiring energy never failed him. He kept up his profession, and maintained his position as a

mercantile man; and, as such, he was noted for his promptness in all matters. As the result of his industry and study, he amassed a handsome fortune; and when, at the age of forty-eight years, he succumbed to the disease of paralysis of the brain, his spirit departed as quietly as the shadow of a dream. He was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Dr. Eddy was our friend—early, long, and well-tried. This is the homage of a heart that loved him while living, and holds most sacred his memory now, when gone.

BRIGHT, E. C., M. D., of Eminence, Kentucky, son of Joseph Bright, was born in 1833, in Shelby County, Kentucky. He was educated in the country schools and in Bethany College, Virginia; and, at the age of nineteen, began the study of medicine with Dr. J. Baker, at Shelbyville, and afterwards studied with Dr. J. S. Drane, of New Castle, Henry County; and, at the age of twenty-one, graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville. Afterwards, in 1857, he spent the Winter in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, and in attending clinics at Bellevue Hospital. He then commenced practice at Eminence, where he now resides, successfully engaged in his profession. He is a member of Transylvania Medical Society, and of some of the popular social organizations of the day. He is Trustee of Eminence College; has been largely identified with the various interests of the community; and is an active member of the Christian Church. Dr. Bright was married, in 1866, to a daughter of Henry P. Reid, of Montgomery County, Kentucky. They have five living children.

FARNHAM, PROF. JONATHAN EVERETT, A. M. and LL. D., is the eldest son of Roger Farnham, a native of Massachusetts, whose father settled in Connecticut prior to the Revolutionary War, and was born August 12, 1809. His father died in 1817; but, leaving the family in comfortable circumstances, Prof. Farnham was enabled to acquire a good education. He first attended the common-schools, and pursued his preparatory studies in the New Hampshire Classical Institute, in New Hampshire, and then entered Colby University, under the presidency of Dr. Chaplin. In 1833, he graduated, with the degree of A. B.; and, for two years, was engaged as tutor in the institution. He then studied law at Providence, Rhode Island, for three years, and afterwards at Cincinnati. In 1838, he was appointed Professor of Physical Science at Georgetown College, which

chair he is now filling. During this period of time, he controlled the Georgetown Female Seminary, the property of which he owned. This was one of the most flourishing institutions of the West, receiving, as it did, a very large patronage from the Southern and Western States. In 1865, he disposed of his interest. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and contributed freely toward its support and advancement. In 1838, he was married to Miss E. Butler, daughter of Rev. John Butler, of Winthrop, Maine, and is the father of three children, all of whom are still living and married. He is a man of great force of character, sociable in disposition, and agreeable in manners. His success, as a teacher, has been eminent.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM, Banker, was born January 16, 1819, near Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky. His ancestry were Virginians, and his grandfathers, on both sides, were early settlers of this State. His father was a farmer, and came to Montgomery County, then a part of Fayette, in 1808. His education was obtained in the country schools, which he attended until, at the age of seventeen, he became a clerk in a dry-goods store, in Mt. Sterling, and, at the age of twenty-one, engaged in business as a partner in merchandising, continuing that business for thirteen years. In 1846, he became cashier of the Branch Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, at Mt. Sterling, which position he held until the bank closed, with the year 1874, when it merged into the Farmers' National Bank, of which he is still cashier. Religiously, he is associated with the Christian or Disciples' Church. He is an earnest, upright Christian gentleman; always genial and accommodating, having a kind word for his friends at all times. In business relations with his fellow-men, he uses the same Christian charity and kindness that he exhibits in private life. By close and strict attention to business, he has earned the reputation of having no superior in the State as a bank cashier. He has always resided at Mt. Sterling. Mr. Mitchell was married, October 4, 1842, to Miss M. A. Embry, of Fayette County. They have had three children, two of whom are living.

RITTER, JOHN P., Lawyer, was born August 30, 1835, in Hart County, Kentucky. His father, Burwell C. Ritter, was a farmer and distinguished politician, serving in both branches of the Legislature, and was also member of Congress from the Second Kentucky District. The Ritters were of German-Scotch origin, and at an early day emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky,

settling in Barren County. John P. Ritter received a good English education, and also became a good Latin scholar. He studied law at Glasgow, Kentucky, and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar, and entered on the practice of his profession at Hopkinsville. In 1861, he entered the United States army, as Adjutant of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment; was engaged at Fort Donelson, and participated in the great battle of Pittsburg Landing, where his regiment was so reduced as to make its consolidation with the Seventeenth necessary, at which time he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession. He has taken an active interest in politics; after the war, was identified for a time with the Conservatives, but is now a member of the Democratic party, and, although not desiring political preferment, he is one of the most vigorous and efficient workers in his party. He is a man of quiet and unassuming disposition; is distinguished for his judgment and ability in the law; and is a fine speaker, without making any pretensions to oratory; has established a large and valuable practice, and occupies a high position in his community. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Ritter was married, July 4, 1873, to Miss Kate Crockett, daughter of Hon. J. B. Crockett, formerly a resident of Kentucky, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of California.

CLARKE, COL. WILLIAM LOGAN, son of Charles J. Clarke, and grandson of Judge William Logan, was born June 26, 1839, in Louisville, Kentucky. His father was a man of considerable influence and worth in that city, and, from 1839 to 1856, was Clerk of the Chancery Court. Col. Clarke was educated in Louisville, and under old Dr. Lewis Marshall; at the age of seventeen, he became Deputy Surveyor in the Custom-house at Louisville, where he remained until 1860; was, prior to the beginning of the war, Captain of a Company of the State Guard, at Louisville; in August, 1861, went to Glasgow, and assisted Joseph H. Lewis in forming a camp of instruction for Confederate troops; aided in raising the Sixth Kentucky Confederate Infantry; was elected First Lieutenant of Company D; was made adjutant in February, 1862; was elected major, in May, of that year; fought gallantly at Shiloh; was with his command at Vicksburg; fought at Baton Rouge, where he was wounded, while commanding his regiment; sick and broken in health, he participated in the second day's fighting at Murfreesboro; was complimented for his bravery in that engagement; in September, 1863, was promoted lieutenant-colonel; commanded his regiment from December, 1862 to May, 1863; was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, at Resaca, and at Dallas; was wounded at the latter place,



Richard T. La Cite

and disabled for the rest of the war. He was a brave and efficient officer; is a man of fine, attractive person, and of admirable bearing. Col. Clarke was married, December 19, 1861, to Miss Sallie Helm, daughter of Maj. Thomas J. Helm, of Glasgow. After the war, he returned to Louisville, and resumed business with his former energy and success.

HOMAS, HON. GEORGE MORGAN, Lawyer, son of Elijah H. and A. P. (Bogess) Thomas, was born in Lewis County Kentucky, November 23, 1828. He was educated in the private schools of Lewis County, and, at the age of twenty-one, began to teach in the country schools. At this time, too, he began the study of the law, and continued it, without assistance, at all his leisure moments, until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar, his license being signed by Judges Reed and Moore. He commenced practice at once, at Clarksburg, in Lewis County; and, from the time of starting to the present, has been remarkably successful in every sense. In 1854, he was elected County Attorney, and served four years. In 1857, he was a candidate for the Legislature, and was defeated by twenty-eight votes. In 1859, he was again the candidate of the Whigs for the Legislature, and elected by a majority of two hundred and forty-five votes, and served two years. In 1861, on the Union ticket, he was re-elected by a majority of nine hundred and thirty-five; and, at the expiration of his term, in 1862, was elected Commonwealth's Attorney in the Tenth (now the Fourteenth) Judicial District, and held the office for six years. In 1864 and 1868, he was State Elector for the Fourteenth District, on the Republican ticket. In 1868, he was elected Judge of Lewis County for the fractional term of two years. In 1870, he was the Republican candidate for Congress, in his district, and defeated. In 1871, he was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and again defeated. In February, 1872, he was elected to the Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Thomas J. Walker, whose seat in that body had been declared vacant. In this year, too, he was Grand Elector for the State at large. In the following year, he was again elected to the Legislature. In 1874, he was elected Circuit Judge for the Fourteenth Judicial District—time expires in 1880. Judge Thomas was originally an antislavery Whig, a gradual emancipationist; and, when the rebellion broke out, became a staunch supporter of the National Government, and is now one of the unflinching and successful Republican leaders of the State; has been for nine years School Commissioner of Lewis County, and, in 1860, was author, in the Legislature, of the bill to increase the school tax. This bill was submitted to the

people, and although it received a majority of twenty-five thousand of all the votes *cast*, yet, as it did not receive a majority of all the votes in the State, it did not become a law. His parents were among the pioneers of the Disciples' Church in their part of the State, and he himself has for thirty years been a member of that denomination, and is an earnest supporter of the Christian religion. His professional and social habits are exceptional; he is a fine stump speaker; is able at the bar; his professional standing is high; on the bench, his manners and presence are fine, giving at all times general satisfaction, in the conduct of his sessions, and respectability to the court. His whole career presents one of the finest instances of a successful self-made man anywhere to be found in the history of the State. Judge Thomas was married, July 8, 1850, to Miss C. H. Willim, of Clarksburg, Lewis County. They have two living children—one son and one daughter.

ACOB, COL. RICHARD TAYLOR, Soldier, Politician, and Agriculturist, was born March 13, 1825, at the residence of his great-grandfather, Commodore Taylor, in Oldham County, Kentucky. His father, John I. Jacob, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was long one of the most prominent merchants, business men, and real estate owners of Louisville. (See sketch of John I. Jacob.) His mother was Miss Lucy Donald Robertson, granddaughter of Commodore Taylor, the distinguished naval officer; and, by her father's side, a descendant of the Scotch historian, Robertson. Col. Jacob was educated in the best schools of the country; but, owing to continued ill health in youth, probably, did not finish his collegiate course. In 1844, he was compelled, by his physician, to travel in South America, and, after returning home in the following year, began to study law, under the direction of Nathaniel Wolfe, of Louisville; but ill health again forced him to abandon his professional studies; and, in 1846, he started on a trip to California. In the mean time, war with Mexico had commenced; and, on arriving in California, he raised a company of men and four hundred and fifty head of horses, and joined Col. Fremont, who was then organizing the war in California. After a short contest, mainly of privation and suffering, that territory was added to the United States, and the war virtually closed there. In a written communication, Col. Fremont highly commended him for gallantry and good conduct; and, in January, 1847, he started home by the Isthmus route, with a view to entering the army; but no opportunity to gratify his desire in that direction arose until the State was called on for additional troops, when he raised a company, but failed to get it into the over-full regi-

ments. He was soon after called to Washington, as a witness for Col. Fremont, and while there was married, January 17, 1848, to the accomplished Miss Sarah Benton, third daughter of the distinguished Col. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. She died in January, 1863, leaving a daughter and son, the latter now being a Lieutenant in the Sixth Regular Infantry, United States army. He resided in Missouri, as a farmer, until 1853, when he returned to Kentucky, and, in the following year, purchased his present home, on the Ohio river, near Westport, in Oldham County. In 1859, he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature; in 1860, was Assistant Elector for John C. Breckinridge, but rejected the idea of secession; and, when the Legislature was convened, in January, 1861, although most of the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge had gone over to the disunion party, he determined to stand by the Union at all hazard; and, in the contest which followed, by himself and the Democratic member from Marion County uniting with the Unionists, a majority of one was obtained in the House, which saved Kentucky to the Union. He was an active member of the Committee on Federal Relations, and labored incessantly to preserve the State in its true position to the General Government. In the committee and in the House, his vote decided the question as to the appointment of Congressmen by districts, or by the State at large; securing the appointment by the State at large, and thus shutting out the disunionists. Defeated in the ensuing elections overwhelmingly, on the following day, after the result of the election was known, the disunionists declared for neutrality. During the long, stormy session, it was proposed to transact the business with closed doors; this proposition met his determined opposition, and led to his characteristic remark "that, if any one dared to close the doors against the people, he would tear them from their hinges." The Union party gaining the ascendancy, at the regular election of 1861, he was returned to the Legislature by an overwhelming majority; took bold and decided ground against secession, and was, doubtlessly, the most influential member of that body in keeping the State in the Union. He early offered his services to the Governor, to raise a regiment, but failed, from an order for consolidation that was issued on the day his first men came to camp. Later, disgusted with the failure to stop John Morgan in his raids through the State, in July, 1862, he issued an invitation to the young men of the State to meet him, equipped for that purpose; and, although the call was enthusiastically answered, their services were not required, as the rebel chief had retired. He was then requested by Gen. Boyle to raise a regiment of cavalry for one year's service; and in ten days had twelve hundred and forty-four men in camp at Eminence, Kentucky, and, within three weeks, marched to meet the enemy. October 8, 1862, he was ordered,

with a part of his command, by Gen. Buell, to the aid of Gen. Sill, near Shelbyville; and encountered a regiment of cavalry, under Col. Alston, of Georgia, in which he had a personal rencounter with Col. Alston; was surrounded by nine Confederate soldiers, and ordered to surrender, which he refused to do; and, putting spurs to his horse, in his attempt to escape, was shot twice—in the left arm, and above the heart; when turning to fight to the death alone, was rescued by the timely arrival of eleven of the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, who shot the closest man to him; his own command having been cut off in the fight by an order from some unknown person to fall back, but were fighting forward to his aid, and succeeded in driving off the enemy, and reaching him. This was supposed to be one of the first hand-to-hand saber combats of the war. He was compelled, for some time to remain at Louisville, for the treatment of his wounds, but, in January, was again at the head of his regiment, and led it on several expeditions; in one of which, with a fraction of his force, he was attacked by Gen. Morgan, near the Cumberland river; and, although Morgan was accompanied by a large force, the engagement checked his advance into Kentucky. On the following day, he was ordered by Gen. Manson to retire to Columbia, where his command was soon increased to five regiments of infantry and three of cavalry. After some weeks, that command was turned over to Gen. Hobson, by Gen. Judah; and, after making one fruitless march to the southern part of the State, the way was opened for the entrance of Morgan, as he predicted to Gen. Hobson; and they were soon recalled to engage in the memorable chase after Morgan, which ended in his capture in Ohio. A part of his regiment were present at the capture, and he took charge of the prisoners until the arrival of Gen. Judah. Soon after this, the time of his regiment expiring, they were mustered out of the service, at Eminence, Kentucky, his men offering to re-enlist in a body under his command. But he had just been elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and this ended his exciting, active, and successful military career; and, doubtlessly, no more brave, daring, and conscientiously patriotic man drew a saber for the defense of the nation during the great struggle. He had accepted the nomination from the Union men of the State for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, on the condition that he remain undisturbed in command of his regiment until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was inaugurated, with Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, at Frankfort, on the first Monday of September, 1863; and filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor four years, acting at one time as Governor, in the absence of Gov. Bramlette, and serving with distinction as Speaker of the Senate. In the Spring of 1864, he was invited, by the McClellan men of New

York City, to open the Presidential canvass; and, on March 17, addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute, in that city, and was an earnest advocate for the election of Gen. McClellan, taking issue, on some points, with Mr. Lincoln's administration, but remaining unalterably attached to the Union. His position was assailed by many Union men, and maintained at great personal peril; but his was simply a contest for the right of the loyal citizen to reject what he considered wrong in the Government, and vote as he thought best for the maintenance of right, and was throughout in favor of prosecuting the war until the authority of the Government should be re-established over the entire country. Yet the feeling was intense against him, and, after his last speech at Louisville, he was arrested, by order of Gen. Burbridge, and sent through the Confederate lines into Virginia. He made his way to Richmond, where he wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, demanding his return to his home, not as a favor, but as the right of a loyal citizen. His request was complied with; he was returned through the lines to Washington, and received, from the hands of Mr. Lincoln, his unconditional release, without investigation, in January, 1865. He never ceased to defend his ideas of right, or to assail the apparent abuses of authority on the part of the Government, or to be devotedly attached to the National Union. After the return of the Confederate element to the State, he as honestly differed from most of the Democratic leaders, as to the preferences shown the soldiers of the rebellion over the Union soldiers, when he was for a complete amnesty to both sides; and, later, as to acquiescing in the Amendments to the Constitution, the enactments of Congress, and the education and advancement of the ignorant element which had been admitted to citizenship. Although the Democratic leaders opposed his position and defeated him in his race for Congress, he only occupied, in advance, the platform on which the party now hope to gain the ascendancy in the Government. He served for some time, by the request of his friends, as Judge of Oldham County, to fill a vacancy, but declined to run for a regular term of office. He has repeatedly been urged to run for Congress in the Louisville district, but has continually declined, not seeing the opportunity to make an honorable race against corrupt influences; preferring the retirement of his home to the highest public honors obtained in a way prejudicial to the public good, or without being the free gift of the people. Since 1853, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is now an elder in that denomination. Col. Jacob is scholarly in his habits, few men in the country being more thoroughly well-informed; and, as an able, popular speaker, few men in the State are his superiors; his personal, conversational, and social traits are admirable; extremely open, frank, agreeable, and dignified, but natural in manners; is

absolutely without show or affectation; is honest to the last degree in his convictions, and unflinching and determined in their support; is generous and brave to a fault; is quick in forming his conclusions, and as ready in their execution; is of undoubted integrity of character, every-where commanding the respect of friends and opponents. In person he is about five feet eight inches in height, compactly built, weighing a hundred and eighty pounds, and with a dark complexion, animated brown eyes, and exceedingly attractive features. In 1865, Col. Jacob was again married, to Miss Laura Wilson, of Lexington, Kentucky, a lady of great refinement and worth of character. They have three sons and one daughter.

OSBY, JUDGE FORTUNATUS, Lawyer, was born December 25, 1766, in Georgia. At an early age he moved to Louisa County, Virginia; graduated at William and Mary College, at the age of nineteen; studied law; married Mary Fontaine, then sixteen years of age, daughter of Capt. Aaron Fontaine; and removed with his father-in-law's family to Kentucky, settling at Harrod's Creek, nine miles above Louisville, in the Spring of 1798. He soon after opened his office in Louisville, and began the practice of the law, still living in the family of his father-in-law, where his young wife remained the head for six years, her own mother having died before they left Virginia. Mr. Cosby finally settled, with his young family, in a log cabin in Louisville. He was successful in his profession, and was soon able to put up the second house ever built out of brick in that city. In July, 1810, he was appointed, by Governor Scott, to the position of Circuit Judge, in place of Judge Ormsby, and held the position for several years, earning the reputation of being a profound lawyer, and an able, learned, and impartial judge. In practice, his success was only limited by his ambition, and the time at his disposal; and, had he been avaricious, devoting himself to the accumulation of property, he could have been immensely rich. He had great ability for amassing wealth, and at one time, owned a great part of the land on which Louisville now stands, amounting to several thousand acres, but he was large-hearted, and gave away many of his fine opportunities, as well as much of his acquired means, for the comfort and benefit of his friends, and the general good. Being a fine scholar and a brilliant conversationalist, his society was everywhere sought, and he was the companion and friend of most of the prominent men of his section, among whom was the great statesman, Henry Clay, although he was politically opposed to Mr. Clay. His home was not only attractive by his own fine qualities, but also by the wisdom and many virtues of his noble wife. Judge

Cosby died, after a short illness, October 19, 1847, at a very advanced age, greatly admired and esteemed by all who knew him, and was considered one of the most able lawyers who had flourished at Louisville, and as a man of pure and blameless character. He had seven children, six of whom attained their majority.

COSBY, FORTUNATUS, JR., Poet and Scholar, son of Judge Fortunatus Cosby and his wife, Mary Fontaine, was born near Harrod's Creek, Jefferson County, Kentucky, May 2, 1801. He was partly educated at Yale College, but graduated at Transylvania University, then the great school of the West. He studied law, but did not practice that profession. In early life, he manifested an inclination for literary pursuits, and became one of the best read men of his day. He was a versatile and graceful writer, an able teacher, a discriminating critic, and a man whose ready intelligence and elegant conversation made him the life of every circle. For many years he conducted a female school of high reputation; and, later in life, served as a trustee, and afterwards as superintendent of the public-schools of Louisville. At all times his pen was active; and the magazines and papers of the day contained many of his poems, and literary and art criticisms. In 1847, he edited the Louisville "Examiner," a paper devoted to the cause of gradual emancipation in Kentucky. He was the friend of George D. Prentice; and his contributions were not only welcomed to the columns of the "Journal," but were generally introduced with flattering commendations. He was for several years employed in one of the Government departments at Washington; and, in 1861, received the appointment of Consul to Geneva, Switzerland. Of all the gifts in the power of President Lincoln, that was the one he would have chosen for himself; and doubtlessly the good President had in view his refined tastes and culture when he appointed him to that romantic retreat. Both at home and abroad, he was the companion and friend of men of distinction in letters and at the bar. He was a man of bright mind and unblemished character; was essentially retiring in his nature; cared little for popular favor, his feelings hardly running with the masses; his society was the few, and his world was his books; was too sensitive to contend with the world; was an exhaustive reader, seldom allowing any thing to escape him, from the most trivial to the most abstruse production; was not distinguished for wit or humor, but enjoyed greatly the humorous side of literature; was amiable and gentle in temper and habits; and only lacked ambition to place him among the first scholars and writers of his times. Mr. Cosby was married, in 1826, to Miss Ellen Blake, a lady of great refinement and

beauty, with whom he lived happily until her death, in 1848. He had seven children of that union. The oldest, Robert Todd, was a poet of some ability, and died in 1853; George was educated at West Point, but became a general in the Confederate army; Frank C. is an officer in the United States navy; the oldest daughter, Ellen, is the accomplished wife of John S. Carpenter; and Mary, whose first husband was Col. Lucius Rich, C. S. A., who was mortally wounded at Shiloh, is now the wife of Thomas Bradley, of Washington City. Mr. Cosby died June 15, 1871, and left no published collection of his poems. The following, which has been erroneously attributed to some other author, is one of his finest and most widely circulated poetic productions:

"THE MOCKING-BIRD.

"Bird of the wild and wondrous song,
I hear thy rich and varied voice
Swelling the greenwood depths among,
Till hill and vale the while rejoice.
Spell-bound, entranced in rapture's chain,
I list to that inspiring strain;
I tread the forest's tangled maze
The thousand choristers to see,
Who, mingled thus, their voices raise
In that delicious minstrelsy;
I search in vain each pause between—
The choral band is still unseen.
'Tis but the music of a dream,
An airy sound that mocks the ear;
But hark again! The eagle's scream,
It rose and fell distinct and clear.
And list, in yonder hawthorn bush,
The redbird, robin, and the thrush.
Lost in amaze, I look around,
But still that rich, aerial sound,
Like some forgotten sound of old,
That o'er the heart has held control,
Falls sweetly on the ravished soul.
And yet the woods are vocal still,
The air is musical with song;
O'er the near stream, above the hill,
The 'wondering notes are borne along;
But whence that gush of rare delight?
And what art thou, o bird or sprite,
Perched on yon maple's topmost bough,
With glancing wings and restless feet?
Bird of untiring throat art thou,
Sole songster of the concert sweet;
So perfect, full, and rich each part,
It mocks the highest reach of art!
Once more, once more that thrilling strain!
Ill-omened owl, be mute, be mute!
Thy native tones I hear again,
More sweet than harp or lover's lute;
Compared with thy impassioned tale,
How cold, how tame the nightingale!
Alas! capricious in thy power,
Thy "wood-note wild" again is fled;
The mimic rules the changeful hour,
And all the 'soul of song' is dead.
But, no; to every borrowed tone
He lends a sweetness all his own."

COSBY, ROBERT TODD, Poet, oldest son of Fortunatus Cosby, Jr., was born at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1827, and died July 4, 1853. He was wholly devoted to literary pursuits, and gave every spare moment of his life to reading, and communing with nature. At an early age, he evinced a great talent for poetry and painting; before reaching his majority, became a welcome contributor to the "Louisville Journal;" wrote many beautiful ballads and exquisite poems; possessed a handsome person, and refined and attractive manners. The following lines were written by him after he saw that his days were few on earth, and while waiting to go:

"'Tis coming fast, 'tis coming fast,
The time when I shall die;
I feel Death's cold hand on my brow,
His damp in mine eye!
There is a weariness of soul
Clings round me like a shroud,
The gloom of coming death steals o'er,
Like the shadow from a cloud!

And, oh, upon the sunny sky
Stretching so far away,
And the cool green woods with their music sighs,
And the fountain's mossy play,
I often gaze, and wonder if
Another Summer's sun
Will come, and glad me with its ray,
Ere yet my life is done!

There is a loveliness so dear
In every glorious thing,
In the fair young flowers just bursting forth,
In the fresh and green-robed Spring;
And the pure blue vault, like an angel's home,
That rests o'er all on high—
My heart grows sad to think how soon
I'll lose them when I die!

And the gentle eyes in whose soft depths
I love to gaze so well,
And the music voices 'round me now
With their liquid fall and swell—
I shall lose them all; like a bubble burst,
I shall pass from all I love,
And die—oh, may the flowers be bright
And the sky be blue above!

For the earth hath been a dark, dark home,
With but few bright, sunny gleams
To light the dim and dreary gloom
With the radiance of their beams!
And when I die—may the sky be clear,
That my spirit may float away,
To the farthest realms where a thought can go,
Unfettered by mortal clay!

And there where grief can never come,
In those pure, free fields of air,
Away from earth and its heartless ones,
Its fevers and its cares,
The spirit may find no spell to turn
All happiness to woe,
And feel the bliss above the clouds
It never knew before."

MACHEN, HON. WILLIS BENSON, Lawyer, Farmer, and Manufacturer, was born April 5, 1810, in Caldwell County, Kentucky. His father, Henry Machen, was a farmer of that county for many years; was a native of South Carolina, and came to Kentucky in 1809. His mother, Nancy Tarrant, was also a native of South Carolina. On his father's side, his family claim Huguenot, English, Scotch, and Irish blood. W. B. Machen obtained a good education in the schools of his native county, and in Cumberland College, at Princeton, Kentucky. After spending some years in manufacture of iron, at Livingston Forge, and in mercantile pursuits at Eddyville, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1849, he was elected member of the last Constitutional Convention; in 1851, abandoned a very successful law practice, and moved to his farm; was elected to the State Senate in 1853; was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature in 1856, and was re-elected in 1860. In 1862, he became member of the Confederate Congress, and was again elected in 1864, serving in that body until its dissolution. He subsequently spent some months in Canada, and has since chiefly devoted his attention to the interests of his farm. In 1872, he was elected, by the Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Garrett Davis, in the Senate of the United States. He has been an earnest, active, and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since 1838. He is a man of strong convictions, and is ever ready to maintain them; has been distinguished for his integrity; and is a man of decided ability and large popularity in his part of the State. Mr. Machen has been three times married: first, to Miss Margaret A. Lyon, daughter of Hon. Chilton Lyon; afterwards to Miss Eliza W. Dobbins; and, in 1859, to Miss Victoria Theresa Mims, daughter of Col. John H. Mims.

BRONAUGH, GEORGE W., M. D., Physician, was born September 24, 1821, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. His parents were William G. and Rebecca Bronaugh; the former a Virginian by birth; the latter, a native of Fayette County, Kentucky. His father came to Jessamine County at an early day; followed farming as a business, mainly; was magistrate and sheriff of the county; was an active participant in the war of 1812; and died in 1851. His mother was the daughter of John Spears, who came from Virginia before the organization of the State; for a while occupied Carpenter's Station, in Lincoln County; afterwards located in Fayette; was identified with the early Indian troubles of the times. George W. Bronaugh was educated chiefly at Bacon College, at Harrodsburg; in 1839, began to read

medicine with Dr. C. H. Spilman, of Jessamine County; graduated from the medical department of Transylvania University, in 1842; located, for the practice of his profession, at Brooklin, Jessamine County; from 1843 to 1851, practiced in Woodford County; in 1851, at Keene, in Jessamine; from 1852 to 1865, practiced in Madison County; from 1865 to 1873, at Crab Orchard; since, has resided at Stanford, where he has established a large professional business, and obtained the reputation of being one of the most able and successful physicians of the country. He is a member of the Kentucky Central Medical Society, and of the Lincoln County Medical Association; and is deeply devoted to his profession, to which he gives his entire time and energy. Dr. Bronaugh was originally a Whig in politics, and gave his first Democratic Presidential vote, with considerable reluctance, to Horace Greeley, and has since been identified with the Democratic party. During the great civil war, he was a Union man. He is a member of the Christian or Disciples' Church. In 1851, he was married to Mary Eliza Munday, daughter of Reuben Munday, a farmer of Madison County.

ELLIS, WILLIAM G., son of William Ellis, one of the pioneer farmers of Kentucky, was born in 1797, in Fauquier County, Virginia. His parents settled in that part of Campbell County, west of the Licking river, which was, long subsequently, formed into Kenton County. Other members of the Ellis family came to Kentucky at an early date, and located in different parts of the State, becoming variously identified with its early history, and some of them are now prominent in its affairs. John G. Ellis, Sr., who died recently in Covington, at the age of eighty-six, belonged to the second generation of the men of this name who settled in Kentucky. He was a minister of the Disciples' or Christian Church; was a postmaster under John Quincy Adams, and was an adjutant and a judge advocate in the old military organization of the State. He was born in 1790, and belonged to the branch of the Ellises long distinguished residents of Fauquier County, Virginia; as did William G. Ellis, who, although having limited educational advantages, became one of the early friends of the public or free school system of the State, and was one of the most able speakers and thoroughly well informed farmers of Kenton County. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and was at one time Sheriff of Kenton County; was, for a number of years, School Commissioner for that county; was bitterly opposed to the people subscribing their money for the building of the Covington and Lexington Railroad; and the vote of the county, adversely to the movement, was, to a great ex-

tent, owing to his public speeches and efforts against it. He took an active interest in all the affairs of the county, and occupied a high place in the estimation of the community. He was a ready and intelligent speaker, and had a large stock of information, which he could turn to advantage on any occasion; stood high in some of the social organizations of the day; was an active member of the Christian Church, and one of the most valuable men of his county. In politics, he was a Democrat. He died May 4, 1858. His wife was Miss Susan Arnold, a member of one of the old prominent families of Kenton County. He left a family of ten children, one of whom, Alexander C. Ellis, was long circuit and county clerk of Kenton, and is now a lawyer of Covington; and others are influential and prominent citizens of the county.

POTTER, PLEASANT, J., Banker, son of Frederick Potter, was born March 29, 1820, on his father's farm, near Bowling Green, Kentucky. His father was a Virginian by birth, came to Kentucky while very young, and settled in the wilderness, in that part of the State where he ever afterwards resided, following agricultural pursuits during his life. He belonged to a family noted for its iron constitution and longevity; accumulated a large estate by honest dealing, good management, industry and economy, and died, at the advanced age of eighty-four, leaving a large and respected family. His mother was the daughter of Jesse Kirby, a pioneer farmer of Warren County, a Revolutionary soldier, who lived to the age of ninety-five, dying universally respected and lamented. Pleasant J. Potter was raised on the farm and inured to its hardships, receiving such early educational advantages as the country then afforded. At the age of twenty-one, he entered college at Bowling Green, where he completed his education. He made himself thoroughly acquainted with surveying, and, shortly after leaving college, went to McCracken County, where he served for some time as Deputy Surveyor. He returned to Bowling Green; married Miss Julia F. Hill, daughter of W. Hill, a prosperous farmer of Warren County; settled on a farm south of Bowling Green, engaging uninterruptedly for fifteen years in agricultural pursuits and surveying; in 1858, was elected Sheriff of Warren County, after a sharply contested race; at the close of the term, was re-elected without opposition, giving great satisfaction to the people of the county, in the discharge of the duties of that office. In 1860, he was elected to the Legislature, and was one of the most active and efficient members of that body, making himself especially useful to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, an enterprise to which he has always been warmly devoted. For several years he has been extensively engaged in

the banking business, at Bowling Green, in connection with J. H. Vivion—this institution being considered one of the soundest and best-managed banking-houses in the State. He has taken an active and prominent part in all public enterprises looking to the development of his city and section. He has been influential in establishing agricultural fairs, in bridge building, and establishing good roads; was Commissioner of the Bowling Green Water-works, from its organization until 1876, when he resigned; has long been Commissioner of the Warren County Sinking Fund, handling the funds of the people with great credit to himself; has been for years a leading Director in the Louisville, Nashville, and Great Southern Railroad; is a heavy stockholder in that road, and is President and leading stockholder of the Bowling Green Woolen Mills. Although he is yet little turned of the prime of life, he has amassed a large fortune, with which he is liberal and generous to a fault. He is social, courteous, unassuming, and agreeable in manners, and in his home exhibits much refinement and open-handed hospitality; and, although not a member of any Church, is a man of exemplary habits, and a patron of all good causes; and is, altogether, one of the most useful and valuable citizens of Warren County. His large family, consisting of six daughters and three sons, are now valuable members of society; the oldest daughter being the wife of Mayor John Mallory, of Bowling Green; his third daughter is the wife of Samuel Kirtly; one of his daughters is the wife of E. P. Faulconer, a farmer of Boyle County; and his son, James E. Potter, is married, and engaged in his father's bank.

BRENT, JAMES H., Lawyer, was born August 11, 1842, in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. His parents were Hugh Innes and Margaret Taylor (Chambers) Brent, and he was the fifth of their family of six children. His father was a Bourbon County man by birth; and was a farmer, merchant, and banker, and a son of Hugh Brent, who came from Prince William County, Virginia, and settled in Bourbon County, at a very early day. He was of English ancestry, and died at Paris, in 1845. Margaret Taylor Chambers was a native of Mason County, in this State, and daughter of John Chambers, one of the pioneers of Mason County, from New Jersey, who was a major in the war of 1812, and aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Harrison. James H. Brent received a liberal education, graduating at Yale College, in 1861. In the Fall of 1862, he entered the Confederate army as a private, in Company A, Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and remained in the service until the close of the war, chiefly with his own regiment. He was engaged in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and

Mission Ridge; and in the series of battles from Mission Ridge to Atlanta, and, also, many skirmishes and lesser engagements. In the Spring of 1864, he received his first promotion, becoming first lieutenant of his company, and, from that time until the end, mainly acting as its commander. He was wounded but once, during the war, and that, slightly, in the right leg, by a "bushwhacker," in North Carolina. At the close of the war, he began reading law at Paris, and chiefly prepared for his profession under R. T. Davis, of that place. In 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered into practice, at Paris, where he has since continued his profession, with great success, and attained the position of one of the first lawyers of Central Kentucky. He is a Democrat, but has never been much of a politician. Mr. Brent was married, October 16, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth B. Chambers, a native of Mason County, and daughter of Francis Chambers, deceased, formerly a lawyer of Cincinnati.

JOUETT, MATTHEW HARRIS, Kentucky Painter, was born April 22, 1788, in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died in Fayette County, August 10, 1827. He was named after Matthew Jouett, his uncle, who became distinguished in the early history of Kentucky; returned to Virginia, served as captain in the Revolutionary War, and died after its close. His father was Capt. John Jouett, an officer in the Revolutionary War, in which he distinguished himself for great daring; and was presented a sword by the Legislature of Virginia; came to Kentucky, and settled in Mercer County, in 1782; married Sallie Robards, August 20, 1784; was a delegate, from Mercer County, to Virginia Legislature, in 1787 and 1790; was a member of the Convention at Danville, in 1788; was elected, from Mercer County, to the Kentucky Legislature, in 1792; was subsequently sent to the Legislature from Woodford County, in 1795 and 1797; and some time afterwards took up his residence in Bath County. He was a man of fine qualities, genial in disposition, remarkable for hospitality; and was the friend of Clay, Joe Daviess, and most distinguished men of Kentucky in his day. Matthew Jouett was carefully educated; studied law, acquiring his profession with rare ease; and was thought, by his friends, to have a brilliant prospect before him. But his heart was not in his profession. He began to paint without a master, and in a new country, where art was comparatively unknown, art taste wholly undeveloped, and art genius unapproached; and, only dreaming of the great masters of Europe, and their works, he became one of the first artists of the Western World. In 1812, he entered the army, and served through one campaign in the North-west. In

1816, he spent six months in Boston, under the instruction of Gilbert Stuart. He began painting at the age of twenty-five; and, although having universal ability as an artist, his work was confined chiefly to portrait painting, which was noted for richness of coloring and strong character portrayal, placing him, no doubt, among the first artists of Europe in that line. He was an artist by temperament, and in all the sympathies and peculiarities of his mind; was genial in his disposition; was a fine conversationalist; and was universally admired. His portraits of Clay, Crittenden, Morris, Lafayette, Shelby, and Horace Holley, and others, remain as among the best of his productions.

MENEFEE, HON. RICHARD H., Lawyer, was born in 1810, near Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky. He was poor, and taught school in early life, to obtain means for the prosecution of his professional studies. In 1836, he was elected to Congress, by a small majority, over Judge Richard French, a Democratic politician of high standing. At this time he had established a wide-spread reputation; and in Congress he took the front rank among the able debaters for which that body was then remarkable. At the expiration of his Congressional term, he settled in Lexington, for the practice of his profession; and soon rose to distinction, as one of the most able and eloquent lawyers of the State. But his brilliant career was prematurely terminated by his death, February 20, 1841. Mr. Menefee was doubtlessly one of the most promising men who had ever risen in Kentucky. Born in obscurity, struggling against adversity, probably no man attained eminence so rapidly in his profession, and attracted to himself so soon the admiration of his fellow-men. Col. Thomas F. Marshall, in his address on the life and character of Mr. Menefee, before the Law Society of Transylvania University, April 12, 1841, says, that he was the slave of honor, not the drudge of avarice. It was independence that he sought—independence for himself and his nestlings. For one short year his delicate frame sustained the fiery energies of his mind. His last effort at the bar was his greatest. Ambition has been called the last infirmity of noble minds. He was ambitious. But he yearned after that imperishable fame which shines through far generations, and with an increasing light, over the memory of great and glorious talents, exerted in the cause of justice and mankind. This ambition was the master passion of his soul. He appeared to men as destined from his birth for great actions. He must have appeared to himself to be marked for an unusual career. There was an unsparing integrity in his mind; a concentration of the whole soul upon his pursuit; a haste, a rapidity, as though he feared the sun

of life should go down ere he reached the summit of his genius. He might have felt that the seeds of early death were implanted in his constitution, and by this was ever spurred forward in his gigantic strides. At all events, he would not spare himself. When he was apprised that the hour was approaching, "Brief summons," was his reply; and he settled himself to die with dignity and honor. Richard H. Menefee was a man of the rarest talents, and the most commanding character; a man whose moral qualities were as faultless as his intellectual constitution was vigorous and brilliant; a man to whose advancing eminence there seemed no limit but the constitution of his country, had not the energies of his mind proved too mighty for the material elements that inclosed them.

ROWLAND, A. A., M. D., was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, May 26, 1834, and was one of three children, two sons and one daughter, of Finis Ewing Rowland and his wife, Louisa Rowland. The eldest of the three children, William P. Rowland, is now a resident of Simpson County; the sister, Mrs. S. M. Lauler, died, near Georgetown, Texas, in the year 1853. Dr. Rowland received a liberal education, in part under the instruction of the efficient and well-known Prof. B. W. Vineyard, in the academy at Franklin, Kentucky, and in part in the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, which institution he entered when he was about seventeen years of age, and in which he continued pursuing a select course of studies, until his medical advisers insisted that he should return to his home in Kentucky, which he did, but still continued his studies. After leaving college, he, in company with his parents, brother, and sister, removed from his native State, to the western part of Texas, in the year 1853; where he engaged, for a time, in surveying, and other out-door exercise, which enabled him, in a short while, to feel sufficiently strong to commence the study of medicine, for which profession he had, from an early period in life, entertained a decided taste. He, therefore, in the year 1855, entered the office of Drs. Starly and Alston, in the town of Springfield, Texas, where he remained until the Spring of 1856, when he returned to his native State, and entered the office of the celebrated physician and surgeon, Dr. David W. Yandall, of Louisville, who assigned him a liberal share of the charity practice in the Stokes Dispensary, before he had finished his first course of lectures. In the mean time, his parents had returned to Kentucky, and settled in Crittenden County. Through the instrumentality of his father, he was induced to spend the following Summer at home, where he could quietly pursue his studies until the next regular course of lectures; being called upon, in a short

time after returning home, to do some practice, he yielded, and very soon found himself in the midst of an extensive and lucrative business—so much so, that when the time arrived to return to Louisville to graduate, the neighborhood were unwilling to give him up, and prevailed upon him to postpone his return for another year; hence, he did not receive the second course of lectures until the Fall of 1860. After graduating, he received many kind invitations to locate in Louisville, but, for a time, at least, preferred returning to his former field of labor. While in the midst of an extensive practice of both medicine and surgery, the war broke out, and he, being impelled by love for his country, presented himself at once for professional duty, at the headquarters of Gen. A. S. Johnston, then in command of the Confederate forces at Bowling Green, Kentucky; upon which he was assigned duty at Nashville, Tennessee, by Medical Director Dr. D. W. Yandall, and assisted in the organization of Meredith Hospital, where he remained until the evacuation of that city by the Confederate forces. During his stay in Nashville, he stood an examination before the Board of Medical Examiners, and was commissioned as surgeon in the Confederate States army. After the fall of that city, he accompanied Gen. Johnston's forces to Corinth, Mississippi. At the battle of Shiloh, he was on the field and in the hospital, engaged in caring for the wounded. Two days thereafter he was elected, by Medical Directors Yandall and Crowell, for the staff duty, and ordered to report to Gen. John B. Villipique, in command at Fort Pillow. He was also at Port Hudson, Louisiana, at which point Gen. Villipique died of yellow fever. Dr. Rowland was afterwards selected to serve on the staff of Gen. Frank Gardner, who succeeded Gen. Villipique, and continued on his staff until the fall of Port Hudson. He was, in 1863, united in marriage to Miss Maggie V. Perkins, daughter of Dr. James Perkins, of East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana; was then ordered to report to Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who was then engaged in the fight at Jackson, Mississippi. Owing to his now rapidly declining health, Gen. Breckinridge would not receive him, but, with other friends, advised him to resign; being unwilling to do so, asked such service as he might be able to perform, was therefore ordered to Demopolis, Alabama, to take charge of and reorganize the medical department of the Vicksburg army. His health now failing to such an extent as to compel him to abandon the idea of farther field service, was afterwards ordered to Columbus, Mississippi, where he presided as chairman of medical examining boards, from there to Macon, Mississippi, in which capacity he was acting when the war closed; after which time he went to Clinton, Louisiana, where he remained a short time, returning to his native State in the Summer of 1865, and commenced the practice of his profession at Princeton,

where he met with an extensive practice, both in medicine and surgery. In 1867, he was induced to locate at Guthrie, where he now resides, enjoying a fine country and town practice. Dr. Rowland has had two children: the oldest a girl, Donna, was born February 17, 1870, and died June 25, 1874; the second child, a boy, Don, was born May 30, 1875. He is a man of deep and earnest piety, a well-balanced temperament, affectionate in disposition, kind and social in his bearing, devoted to his profession, prompt in the discharge of duty, and very liberal in his religious views. His house is ever open, not only to his own, but the ministers of all Christian denominations. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and takes pleasure in the advancement and upholding of the cause and kingdom of the Divine Redeemer.

MITH, RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN BOWORTH, D. D., Episcopal Bishop, was born June 13, 1794, in Bristol, Rhode Island. He graduated at Brown University, in 1816; was ordained deacon in the following year; priest, in 1818; was a rector, in Virginia, from 1820 to 1823; in Middlebury, Vermont, from 1823 to 1828; was editor of the "Episcopal Recorder," from 1828 to 1830; had charge of Christ Church, Lexington, Kentucky, for the next seven years; in the mean time, June 11, 1832, was elected Bishop, and consecrated, in St. Paul's Church, New York, at the same time with Bishops McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Meade, of Virginia, he obtaining precedence; was Superintendent of Public Instruction, in Kentucky, from 1840 to 1842, and lectured throughout the State in the interests of the schools; and, since 1872, on the death of Bishop Hopkins, has been the senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

ORTON, JOHN P., Publisher, was born March 4, 1807, in Lexington, Kentucky. He was educated at a Lancastrian school in Lexington, and at Transylvania University. At the age of sixteen, he was thrown on his own resources for a livelihood, and at once began as a clerk in a book-store in Lexington; and, by his industry and integrity, soon won a place in the esteem of his employer and the community. In 1825, he went to Louisville, where he at first acted as agent for W. W. Worseley, in the book trade, and finally took charge of the publishing business of that gentleman. In 1826, they started the "Focus," and he became a partner, at the same time having an interest in the book-store. In 1829, the firm

became Morton & Smith. The "Focus" was continued with vigor and success, until the death of its editor. The "Focus" was subsequently united with the "Louisville Journal," and, as the "Journal and Focus," was edited by George D. Prentice. From 1832 to 1838, this house gave their attention largely to job printing and book selling, and gradually opened up an entirely new field of business in the South—the publication of school-books. They began by publishing a speller, primer, and almanac; year by year adding to their resources, they took hold of other educational works demanded in their section, and have become the largest, and, in fact, the only, house in the South engaged in the publication of school-books of all kinds. The house of Mr. Morton now competes successfully with the school-book publishing firms of Cincinnati, Boston, and other Northern cities. Some of their publications, as Butler's Grammar, Barker's Chemistry, and the American Practitioner, have had wide circulation over the whole country. He publishes several medical, and other journals of the State, also, "Home and School," a monthly magazine, aiming at the culture of sound theories, and practical methods of teaching children at home, and in school. He is largely engaged in the manufacture of blank-books, and has a large bindery connected with his extensive business, in which he keeps employed several hundred hands. Mr. Morton is one of the oldest actively engaged citizens of Louisville, and has probably been longer in business than any merchant of his city. He commenced at the age of eighteen, in the publishing business, and has been exceptionally successful, and recently has thrown the burden of business on younger shoulders, but still keeps on the harness himself, with rare vigor and cheerfulness. He is a man of genial, pleasant manners, of fine business ability, undoubted integrity of character, and a man of fine morals and great social worth.

JONES, REV. JOHN, D. D., was born April 18, 1830, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents were of Welsh extraction, and their families have long been noted for their industry, uprightness, and piety. His grandfather was prominent in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, and it is probable that in his house in Manchester, England, where he had removed for the purposes of trade, was founded the first Welsh Church of that city. His father, when young, made several visits to the United States, and finally settled near Philadelphia, where he died, in 1876, at the age of eighty-four. Dr. Jones began his education in the common-schools, passed through the Philadelphia Central High-school; spent some time in a private school in

Philadelphia; and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1851. He afterwards entered Princeton Theological Seminary, where he graduated, in 1854. In the same year, he became pastor of the Old School Presbyterian Church, of Scottsville, New York, having been invited to that position before completing his theological studies; remained three years in charge of that Church; was pastor of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church, New York, for three years; was appointed Principal of the Genesee Synodical Academy, located at Genesee, New York, under the care of the "Synod of Buffalo," now the "Synod of Western New York," and held that position twelve years. While there, Hamilton College, New York, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1862, he spent a short time in the army, under the Christian Commission. In 1874, he became pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, Kentucky, and still remains there. He has recently been appointed Regent for the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children, and elected Secretary and Treasurer. He has three times represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Church; has been Moderator of the Synod and Presbytery, and long acted as clerk in those bodies; was for a time Corresponding Secretary of the Wyoming County Bible Society, of New York, and has always taken a great interest in the charitable works of his Church. He was married, March 1, 1855, to Miss Minerva A. Chatham, of Seneca Falls, New York.

KALFUS, JACOB WATTS, was born July 18, 1795, near Danville, then in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and was descended from an ancient, honorable German family. His father, Frederick Henry Kalfus (sometimes spelled Kalbfus), emigrated to America in the latter quarter of the last century, and, settling in Maryland, afterwards removed to Kentucky, and purchased land near the present town of Danville; and then married Anna, daughter of Adam Von Fisher, also a native of Germany. Jacob W. Kalfus was reared on the farm; volunteered as a soldier in the war of 1812; participated in several engagements, and was present at the battle of New Orleans. At the close of the war, he started in life for himself; worked for a time in a flouring mill, at the falls of the Ohio; subsequently engaged in trading, in flat-boats, between Louisville and New Orleans; after the introduction of steamboats, he became a successful river pilot; abandoned the river, and embarked in the grocery trade, in Louisville, where he became one of the most energetic, public-spirited, and valuable citizens, for many years taking a leading interest in every thing tending to improve the city; was frequently elected a member

of the Council and Board of Aldermen; was for many years President of the Mechanics' Banks; a Director of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad; accumulated a handsome estate; was distinguished for his integrity and justness of dealing with his fellow-men; in the latter part of his life, he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Louisville, and was one of the most highly esteemed and valued of all the old citizens of Louisville. He died July 16, 1873. Mr. Kalfus was twice married; first, in 1833, to Anna Southern, daughter of William Southern, and his wife, Jemima Fisher Southern; and, of their children, Southern and Adeline Eugenia are yet living. In 1842, he was again married, to Miss Mary Shelburne, daughter of James Shelburne, of Spencer County, Kentucky. She died in 1862, leaving one son, James S. Kalfus, of Jefferson County.

TODD, JAMES MULHERIN, Farmer, and Soldier of the war of 1812, was born July 17, 1795, in a fort near Nashville, Tennessee. His parents were Scotch-Irish; his grandfather, a Scotch Dissenter, to escape persecution from the Established Church, left Scotland, and settled near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, where he died. His father subsequently came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming, and, at intervals, taught school, until the commencement of the war of independence, when he enlisted in the army, and served under Washington, participating in many of the hard-fought battles of the Revolution; and his wife was Jane Buchanan, aunt of President James Buchanan, and sister to John Buchanan, the famous Indian fighter of Tennessee. The Buchanans were Scotch-Irish. His father, with some of the Buchanans, emigrated, after the war, to South Carolina; but many of their neighbors being Tories, and not agreeable to their strong Whig proclivities, they soon after crossed the mountains, and settled near Nashville, Tennessee, where, of their family of eight children, six were born in a block-house; and there his grandfather Buchanan was shot and killed by the Indians, while reading his Bible at the gate of the fort. While living this long fort life, surrounded constantly by savages, his mother had many opportunities of displaying her great strength of character, as well as genuine bravery, and many admirable womanly traits. During some conflicts with the Indians, she loaded the guns, molded the bullets, and cared for the wounded, she being the only doctor in the fort. Long after the dangers of pioneer life were over, his parents removed to Ohio, where they passed the rest of their lives. James M. Todd received a common English education, his father having refused the offer of his uncle, William Buchanan, to educate

him with his cousin, who afterwards became President of the United States. When the second war with England began, he served frequently as scout in Indian expeditions, and subsequently volunteered, under Gen. McArthur, going to the relief of Fort Meigs; afterwards was a volunteer in the expedition to Green Bay, as a ranger; but the declaration of peace soon after terminated his military career. After the war, he spent some time in Indiana, finally settling at Columbus, in that State, where he worked at the carpenter trade without having served an apprenticeship. On account of the unhealthy climate, he returned to Ohio, with the intention of settling permanently on some land left him by his father; but, shortly afterwards, was appointed administrator of an estate lying in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, in the interest of which he visited this State, where he formed some attachments, and settled on a farm in Shelby County. In politics, he remained with the Whig party until its dissolution, casting his first vote for John Quincy Adams. During the rebellion, he was firmly and unconditionally attached to the cause of the Union. From early life, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church; and has been one of the most active, useful, upright, and valuable men of Shelby County. Mr. Todd was married, November 18, 1823, to Miss Mary Porter, only daughter of his first Kentucky friend, William Porter, and his wife Ellen; and they are now living on the same farm on which they were married. They have raised a family of nine children, most of whom are now living, and are valuable members of society; and their son, Dr. O. D. Todd, is now one of the leading physicians of Henry County, Kentucky. His wife has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is now living, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Todd is one of the few remaining soldiers of the war of 1812; and, although over eighty-one years of age, still possesses remarkable vigor both of mind and body.

ELLIS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Lawyer, son of William G. and Susan Arnold Ellis, was born August 6, 1830, in Kenton County, Kentucky. His father and grandfathers, on both sides, settled in Kenton County when it was yet a wilderness, and were among the most worthy, valuable men of the early days of the Commonwealth. (See sketch of Wm. G. Ellis.) A. C. Ellis received a thorough education in the private schools of the country, and as a pupil of Prof. Mead, at Covington. He began to teach school at an early age; and, after pursuing that avocation for several years, took a thorough course of select study in Cincinnati. In 1856, he had charge of a flourishing school in Bourbon County; and, in the Fall of the same year, received the appointment of Deputy

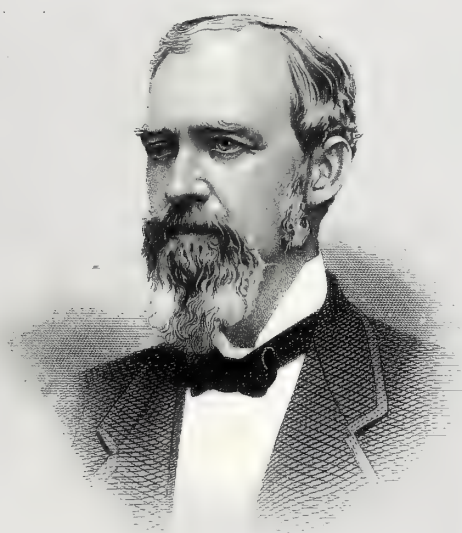
Clerk for the Kenton Circuit Court, occupying the position for nine years. In 1858, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of his father as Commissioner for the Public-schools of the county; was elected Clerk of the County Court of Kenton County, in 1866; was re-elected in 1870, serving eight years; commenced reading law in 1856; continued his legal studies during his service in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court; and was admitted to the bar in 1862, but did not engage in active practice until after retiring from the office of County Clerk, in 1874. He has since pursued, with flattering success, the practice of his profession, at Covington. In 1865, he was elected member of the Board of School Examiners for Covington, still holding that position; in 1870, was elected member of the School Board; was re-elected in 1872, serving four years; and, in 1867, was elected member of the City Council, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He is a man of admirable personal appearance; of exceptional personal and professional habits; is a cautious, energetic business man; has a high sense of personal and professional honor; and occupies a fine position at the bar. He has always been a Democrat in politics; and, since his twentieth year, has been a zealous member of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Ellis was married, July 8, 1859, to Mrs. Kate Hereford, *née* Blackburn. They have six living children.

JOUETT, COL. GEORGE P., Physician and Soldier, was born in Fayette County, May 2, 1813, and was killed in the battle of Chaplin Hills, Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, gallantly fighting for the preservation of the National Government. He was the son of Matt. H. Jouett, the distinguished Kentucky artist, and inherited much of the art taste of his lamented father. He graduated, at an early age, at Transylvania University; studied medicine with the distinguished surgeon, Ben. W. Dudley, and graduated with honor in the medical department of Transylvania University. He practiced medicine for several years with great success, but was finally induced by his brother-in-law, Richard H. Menefee, to enter the legal profession, where Mr. Menefee thought his education and his great natural ability would make him shine with pre-eminence among men. But the untimely death of Mr. Menefee made it necessary for him to embark in mercantile pursuits, for the support of his mother, brother, and sister. For many years he was connected with the steamboat interests of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, being part owner and officer of the steamer "Baltic" when the rebellion broke out. He took up arms for his country, and, with Col. Curran Pope and Major Campbell, organized the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, of which he afterwards became lieutenant-colonel,

and was with his regiment at the time of his death. He was a man of high literary culture, refined taste, and was naturally adapted to literary and art pursuits; was a writer of great power; was skilled in music, poetry, and painting; and, during his leisure hours, executed several fine pieces of sculpture, which so excited the admiration of Joel T. Hart as to induce the sculptor to urge him to follow art as a profession. From boyhood he had exhibited decided genius in his art productions; this tendency his mother resisted, unwilling that her son should struggle with poverty, as his father had done; and every means was used to prevent his pursuing a life which doubtless would have resulted in a world-wide reputation. He was a man of wonderful capacity for making friends; unselfish, brave, sensitive to the suffering of others; an enemy to the oppressor, and the champion of the oppressed, under all circumstances; and, withal, was exceedingly modest and retiring in his habits; and, being deficient in self-esteem, always failed to appreciate his own powers and natural gifts. Probably no citizen of Kentucky, who fell in the war of the rebellion, was more sincerely lamented.

MCCLUNG, JUDGE WILLIAM, Lawyer, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, and one of her most respected and influential citizens. In 1793, he was a member of the Legislature from Nelson County; from 1796 to 1800, was a member of the State Senate; settled in Mason County at an early day, and there continued to reside during his life; was, for many years, Judge of the District, then of the Circuit Court, and died while holding his position on the bench, about 1815. He stood very high as a lawyer, and was noted for his great incorruptibility and fairness as a judge, as well as for his integrity as a citizen. Rev. John A. and Col. Alexander McClung, both distinguished men, were his sons. (See sketch of Rev. John A. McClung.) His wife was a daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall, and sister of Chief-Justice John Marshall. She died in 1858, at the age of eighty-four, having survived him many years.

PORTER, HON. THOMAS P., Lawyer, was born July 7, 1821, at Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. Three brothers of this name, who had followed the fortunes of the house of Campbell in the Highlands of Scotland, came to this country at an early day, one of them settling in Pennsylvania, another in Tennessee, and the other in Virginia; and from them sprang the Porters of these States, most of whom have been prominent in the affairs of the country. His father, Charles C. Porter, a



Mr. C. Porter

native of Virginia, emigrated with his parents to Kentucky, early in the history of the State, settling, for a time, in Bourbon County; afterwards remaining in Madison County, until the subject of this sketch was thirteen years old, when he purchased a farm in Bourbon, to which he removed his family. Thomas P. Porter received a thorough education at Richmond, and in the schools of Bourbon County, and at the age of nineteen entered the law department of Transylvania University, where he graduated in the Spring of 1842; soon after locating in Versailles, in Woodford County, for the practice of his profession, where he has since remained, with the exception of a few months spent in Louisville, in 1874 and 1875. He established a fine law practice, and, for the last twenty-five years, has been interested in almost every important law case occurring in his district, long occupying the position of one of the most able and successful lawyers of Central Kentucky. In 1853, he was elected, by a large majority, to represent Woodford County in the Legislature; in 1857, he became the candidate of the Democratic party for the State Senate, and, although the Democracy had a minority in the district of six hundred votes, and the learned and popular Dr. Lewis Marshall opposed him in the race, after a most exciting contest he was elected, by thirty-nine votes. In the session of 1859, he was elected Speaker of the Senate, to fill the place made vacant by the sickness of Hon. Lynn Boyd, who had just been elected, on the Democratic ticket, as Lieutenant-Governor. The elect Lieutenant-Governor, Boyd, dying December 17, 1859, he at once honorably resigned the Speakership, and, on December 21, was unanimously elected permanent Speaker of the Senate; presiding over that body during the regular, and many called, sessions, incident to the perilous times preceding the outbreak of the civil war, and remaining, *ex officio*, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, until the adjournment of the Legislature, *sine die*, in 1861. He was, in the following April, nominated as a member of the projected famous Border State Convention. After having canvassed the eastern portion of the State, the purpose of the Convention not being favorably received by the Government, and the President having called on Kentucky for troops, the nominees withdrew, and the proposed Convention was considered impracticable. He now became a candidate for re-election for the State Senate, as the nominee of the Southern sympathizers, but was defeated. At this time, on account of his Southern proclivities, he was compelled, for a time, to leave the State, remaining for a few months at Nashville and New Orleans; and, although he returned home and resumed the practice of his profession, he remained one of the extreme States Rights men of the country. But his own State decided to remain in the Union, and, being unwilling to participate in a struggle against his State, he took no active part in

the great contest. During the early days of the war, with other friends of the South in his section, he underwent many hardships and discourtesies incident to the times. His career in the Legislature was most honorable, and his presidency of the Senate was characterized not only by great ability and skill, necessary for the times, but by the great fairness and impartiality with which he filled the position, drawing from that body resolutions highly gratifying and complimentary. At the close of his services as its presiding officer, as a mark of personal respect, and as indicating the high value put upon his official conduct, he received from that body, through the hands of his old political adversary, Gen. Rousseau, a beautiful and costly gift. He is passionately devoted to his profession; takes great interest in his cases, never allowing his clients to lose by his inattention or want of exertion, making their causes his own; conducts all his business and professional transactions on the highest principles of honor; appears to great advantage in the court; is a clear, comprehensive, logical speaker; indulges in few useless or fanciful flights, dealing directly with the strong facts in his case; has the faculty of utilizing every point of evidence and circumstance to his benefit; conducts his causes with great adroitness, seldom allowing a weak or strong point for or against him to escape his attention; and in every way shows himself equal to any emergency. He is a man of dignified carriage, and, displaying great ease of manners, is unknown to disagreeable familiarity. Strongly self-reliant, with great diversity of talent, and of undoubted social qualities, he ranks as one of the first lawyers of the State, and one of the most able members of his party. Governor Porter has been twice married; first, in 1846, to Miss America McAfee. By this marriage he has one daughter, who is now the wife of W. H. Craig, a prominent merchant, of Louisville. In 1848, he was again married, to Miss Susan V. Hancock, daughter of Wm. Hancock, of Woodford County. By this marriage there is living only one child, the accomplished Jessimine Porter, now a pupil of Emille Gramonte, of New York.

ICHARDSON, HON. ROBERT, Lawyer, was born May 18, 1826, in Louisville, Kentucky, and is the son of Samuel Q. Richardson, a native of Virginia, of English ancestry, and at one time a distinguished member of the Frankfort bar. His mother was Mary H. Harrison, daughter of Robert Carter Harrison, of Virginia, and a relative of President Harrison. Robert Richardson received a thorough education, graduating with distinction at Transylvania University, in 1846, under Bishop Bascom. He served one year in the Mexican War, under

General Taylor, subsequently studied law at Lexington, under Judges Robertson and Woolly, and located in Covington, where he has since resided. He was twice elected to the Legislature, representing Kenton County from 1855 to 1859. In the latter year, he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky, and served in that capacity four years. He was a member of the Border Slave State Convention, which met at Frankfort, Kentucky, in June, 1861. During the war he took an active stand on the side of the Union, and was, for a time, engaged in the army of Northern Kentucky. He took position, politically, with the party denominated the Union Democracy, and used his influence to maintain the authority of the Government in the State, and to thwart the purposes of secession; he afterwards became identified with the National Republican party, and still supports its principles. He is a writer of ability, and has contributed largely to the newspapers and periodicals, and his Report, as Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, was favorably noticed as one of the finest productions of its kind. He assisted, by the earnest solicitation of the publishers of "Appleton's American Encyclopædia," in the preparation of their articles on the history of Kentucky. He is a fine French, Greek, and Latin scholar; is a speaker of great terseness and beauty of language; has splendid talents as a lawyer; is wide, generous, open, and free in his manners; broad and unprejudiced in his views; and is one of the most extensively and thoroughly read, able, and learned lawyers of Kentucky. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes an active interest in every valuable movement in his community. Mr. Richardson is married to Maria Louisa, daughter of Col. A. C. Harris, a distinguished member of the Covington bar, who represented Floyd County for sixteen years in the Legislature. They have four children.

IBB, JOHN B., was born October 27, 1789, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and is the son of Major Richard Bibb, an officer in the Revolutionary War, who was a man of good education and high standing; a practical business man, of great integrity, and fine, imposing appearance. He sent thirty of his slaves to Liberia, and, at his death, manumitted all the rest (above sixty), and made some provision for their support. One of his nephews, William Bibb, was United States Senator from Georgia, who had two sons, who each became Governor of Alabama. Major R. Bibb had three sons and three daughters. His son, Robert Bibb, Jr., was a successful merchant; one of his daughters married Mr. Gabriel Lewis, one Mr. Thomas S. Slaughter, and one Dr. B. Roberts. The brother of John B. Bibb was the

distinguished George M. Bibb, United States Senator from Kentucky, Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, Chancellor of the State of Kentucky, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler. (See sketch of George M. Bibb.) His mother was Lucy Booker, and some of her family were men of distinction in Virginia. John B. Bibb came to Kentucky with his parents in 1798; his father remaining in Fayette County, near Lexington, for a year or two, and afterwards purchased and carried on salt-works, in Bullitt County, for some time. He finally settled in Logan County, where he lived until his death. J. B. Bibb was educated in Kentucky, mainly under Dr. Priestly and the celebrated Joshua Fry. He studied law under Judge Broadnax; was admitted to the bar, in 1814, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Russellville. In 1816, he retired from the bar, from ill health, and never resumed the practice. In 1813, he volunteered, under Gov. Shelby, serving, in his expedition to Canada, as Brigade Major of the Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Brigade, being present at the battle of the Thames, and now, in common with other old soldiers who served in the war of 1812, receives a pension from the Government. In 1827, he was elected to the Legislature, from Logan County; in 1831, was elected to the State Senate, serving four years. Although never afterwards engaging actively in politics, he has kept thoroughly posted with the events of the day. He was always a Whig; during the late civil war, strongly supported the Union. He is a man of great integrity of character; kind and benevolent in his feelings; liberal, but one of those prudent men who never go beyond their means; modest and unassuming in manners, and possesses fine social qualities; but, in consequence of deafness, has, for years past, withdrawn from general society. Mr. Bibb was married, in 1831, to Sarah P. the daughter of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, an officer of the Revolution, and, at one time, Congressman from the Henderson district, Kentucky. (See sketch of Gen. Samuel Hopkins.) She was a woman of fine colloquial talents and natural good sense, and was distinguished, throughout her life, for her great piety and fine social qualities. Mr. Bibb removed to Frankfort, in 1856, where he now resides.

CCREERY, HON. THOMAS C., Lawyer and Agriculturist, was born in 1817, in Kentucky. He received his literary education at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. He studied law; but subsequently devoted his attention largely to agricultural pursuits. He was a candidate, in 1852, for Presidential Elector, but was unsuccessful; was visitor to West Point Academy in 1858; was again a candidate for Elector in 1860, and, being successful,

cast his vote for Breckinridge and Lane; in 1868, was elected United States Senator, in place of Hon. James Guthrie, who had resigned; at the expiration of his term, was re-elected, now occupying a seat in that body, serving on the Committees on Foreign Relations, Indian Affairs, Civil Service, and Retrenchment. In politics, he is a Democrat; is a speaker of great eloquence and force; and is one of the most popular and able men of his section. He resides at Owensboro.

LINDSEY, HON. THOMAS N., Lawyer, was born in 1808, in Campbell County, Kentucky. His father was an Irishman by birth, and his mother came of a family of Nobles long resident in Virginia. He received but little education, part of which was obtained in one session at Augusta College, at Augusta, Kentucky, under the presidency of Martin Ruter. He studied law with Richard Southgate, at Newport, Kentucky, and entered upon the practice of his profession in that place, in 1832; and, in 1835, removed to Frankfort, where he has since resided. He was engaged in hotel-keeping, and in various other pursuits there, for several years, but, finally abandoning these, resumed the practice of the law, in which he has been reasonably successful. He held the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the district in which he lived, from 1845 to 1848; represented Franklin County in the Legislature, being first elected in 1843; was elected to the State Senate in 1850; was re-elected in 1855; was a member, from Franklin County, of the Convention of 1849, which framed the present Constitution of the State; in 1868, was elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and held the position till the Spring of 1876, never, however, entirely abandoning the practice of his profession. He had a great deal to do with starting the navigation of the Kentucky river, and in keeping up the old railroad from Lexington to Frankfort, one of the first roads built in the United States. He is now the oldest lawyer, but one, at the Frankfort bar; a bar noted at different periods for its able men. Until the breaking out of the civil war, he was a member of the Whig party; but has since been identified with the Democracy. He has written a great deal for the public press, and, before the opening of hostilities between the sections, he censured the conduct of both conflicting parties. Many of his articles were published in the Democratic papers, gaining a wide-spread circulation, and finally bringing him to the notice of the military authorities, during the great excitement in Kentucky attending the first years of the war, and they silenced him; since which time he has taken no very active part in political matters. He was distinguished in his pro-

fessional career for his devotion to the cause of his clients, and the straight-forward integrity of his practice, and was, throughout his active business life, characterized for his safe financial and executive ability. He accumulated considerable property, and, after making a liberal provision for his children, would be enabled to pass the remainder of his days in quiet retirement; but, being yet possessed of much of the vigor of youth, he prefers to keep the harness on, and hopes to be yet of much service to his fellow-men. Mr. Lindsey was married, in 1834, at Frankfort, to Isabella P. Weisiger, youngest daughter of Daniel and Lucy Weisiger. From this marriage he has reared several children. He was again married to Mrs. Louisa Applegate, daughter of Major Robert Benham, one of the well-known early inhabitants of Frankfort, and is now a widower.

RICE, REV. NATHAN L., D. D., Presbyterian Clergyman, was born December 29, 1807, in Garrard County, Kentucky. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and unable to give his children more than a quite ordinary education; in addition to this, he spent one year under the celebrated teacher Joshua Fry; and, in his seventeenth year, began to teach school; in 1824, entered Centre College; was soon after appointed teacher in the preparatory department, where he remained four years, studying at his leisure; joined the Church in 1826; studied theology with Rev. Gideon Blackburn, President of Centre College; was licensed to preach in 1828; was ordained in 1833; in 1829, entered Princeton Seminary; returned to Kentucky in 1832, and was settled, for nine years, as pastor of the Church at Bardstown; from 1841 to 1844, was pastor of the Church at Paris; during these years, preached on all great occasions over the State; from 1844 to 1853, was pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati; in 1853, took charge of the Second Church, St. Louis; in 1857, took charge of the North Church, Chicago; in 1861, became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in New York, the most influential Church of the denomination in the country; resigned, in 1867, on account of failing health, and retired to a farm in New Jersey; on return of health, took charge of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and performed the duties of that position until his death, June 10, 1877. In 1836, he established, at Bardstown, "The Western Protestant;" during his residence at Cincinnati, edited "The Presbyterian of the West;" and, in Chicago, edited "The Presbyterian Expositor." His published works were, "Romanism, not Christianity," "God Sovereign, and Man Free," "Phrenology and Mesmerism," "Discourses on Slavery," "The Doctrine of Justification," "History of the Sab-

bath," "Relations of Science and Revelation," and two works on Baptism. He established Bardstown Female College, under the control of the Presbytery of Louisville, with a view to counteract the influence of the Catholic schools of that region, and, while residing there, had his celebrated controversy with the Catholic clergy; in 1842, accidentally met Rev. John Waller, of the Baptist Church, in a debate, at Nicholasville; in the following Summer, met the same controversialist at Georgetown; but all of these contests were overshadowed by his celebrated debate at Lexington, with Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Virginia. This debate lasted sixteen days, excited universal interest throughout the country, was attended by a great number of educated men, and presided over by Henry Clay, Justice George Robertson, and Hon. John Speed Smith. These, and his other debates, were published in book form. He also wrote and debated a great deal on slavery; and his writings, if not directly supporting the "peculiar institution," were designed to mollify bitter discussions on the subject, in the Church and throughout the country. In 1855, he was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church; was several times Professor of Theology, in its educational institutions, and filled that chair in Westminster College, of which he was President at the time of his death. He was one of the most able, zealous, and useful ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and one of the first pulpit orators, and most accomplished and successful controversialists, of the country. Dr. Rice was married, in 1832, to Miss Catharine P. Burch, daughter of Rev. James K. Burch. They had seven children, and their youngest son is now Professor of English Literature in Westminster College, Missouri.

TEVIS, MILTON, M. D., Physician, was born December 13, 1816, near Mt. Zion, in Bracken County, Kentucky. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Devoss) Tevis; the former a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter a Pennsylvanian. He was the seventh in a family of eleven children, most of whom settled in Indiana, and became prominent in the affairs of that State. Three of his brothers are clergymen in the Methodist Church, two are lawyers, and two others are physicians; one of them, Fletcher Tevis, was defeated in a race for the Governorship of Indiana, by only one vote. His father was a son of Reason Tevis, an officer in the Revolutionary army; came to Kentucky at an early date, and settled in Bracken County, where he followed mechanical and agricultural pursuits, and died in 1850. His mother was a daughter of John Devoss, an early Bracken County farmer. Milton Tevis was raised on the farm, and educated in the country schools. He chose the medical pro-

fession; and, in 1831, began a course of study under Dr. William Keith, of Augusta. In 1836 and 1837, he attended medical lectures at Transylvania University; and, in 1837 and 1838, in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, where he graduated in the latter year. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, near Augusta, and soon made a fine practice, and met with great success. In 1860, he removed to Brooksville, the county seat, where he has since resided and continued the practice of his profession, with his usual skill and success. He is an independent in politics. He cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, and his last, before the commencement of the war of secession, for Bell and Everett. During the war, he was an ardent and unflinching Union man. He is associated with the Methodist Church, which he joined at the age of sixteen. He is a man of unexceptional personal, social, and professional habits. Dr. Tevis has been twice married: in 1849, to Mary Ann Barker, a native of Pendleton County, and daughter of John H. Barker, a farmer of that county, who, for a number of years, represented his county in the Legislature. She died in 1856. In the following year, he was married to Martha E. Jett, daughter of John J. Jett, a prominent farmer of Bracken County.

LEE, COL. PHILIP, Lawyer and Soldier, was born October 22, 1832, in Bullitt County, Kentucky, and was the third son of Wilford and Margaret Lee. His father emigrated, at an early day, from Virginia, and was a member of the distinguished family of that name in the "Old Dominion." Col. Lee was educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, where he graduated at the age of eighteen. He graduated in law at the University of Louisville, in 1852; entered upon the practice of his profession; in the following year, was elected to represent Bullitt County in the Legislature; was re-elected in 1855; in 1856, was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Fillmore ticket; was Elector on the Union or Bell and Everett ticket, in 1860; won a high reputation as a public speaker in these canvasses. In 1861, he espoused the cause of the South; opposed "neutrality;" recruited a company of young men, and assisted in organizing Camp Boone, on the Tennessee border; his company was organized as a part of the Second Kentucky Confederate Infantry; at the head of a hundred men, made the first raid of the war into Kentucky, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; was engaged at Fort Donelson; was captured there; was a prisoner for six months; was in every engagement in which his regiment took part, but one, during the war; was promoted lieutenant-colonel after the battle of Chickamauga; was several times wounded; was made colonel of his regi-

ment, on the fall of Col. Moss at Jonesboro, and held that position until the close of the war. At the close of the war, he resumed the practice of his profession at Bardstown. He removed to Louisville in 1876, and at once took a prominent place at the bar of that city. In 1868, he became the candidate of the Democracy of the Ninth Judicial District for Commonwealth's Attorney, and, after a heated contest, was elected; was re-elected, without opposition, in 1874; and distinguished himself as one of the most able men who had filled that position in his district. He died at Louisville, in 1875. He was a man of heavy muscular frame, fine eye, and an open, manly, beaming countenance; was a daring and able officer; and not only stood high as a soldier among soldiers, but was universally admired and esteemed in his profession, and as a citizen. Col. Lee was married, June 23, 1866, to Belle B. Bridgeford, the accomplished daughter of James Bridgeford, of Louisville, and one of the leading stove-founders of the country.

BALLARD, PALESTINE POWERS, Revenue Collector, was born April 27, 1820, in Madison County, Kentucky. He was the seventh child of James B. and Frances Ballard, both natives of Albemarle County, Virginia, the latter a daughter of James Jarman and Frances Dabney. His father came to Kentucky in 1803, followed agricultural and mercantile pursuits, and was related to Bland Ballard, who was a distinguished pioneer and Indian fighter of Kentucky; he died February 14, 1858. Palestine Powers Ballard received a thorough education, and, at the age of twenty, was appointed a Constable of Madison County. In 1843, he was appointed one of the Justices of the County by the County Court; in 1849, was elected to represent Madison County in the Legislature, serving one term; in 1854, was elected Sheriff of the County; re-elected in 1856; from 1861 to 1865, was post-master of Richmond; was several years Provost-Marshal of Richmond during the civil war; from 1849 to 1854, was also engaged in farming; in 1868, was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Kentucky District; and, when that office was abolished, he became Assistant Collector of Revenue for the same district, and has since held the position. He was School Commissioner of Madison County for several years; has been identified with the various interests of the county for thirty-six years; and has been one of its most conscientious, energetic, and valuable men. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, and his last, preceding the war of the rebellion, for Bell and Everett, and was a Whig; during the war, he was a fearless, determined Union man, and has since been a Republican. Mr. Ballard is a member

of the Christian or Disciples' Church. He was married April 16, 1840, to Miss Mary A. Francis, a native of Madison County, and daughter of Thomas Francis, a farmer of that county.

TRABUE, COL. ROBERT PAXTON, Lawyer and Soldier, was born January 1, 1824, at Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, and was the son of Daniel Trabue, Jr.; and his mother was the daughter of Capt. Robert Paxton, who commanded a company of Kentuckians, at the battle of New Orleans, in the war of 1812. The Trabues settled in Kentucky before the organization of the State; Col. Daniel, his grandfather, in Woodford County; and many of the family have been distinguished men in the country. Robert P. Trabue received a good education; studied law under Judge Zachariah Wheat, then residing at Columbia, and under Judge Thomas B. Monroe, at Frankfort; began his profession at Columbia; served as first lieutenant and acting adjutant in Col. John S. Williams's regiment, in the war with Mexico; settled in Mississippi; resumed the practice of his profession in that State and Louisiana; was authorized by the Confederacy to raise a regiment in Kentucky; recruited and became Colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Confederate Infantry; commanded the First Kentucky Brigade at Shiloh; continued in command of the brigade for some time afterwards; was recommended, by Gen. Breckinridge, for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general; his nomination was never acted upon, owing to the vast number of that rank in the Confederate army; again succeeded to the command of his brigade at Murfreesboro, on the death of General Hanson, exhibiting great skill and bravery; and was again strongly recommended to the permanent command of his brigade, but, while on a visit to Richmond, took sick and died February 2, 1863. He was a man of great energy and courage, and possessed first-class military ability; was of fine personal appearance and bearing, and a man of many noble qualities. Col. Trabue was married, in Natchez, Mississippi, to Miss Hibernia Inge, daughter of Dr. Inge, of that place.

VARNON, HON. THOMAS W., Lawyer and Politician, was born January 8, 1818, at Millersburg, Kentucky. He was the fourth child of Benjamin and Sarah Varnon; the former a native of Delaware, and son of John Varnon, who settled in Bourbon County in 1792; and the latter a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, and daughter of Thomas A. Thompson, a Revolutionary

soldier, who settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1792. Thomas W. Varnon was raised on the farm, and received his education in the private schools of the country, attending them mainly of Winters. From 1836 to 1840, he was clerk in a store at Millersburg; in the Winter of 1839, attended a course of law lectures at Transylvania University; in the Summer of 1840, was admitted to the bar at Paris, where he soon afterwards entered upon the practice of his profession; in January, 1842, was appointed Commissioner in Bankruptcy for Bourbon County, by Judge Monroe; performed the duties of that office until 1846, when he resigned and removed to Stanford, Lincoln County, where he has established a large legal practice, taken a position in the front rank at the bar of that section, and become largely identified with the political and other interests of his community. In 1850, he was first elected to represent Lincoln County in the Lower House of the State Legislature; was re-elected, in 1863, in 1865, and 1871, to the same body; and, in 1873, was elected to the State Senate. Mr. Varnon cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, and stuck to the Whig party until its final demise, voting for Bell and Everett in 1860; and, throughout the great rebellion, adhered to the cause of the Union. He has since been identified with the Democratic party. He is associated with the Disciples' Church, and is a citizen of sterling worth. On February 20, 1844, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Curle, a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and daughter of Farmer Jefferson Curle, of that county.

ULLOCK, HON. WILLIAM F., was born January 16, 1807, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, Edmund Bullock, was a native of Hanover County, Virginia, and settled in Fayette County, Kentucky, about the beginning of the present century; represented that county in the Lower House of the Legislature, from 1807 to 1817; was three times elected Speaker of the House, as a testimonial of his high standing as a presiding officer; and was one of the most valuable men of his day in the State. Judge Bullock received a thorough education, graduating at Transylvania University, in 1824, when but seventeen years of age, and was distinguished for his learning, and unusual powers as an orator. His first noteworthy public effort was the address of welcome, delivered while at Transylvania University, to Henry Clay, mainly designed as a mark of respect to that statesman, for the part he took in the election of President Adams, and as an earnest expression of confidence in his patriotism and integrity. In 1828, he removed to Louisville, and entered, with great success, upon the practice of the law, in the midst of as formidable com-

petition as the bar of Kentucky afforded. He rose rapidly, soon occupying an enviable position in the profession. In 1838, he was elected to the Legislature; was re-elected in 1840; was one of the most efficient and energetic workers in that body, and was the author of some of the best laws of the State. He introduced into the Legislature the bill for the establishment of the present common-school system of the State; has, in various ways, been called upon to defend that system, and has, throughout his life, been a firm friend to the cause of public education. To his exertions, is Kentucky greatly indebted for her common-school system. In 1842, he submitted to the Legislature a report on the management of the State insane, which attracted great attention, and to him is largely due many of the movements to better the condition of that class of the people. He also made great exertions, to bring about Legislative endowment for an institution for the education of the blind, and was himself one of the original trustees of that institution, and has been one of the most active and useful of its board of managers, up to the present time. He is the acknowledged founder of this noble charity in the State of Kentucky. In 1846, he was appointed Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and held the position with great credit to himself, becoming so thoroughly established in the public estimation, that, when the office became elective in 1851, although his district had been changed unfavorably to him, and opposed by a popular candidate, he was elected to the office by a large majority. On the bench he was singularly free from narrowness, being guided only by law and justice; knew neither fear nor favor; was clear in his judgment, prompt, and unwavering; sat with great dignity on the bench; and, although firm, independent, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, he retained, throughout his official career, a strong hold on the popular feeling. In 1849, he was elected Professor of "the Law of Real Property and the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence," in the law department of the University of Louisville. He has been, for a number of years, President of the Cook Benevolent Institution, of Louisville, designed to provide for the necessities of old, feeble, and disabled women, and founded by Samuel Cook. For many years he has been actively engaged in providing a literature for the blind; and has been, for many years, President of the American Printing-house for the blind. This institution was originally chartered by the State of Kentucky. Its work has not only been a blessing to the unfortunates of this State, but has extended its advantages throughout this country and Europe, and has long since taken the position of an American institution. In 1855, Judge Bullock resigned his position on the bench, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He stands among the ablest law-

yers of Kentucky; and, in all his responsibilities, has been true to the highest interests of his race, to the strictest integrity and the purest dictates of justice; and, both in his public and private life, lives "ever in the Great Task-master's eye."

WILKINSON, ROBERT L., M. D., was of English parentage, and was born May 18, 1807, in Albemarle County, Virginia. His father was an enterprising and successful farmer. After receiving an education at Charlottesville, in his native county, he commenced trading in tobacco, at Richmond, Virginia, and met with considerable success. In 1827, having determined upon the pursuit of the medical profession, he went to Cincinnati, and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College. He commenced the practice of his profession in Casey County, Kentucky, and continued it for a period of thirty years, at New Haven, Nelson County, Kentucky, meeting with eminent success. In 1832, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Bowman, of Casey County, which marriage has been blessed with eleven children, six of whom survive. Politically, he adhered to the old Andrew Jackson Whig party. He was a practical member of the Methodist Church, and, as a member of the Masonic fraternity, was thrice elected as delegate to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. A man of a benevolent disposition, and strict business integrity, he had a host of friends through Nelson County, where he spent much of his time, in his favorite sports of hunting and fishing. To the sorrow of his family, and the regret of the community, Dr. Wilkinson died, from concussion of the spinal cord, caused by being thrown from a wagon, in Minnesota, on December 9, 1869. His eldest son, Dr. Morrow Wilkinson, commenced the practice of medicine in 1861, in New Haven, where he has a large and successful practice, and is winning for himself the same reputation borne by his father.

REEVES, WILLIS LONG, SR., Lawyer, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, while his parents were *en route* from Virginia to Kentucky, on the 9th of February, 1796. His educational attainments were necessarily limited, but, by close application, he succeeded in acquiring an English education in advance of the ordinary facilities offered in his times. Owing to a pecuniary misfortune with which his father was stricken, he was, at an early age, thrown upon his own resources, and succeeded, at the age of sixteen years, in obtaining employment in the clerk's office at Hopkinsville, notwith-

standing his residence in Trenton, Todd County. In this position he remained until 1822, when he was made, first Circuit Clerk of the County, and, in a few years, County Clerk, holding and filling both offices until the adoption of the new State Constitution, in 1850. After leaving his public offices he gave his attention to his farm, and other large property interests, of which he had at this time possessed himself. He early united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active and leading member, and transacted all the legal business of the congregation gratuitously, besides donating largely from his means toward the support and encouragement of the cause. In politics, he was a steadfast Henry Clay Whig, both from conviction of the correctness of the principles and a strong personal attachment to the leader of the party. He was a man of great energy and most indomitable will, who knew not failure. He turned a great deal of his time and attention, besides his means, to the education and elevation of the masses. His death, which occurred on the 29th of April, 1866, was universally regretted, and the community sustained a loss not easily repaired. He was married, in 1856, to Mrs. Emily Carr, daughter of James H. Davidson, Esq., of Logan County, and left five children.

CONVERSE, REV. FRANCIS BARTLETT, Editor and Clergyman, was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 23, 1836. He is the son of Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D. When a child, his father moved to Philadelphia, and he attended the public and high schools there, afterwards passing into and graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1856. After studying theology in the Princeton Seminary for two years, he graduated, in 1860. Having a natural inclination towards journalism, all his studies were directed with a view to perfecting himself for the pursuit of that profession. He soon became associated with his father on the editorial staff of the "Christian Observer," a leading journal of the Presbyterian Church, continuing with it to the present time. When the late war broke out, the "Christian Observer" was the only "peace paper" published in Philadelphia, and was suppressed in August, 1861, by order of Secretary W. H. Seward, and all the property confiscated. Having previously removed to Richmond, Virginia, he was, soon after the suppression, joined by his father, and the publication of the "Christian Observer" recommenced. The confiscation of their property, and the scarcity of paper, type, and other fixtures necessary for the publication of a newspaper, rendered the accomplishment of the task difficult. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, the regular issue of the paper was interrupted by the omission of but one num-

ber during the entire course of the war. After the burning of Richmond, all was in confusion; and the "Observer" was the first, of all the papers in that city, to recover, and re-establish its circulation. On the 23d of June, 1869, the "Free Christian Commonwealth," well known as the Rev. Stuart Robinson's paper, was merged into the "Observer;" and the publication office removed to Louisville, Kentucky, in the following August; the consolidated journal being issued under its present title of "Christian Observer and Commonwealth." A few years of unremitting attention to the business sufficed to repair the losses incurred during the war, and every appearance of success was presented, until it attained the distinction of being the leading religious newspaper of the South-western States. On the death of his father, on December 9, 1872, Rev. F. B. Converse assumed the position of editor-in-chief, and, with his brother, has continued the publication. Joining the Presbyterian Church while a youth, he is now a minister of that denomination. During the war, and his stay in Richmond, he had charge of "Olivet Church," twenty-five miles east of that city, for about two years. Part of that time, that Church was within the enemy's lines; but he, faithful to the discharge of his duties, attended services regularly; sometimes walking, and without regard to the weather. Laboring also in the hospitals, among the sick, wounded, and dying, of both armies, he did what he could for the relief and salvation of the men. Married, on the third day of May, 1866, to Miss Ellen E. Pollard, daughter of Dr. George W. Pollard, of Hanover County, Virginia, he is the father of five children—one daughter and four sons. Mr. Converse is a devout Christian gentleman, a master in his profession, and true and just in all his intercourse with mankind; and is one of the most enterprising, deserving, and valuable citizens of Louisville, besides being, through his paper and otherwise, one of the most influential and useful men in his Church.

FIROR, S. V., M. D., son of Jacob and Magdalene (Valentine) Firor, was born April 7, 1825, in Frederick County, Maryland. His father was a prominent business man and a politician of some reputation, and, at a time, was a member of the Maryland Legislature. The subject of this sketch received an academic education, and, at the age of eighteen, began the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. Ephraim L. Brown, of Mechanicstown, Maryland; and, in the Winter of 1844, took his first course of lectures, in Washington University, at Baltimore. In the following Winter, he entered the University Medical College, of New York City, and graduated in March, 1846. He began practice at once, in Franklin County,

Pennsylvania. In the following year, he settled in Pickaway County, Ohio, where he remained in active and successful practice until the Fall of 1860, when he removed to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, where he has established a large and valuable practice, and taken a front rank in his profession, in Eastern Kentucky. He is thoroughly posted, and up with the advance in medical science, contributing, occasionally, to the literature of the profession. He has been, for many years, examining surgeon for the war pensioners; is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and the Boyd County Medical Society. Politically, he is a Democrat, but took no active part, anywhere, during the rebellion. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church; has been a zealous member of the benevolent order of Odd-fellows for twenty-five years; during which time, he was honored with a seat as representative, first, in the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and, more recently, in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He is a man of fine professional and personal habits, and stands deservedly high in the community. Dr. Firor was married, in 1860, to Miss Margaret McWhorter, of Pickaway County, Ohio. They have two children, both daughters.

DUDLEY, PROF. ETHELBERT L., M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Soldier, son of Ambrose Dudley, Jr., and nephew of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, was born in 1818, in Fayette County, Kentucky. He was educated at Harvard University; studied medicine under his relative, Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley; graduated from the medical department of Transylvania University, in 1842, with great distinction, after attending three full courses of lectures; still distrusting his own attainments, he took two other full courses of medical instruction, under the direct supervision of his distinguished kinsman, for whom he was sometimes prosecutor, in the Winters of 1842 and 1843; was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Transylvania, in 1844; held the position with energy and success, until 1847; in the Winter of that year, was appointed Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology; in 1846, he had delivered a course of lectures on Comparative Anatomy; in 1749, became sole editor of Transylvania Medical Journal, of which he published three annual volumes; in the Spring of 1850, visited Europe for professional improvement; on his return, in the same year, accepted the Chair of Descriptive Anatomy and Histology, in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville; assisted greatly in building up that new institution; in its second year, was transferred to the Chair of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery; the sessions of the two schools not conflicting; about the same time, was transferred to the Professor-

ship of Surgery, in Transylvania Medical College, and continued to teach with distinguished ability until the schools were closed by the outbreak of the civil war, having, however, several years previously resigned his position in the Kentucky school. As a practitioner, he always commanded the highest respect of his colleagues, and the warmest friendship of his patients, and was not more admired as a physician than as a man; was gentle and sympathetic; devoted himself to his profession, his patients, and his friends; was a man of fine person; and, with nerves of steel, unswerving hand, professional knowledge rarely surpassed, his medical career, though short, was brilliant. At the outbreak of the war, his patriotism and loyalty to the nation caused him to take an active part against the rebellion; and, while the State of Kentucky hung yet in the balance of professed neutrality, he was actively instrumental in the organization of a battalion of "Home Guards," of which he was elected commander, and which aided much in preventing the precipitation of Kentucky into the war for secession. He was authorized to raise a regiment of volunteers; was made its colonel, preferring that active position to the less belligerent one of medical director, which had been proffered him; left Lexington with his command, the Twenty-first Kentucky Federal Infantry, for the southern part of the State, and there, exhausted by the continued labors and exposures of his position, soon fell a victim to typhoid fever. He died, deeply and universally beloved, February 20, 1862. Dr. Dudley was married, in 1843, to Mary Scott, daughter of Matthew T. Scott, of Lexington, Kentucky. Of his two children, a son and a daughter, only the latter survives—Louise, now the wife of Major Joseph C. Breckinridge, Second United States Artillery.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM H., Clerk of the Circuit, Chancery, and Criminal Courts of Pendleton County, was born June 4, 1839, in Scott County, Kentucky. He is the oldest of the six children of William B. Roberts and Elizabeth F. (Payne) Roberts. His father was a native of the District of Columbia, and a prominent physician of Falmouth, Kentucky. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Payne, a leading farmer of Warren County. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and was educated, mainly, in the private schools of the county. He also spent part of one year in Transylvania University, at Lexington. After the war was fairly inaugurated, in the Fall of 1862, he joined the First Missouri Battery of Confederate Light Artillery, under Captain Samuel T. Ruffner; served till the end, and was mustered out in 1865, at Baton Rouge. He was engaged in the battles of Bentonville, Pine Bluff, Fort

Pleasant, or Saline River, in the Red River campaign, and numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes in Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. At the close of the war he returned home, and began teaching school in Pendleton County, and was thus engaged until the Winter of 1867. In this year, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit, Chancery, and Criminal Courts. In 1874, he was re-elected to the same office, and has since served as Clerk to all of these courts. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Roberts has been twice married; first, May 14, 1871, to Miss Mary B. Edwards, a native of Jessamine County, and daughter of G. W. Edwards, a merchant of Falmouth. She died in 1872. October 5, 1875, he was married to Miss Martha Hall, daughter of Squire Hall, a farmer of Pendleton County, by whom twin daughters, Jessie and Emma, were born, on the 24th of July, 1876. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and one of the most exemplary, useful, and valuable citizens of the county.

UNDERWOOD, HON. JOSEPH ROGERS, Lawyer and Judge, was born October 24, 1791, in Goochland County, Virginia. He was the oldest of eight children of John Underwood, who frequently represented Goochland County in the Virginia Legislature. His grandfather was Thomas, and his great-grandfather was William Thomas Underwood, the last emigrating from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather's second wife was a Miss Taylor, and his grandfather's second wife was also a Taylor, thus doubly relating him to the numerous Taylor family of Virginia. His mother was Frances Rogers, daughter of George Rogers and Frances Pollard. He was named for his uncle, Joseph Rogers, and was raised by his uncle, Edmund Rogers, who brought him to Barren County, Kentucky, in 1803. He was early placed in the school of Rev. John Howe, near Glasgow; was afterwards under the charge of Rev. Samuel Findley, at Danville; subsequently attended school at Lancaster; and completed his literary education at Transylvania University, in 1811. He at once commenced the study of law under Robert Wickliffe, at Lexington; in 1813, enlisted in the army; became lieutenant of a company in the regiment of Col. William Dudley, and participated in Dudley's defeat; took command of his company; was wounded severely by a rifle ball, which remained in his body throughout his life; was surrendered to the Indians with the remnant of Dudley's command; was compelled to run the gauntlet, and, after being held a prisoner at Fort Wayne for some time, was released, and returned to his home. In the Fall of 1813, he was licensed to practice law; opened his office in

Glasgow, and was fortunate in his practice from the outset. In 1816, he was elected to represent Barren County in the Legislature; continued to represent that county for four years, retired, as he thought, from political life, and devoted himself to his profession with great energy. In 1823, he moved to Bowling Green, where he resided during the rest of his life. In 1825, as a Whig, and an "Old Court" man, he was elected to the Legislature from Warren County, after a most animated contest; when he again retired and engaged actively in his practice. In 1828, he was candidate of the Anti-Jackson party for Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated; in the same year, was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, by Gov. Metcalfe, Judge George Robertson being the only other member of that Court; remained on the bench until 1835; was elected, in that year, to Congress, from the Third Congressional District, defeating Elijah Hise; was re-elected in 1839, 1841, and 1843; in 1845, was again elected to the Legislature, and made Speaker of the House in the ensuing session; in 1846, was elected by the Legislature to the Senate of the United States, for a term of six years, and served with distinction in that body, gaining a national reputation. In 1860, he was again elected to the Legislature, from his county, to fill a vacancy; was re-elected in 1861; declined to become a candidate for Speaker, and was active in the stormy sessions of that period; in 1844, he was Presidential Elector. In politics, he was a firm and consistent Whig; since the disorganization of that party, was a Conservative; and, during the rebellion, was a decided Union man. He delivered a vast number of speeches, wrote voluminously, and was prominently identified, in his writings and works, with every important political movement which agitated Kentucky and the people of the United States. His judicial opinions run through nine volumes of reports, published by the authority of the State. He was a man of expansive and liberal views, possessed of sound judgment and a logical mind; benevolent to a high degree; public-spirited, using every exertion to improve the condition of his section; and, notwithstanding many reverses, accumulated a handsome fortune; and was one of the most able, learned, and valuable men of the State. In person, he was nearly six feet high, and finely proportioned; retained, throughout his life, in a remarkable degree, the vigor and elasticity of early manhood; acted no small part through a long and important period of the country's history; and died, August 23, 1876, greatly esteemed and lamented. Judge Underwood was twice married; first, in 1817, to Miss Eliza M. Trotter, daughter of John Trotter, and granddaughter of the Rev. David Rice. She died in 1835. From this marriage, he raised a large family of children, among the living of whom, is the Hon. Eugéné Underwood. During his

service in Congress, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cox, daughter of Col. John Cox, at that time Mayor of Georgetown, D. C. From this marriage, he also raised a large family, the most distinguished member being the present Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. John C. Underwood.

MINER, SAMUEL STILLMAN, Merchant, was born March 8, 1808, in Wethersfield, Hartford County, Connecticut. The earliest paternal ancestor, of the name, of whom we have any account, was a citizen of Somersetshire, England, a miner by occupation, whose name, Henry Bullman, was changed by order and grant of King Edward the Third, to Henry Miner, in consideration of his loyalty in furnishing the king with an escort of one hundred men, all armed with double battle-axes, upon the occasion of his passage through Somerset, on his way to war with France, in the year 1346. He died, A. D. 1356. Tracing the record of male descendants to the ninth from Henry, we find the name Thomas Miner, born A. D. 1608, who came to America in 1630, in the ship "Arabella," in company with John Winthrop, afterwards second Governor of Massachusetts. He landed at Salem, but came, with a son of Governor Winthrop, through Boston, and settled in Pequot, now New London, Connecticut. To him, most or all the families of the name of Miner, in this country, trace their lineage. The subject of this sketch was the second child of Selden and Elizabeth Miner. Selden Miner, his father, was born in Lyme, New London County, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut; was a shoe manufacturer by pursuit. He died in 1844. Elizabeth Miner, his mother, was a native of Connecticut also, and a daughter of Joseph Stillman, of Wethersfield, a Revolutionary soldier, who entered the Continental army as a private, at the age of sixteen, and was promoted to major. Samuel S. Miner attended the public-schools until twelve years of age, when he attended the Wethersfield Academy until his sixteenth year, at which time he had acquired a fair education, when he began to learn the trade of shoemaking, at Wethersfield, at which he continued until 1830, having been engaged most of the time as foreman for his father. From 1830 to 1832, he was engaged, at Hartford, Connecticut, in establishing and conducting the shoe factory of his uncle, Normand Smith. In 1833, he came to Kentucky and located at Maysville, where he has since resided. Soon after his arrival here, he started the shoe business, in connection with Henry Taylor. This partnership lasted only a year or two. After this he continued the business with a succession of partners, with remarkable success, for nearly half a century, husbanding his accumulations,



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watching his business, and adhering strictly to the business for which he was prepared and educated. The result of this devotion to his business has been an old, wide-spread, honorable business reputation, an extensive and valuable trade in his own city, and surrounding country, and, what is always agreeable to men of his age, a comfortable fortune. Probably there has never been a shoe-house in Northern or Eastern Kentucky which has done so large, safe, and reputable a business as his. Notwithstanding his success as a merchant and business man, he is no less a good citizen and honored Church member, where his labors have been neither few nor light. In 1834, while on a visit to his parents, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, he joined the Baptist Church, and, in 1838, became one of the constituent members of the Maysville Baptist Church, with which he has occupied responsible relations, having filled the offices of trustee, treasurer, deacon, clerk, and Sunday-school superintendent; resigning the first three positions on his transferring his membership to the Mayslick Church, in 1870, having been one of the pillars, and a very considerable part of the structure, of that denomination in Maysville. Few are the school or other interests of Maysville which have not been furthered by his hand or support, in some way. Yet he is absolutely without pretense or show, and is characteristically one of those men who seldom speak of their deeds. His personal and social habits have always been exceptional, and in keeping with his undisputed private and public integrity. Mr. Miner gave his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and usually voted with the Democratic party, till, in 1860, he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and was, during the war of the rebellion, a strong Union man. He is now a Republican in politics. He was married, December 14, 1835, to Araminta Brooks, of Mason County, Kentucky. He is pleasantly surrounded by six children and eight grandchildren, four of his children being married.

URRAY, GEN. ELI HUSTON, Lawyer and Soldier, was born February 10, 1843, at Cloverport, Breckinridge County, Kentucky, and is the son of the well-known and wealthy tobacco merchant, Col. Murray, of that place. He received a thorough education, under private tutors, at his father's home. In 1861, at the age of eighteen, he raised a company, and, as its commander, entered the Third Kentucky Union Cavalry, under Gen. James S. Jackson. In November of that year, he was promoted major; and, August 13, 1862, was promoted colonel, continuing in the army, without leave of absence, during the entire war. He engaged in all the campaigns under Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas; and commanded half of the cavalry force in Sherman's cele-

brated march to the sea. He commanded his own regiment at Corinth; and, in 1863, was ordered to Western Kentucky, where he engaged, with his regiment, in a short and active campaign. He commanded a brigade at Chattanooga, and fought gallantly in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Iuka, and Shiloh; and, after having accomplished the famous march through the Southern States to the Atlantic coast, received his commission as brigadier-general, and closed his military career as commander of the south-western district of Kentucky. In 1865, he studied law in Missouri, with his half-brother, Hon. Z. T. Crittenden; attended lectures in Louisville Law School; and graduated with honor, in 1866. At the close of the war, he identified himself with the Republican party, and took an active part in the election of President Grant, being a delegate to the National Convention in Philadelphia, and subsequently made public addresses and participated actively in the campaign. Under the new administration, he was appointed United States Marshal for the State of Kentucky, and held the position until 1877. His military career was a most remarkable and successful one, serving throughout the war in many of the most desperate pitched battles and exciting campaigns; yet he was never seriously wounded; and, at the close of the great conflict, was probably the youngest brigadier-general in the service. Raised in affluent circumstances, with his friendships largely in the South, he entered the service of the Government out of pure motives of patriotism; and few men served the country better, and made a more honorable record. He is a man of fine natural ability, possessing those traits of mind and person which would insure him success in any pursuit, and give him prominence as a leader among men. He is a man of stately bearing, over six feet in height; attractive in countenance; winning and accomplished in his manners; and probably few men are more favorably endowed, and enjoy more flattering prospects of social preferment. Gen. Murray was married, January 18, 1876, to Miss Evelyn Neale, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Edward P. Neale, of Louisville, Kentucky.

CKEE, COL. WILLIAM R., Merchant and Soldier, was born September 24, 1808, in Garrard County, Kentucky, and came of a family of patriots. His grandfather, William McKee, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and bore a conspicuous part in the early Indian wars. His father, Samuel McKee, was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, in 1806, 1808, and 1820, and was a representative in Congress from 1809 to 1817, and while still in that position, entered the army, in the war of 1812, as a private, serving with distinction. William R.

McKee was educated at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated with honor, in 1829, and entered the army as lieutenant, in the Third Regiment of Artillery. He remained in the army till 1836, when, the claims of his family demanding his attention, and the army, in time of peace, affording no opportunity for future distinction, he resigned his commission, and located at Lexington, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until the Mexican War, occupying a prominent position in society. He was one of the first to offer his services, when the Government called on Kentucky for volunteers. He entered the army at a great sacrifice to himself and family, actuated by motives of pure patriotism, and esteeming it a privilege and a duty to serve his country, as he had been educated in the military school of the nation, and recognized the right of the Government to his services. He was appointed Colonel of the Second Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, serving with great bravery and distinction at the head of his regiment, till he fell, gallantly fighting, at Buena Vista. Col. McKee was a man of great firmness of character; entertained the highest sentiments of honor, and was passionately devoted to his country; was amiable, generous, and free from personal display, and died leaving a name honored among the soldiers of the nation; to his country, a glorious example, and, to his widow and children, the inheritance of a spotless name.

PEERS, REV. BENJAMIN ORR, Clergyman and Educator, was born April 20, 1800, in Loudon County, Virginia, and was the son of Major Valentine Peers, who came of a Scotch-Irish family; settled in Virginia; in 1777, became brigade major on the staff of Gen. George Weedon, and served in many of the battles during the great war for American independence. He emigrated to Kentucky, in 1803, and settled in Nicholas County, engaging, for a time, in salt manufacturing, at the Lower Blue Licks; established a cotton-mill at Maysville and at Paris; was also a Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions at the latter place; was a valuable member and officer of the Presbyterian Church; and died, at the age of seventy-four, in 1830, at Maysville, Kentucky. Benjamin O. Peers received a liberal education, commencing in Bourbon Academy, and graduating in Transylvania University, about 1820. In 1827, he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in his Alma Mater; was educated at Princeton Theological Seminary, for the purpose of entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church, in 1826; in 1829, he visited the Eastern and Middle States, to examine the systems of public education, by especial appointment from the Gov-

ernor of Kentucky, and was largely instrumental in establishing the present school system of the State. He founded the Eclectic Institute, at Lexington, and, associating with himself some other popular gentlemen, that institution met with great success; in 1833, was elected fifth President of Transylvania University, holding that position until 1835; in that year, organized a school for boys in Louisville; in the same year was elected first rector of St. Paul's Church, in that city; in 1838, became editor, in New York, of the "Journal of Christian Education," and the Sunday-school publications of his Church; was also placed in charge of the educational interests of his Church throughout the United States. Under these great labors, his constitution gave way; was sent to Cuba for his health, but, returning, died, August 20, 1842, at Louisville, Kentucky. He was a man of great zeal in every good cause; was distinguished for his learning and piety, and was one of the best and most able men of his Church.

BROWNE, HON. RICHARD J., Lawyer, was born March 24, 1820, in Washington County, Kentucky. His parents were William and Eliza Browne, and he was the elder of their two children. His father, Dr. William Browne, was a native of Petersburg, Virginia; graduated at Hampden Sidney College; came to Kentucky in 1810, and located at Lebanon, where he practiced medicine until his death, in 1822. He was the son of William Browne, who served under Washington, as a lieutenant-colonel in the war of the Revolution. His mother was a Virginian by birth, and was the daughter of William Jones, a captain in the Revolutionary army, who came to Kentucky in 1817, and died in Washington County, in 1825. Richard J. Browne graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1840; commenced writing in the office of the Clerk of Washington County, and reading law at his leisure; in the Winter of 1841, entered the law department of Transylvania University; in 1842, graduated, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Springfield, where he has since resided, engaged in a large and valuable legal practice. In 1849, he was first elected to represent his county in the State Legislature; in 1861, he was again elected to the Legislature; and re-elected in 1863, and again, in 1867, serving through the entire period of the rebellion. During the organization of the Whig party, he supported its men and measures, and voted for John Bell for President at the election preceding the war; during the great conflict, was an out-and-out Union man, and is now an ardent Republican. In 1872, he was Republican Elector from the Fifth Congressional District. Religiously, he is an Episcopalian. He is a lawyer of

fine ability, and has been distinguished for his exceptional professional and personal habits, and great integrity of character. Mr. Browne was married May 20, 1845, to Miss Harriet M. McElroy, daughter of Hugh McElroy, a merchant of Springfield, Kentucky.

HEWITT, MAJ. LAFAYETTE, Lawyer, is a native of Hardin County, Kentucky, and was reared chiefly at Elizabethtown, where he now resides. His father was long principal of the academy in that town; devoted his life mainly to literary pursuits; was a man of fine scholarly attainments, and one of the most highly esteemed and valuable citizens of Elizabethtown. Maj. Hewitt, as early as the age of sixteen, had passed through the entire college course of studies, and, on the death of his father, served, for some time, as principal of the academy at Elizabethtown, becoming largely responsible for the education of his brothers and the care of his father's family. Ill health compelled him to abandon teaching; and, after spending two years in Louisiana, with a view to the restoration of his health, went to Washington City, and held a position in the postal service, under Postmaster-General Holt, until the Spring of 1861. His principles and predilections led him to take the side of the South, and he at once repaired to Virginia to offer his services to the Confederacy. He spent some time at Montgomery, in assisting in the organization of the Confederate mail system; and, in December, 1861, was appointed assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, and served with Generals Albert Pike, Hindman, Holmes, and Walker, until 1863; afterwards served on the staff of Gen. Breckinridge, and subsequently under Gen. Ben. Hardin Helm; participated in the battles of Jackson, Chickamauga, and the various other engagements of the First Kentucky Brigade. Although exposed, in every possible way, in many of the pitched battles of the war, and having his horse literally torn to pieces from under him, he passed through uninjured himself, making an enviable record as a brave, efficient, and valuable officer. At the close of the war, he took the position of Principal of the Elizabethtown Female Academy, for some months; but, after the repeal of the expatriation laws, he entered on the practice of the law in the courts of Hardin County. In 1867, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the State, under Gov. Stevenson, and earnestly engaged in the work of his office. He arranged the claims of the Commonwealth against the United States, originally involving about four millions of dollars, and pushed the work to a most successful issue. Maj. Hewitt is a man of fine ability, and large administrative skill; is scholarly in his attainments; is a man of great uprightness of character; is ex-

ceptional in his personal and social habits; and, besides being known as one of the most substantial and valuable men in Hardin County, has made a reputation throughout the State of which he may justly be proud.

WEBB, HON. ISAAC N., Lawyer, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, May 17, 1817. His father, Waller Webb, emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1783, and settled in Fayette County, but soon after removed to Henry, where he remained until his death. His mother was Hannah Young, daughter of Bryan Young, of Nelson County. The history of his grandmother, while she was yet Mrs. Davis, constitutes a page of thrilling interest in the annals of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Mrs. Davis and two of her children were captured by the Indians. The children were murdered in her presence. The Youngs were among the oldest, most wealthy, and most importantly connected families of the State, and were largely identified with its interests and progress. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and attended school, but afterwards completed his education at Hanover College, during the presidency of Dr. James Blythe. After leaving college, in 1837, he commenced reading law at New Castle, in the office of E. F. Nuttall, then a prominent lawyer in that part of the State; and was admitted to practice in 1840. Since that time he has resided in New Castle; has established a large and lucrative practice, and become one of the substantial men of his part of the State. In 1865, he was elected to fill an unexpired term in the Lower House of the State Legislature. In the following year, he was again elected to the same position, which he held for one term, and was Chairman of the celebrated Committee on Privileges and Elections, consisting of Col. Frank Wolford, Judge B. F. Buckner, Judge Jas. Harlan, Gen. Stout, M. J. Roark, and himself. He is prominently connected with some of the social organizations of the country; has devoted much of his time to the educational interests of the community, having served many years as President of the School Board of the town; and has been connected with most matters of interest to the community. He is yet apparently but little beyond the prime of life, with great constitutional vigor, and fine social and business habits. In 1847, Mr. Webb was married to Miss Leviann Gist, of Tuscumbia, Alabama. His son, John G. Webb, is a physician of New Castle; Minnie, the oldest daughter, is wife of J. W. Kelley, Surveyor of Henry County; the second daughter, Sallie, is widow of Dr. W. Chenault, late Assistant Superintendent of the State Institution for the Feeble-minded at Frankfort; and his daughter Mary is wife of Joseph Barbour, of New Castle.

 HAWHAN, HENRY E., President of the National Bank of Cynthiana, Farmer and prominent business man of Harrison County, was born November 20, 1805, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His parents were Joseph and Sallie (Ewalt) Shawhan. His grandfathers, Daniel Shawhan and Henry Ewalt, were both from Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. His father was born in that county, and emigrated to this State with his parents, in 1788, and settled in Bourbon County. In 1816, he removed to Harrison, where he died in 1871. He was a soldier of the war of 1812; was, for several terms, a member of the State Legislature; followed agricultural pursuits; was of Scotch-Irish extraction; and was one of the most influential and valuable men in his county. Sallie Ewalt, his mother, was a Bourbon County woman by birth, and also belonged to one of the old pioneer families of the State, of German origin. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, his education being confined to the country schools, as organized in his boyhood days. He was actively engaged on the farm until 1838. In that year, he turned his attention to the making of whisky, and built a distillery in Harrison County, four miles from Cynthiana; and from this time until 1869, in connection with his farming interests, he continued distilling, and buying and selling whisky of various distillers of the county. In 1864, he took an interest in the grocery house of Shawhan & Jewett, of Cynthiana; in the following year, formed a partnership with J. Shawhan, in the same business; in the following year, bought the interest of his partner, and has since been sole proprietor of one of the largest grocery businesses of Cynthiana. In 1874, he became one of a number of capitalists who undertook to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Mt. Sterling to the mountains, or the coal and iron region of Eastern Kentucky. Several miles of this road are in actual operation, and its great local importance is now largely felt. It is the ultimate purpose of the originators of this valuable enterprise to terminate the road at Cynthiana. Mr. Shawhan is a director, and is largely interested in the stock and the future success of the road. In 1871, he was elected President of the National Bank of Cynthiana, which position he has since occupied. In 1872, he became candidate for Sheriff of Harrison County. He has always been a Democrat; and, during the rebellion, his sympathies were strongly with the cause of the South. He is a man of sterling qualities, unmarred by deep prejudices; of plain, unaffected, honest manners; moves through life without show or pretense; is of irreproachable integrity of character; has been a man of great physical endurance, and now, at an advanced age, is a fine specimen of mental and physical vigor. Mr. Shawhan has been three times married: October 20, 1835, to Mary Varnon, daughter of John Varnon, a Bourbon County farmer. She died

in 1842. Two years afterwards, he was married to Mrs. Sallie Pugh (*née* Cantrill), who died in 1857. In 1859, he was married to Mrs. Sallie Cult, a native of Bourbon County, and daughter of John Ravenscraft, a farmer of that county. He is the father of eight children by these marriages.

 IGHtfoot, ROBERT ANDREW, M. D., Prominent Physician of Flemingsburg, second son of William and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Lightfoot, was born April 19, 1827, in Fleming County, Kentucky. His father is a native of Culpepper County, Virginia; came to Kentucky in 1815; is a farmer, and still resides in Fleming County. His grandfather, Robert Lightfoot, a Virginian, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and the war of 1812. The Lightfoots were English, and became prominent in the affairs of Virginia, as did some of the Lees, to whom they were related. His mother, Elizabeth Caldwell, was a Fleming County woman by birth, her father, Andrew Caldwell, having settled in that county soon after his emigration to America from the north of Ireland. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm some as a boy, but mainly went to school until he was sixteen years old, when he commenced teaching. During the next ten years he engaged in teaching a part of the time, but probably spent the greater portion of it in the Helena Academy, under old Prof. Eli Adams, who was the master of a great many distinguished men of the country, and who is now one of the oldest but most active teachers in America. In 1851, he commenced reading medicine, under Dr. John Shaekleford, of Maysville. His pecuniary circumstances still made it necessary for him occasionally to resort to teaching, but mainly for four years he studied and attended lectures at the Louisville Medical University, where he graduated in 1855, and at once began practice at Maysville, in connection with his preceptor, Dr. Shackleford. In the Fall of 1855, he located at Flemingsburg, where he has since resided, and where he has made a large and reputable practice. In 1862, he went into the Confederate army, as assistant surgeon of Ezekiel Clay's battalion of Marshall's brigade of Kentucky Volunteer Confederate Cavalry. In 1865, he was made surgeon to Early's staff, by recommendation of the medical director of Early's army. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, and returned home at the close of the war greatly impaired in health. Although a surgeon in the army, he was subject to most of the dangers and hardships of the war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Half Mountain, on the Licking river; was for a long time held as a hostage, and was a prisoner of the Government, at Louisville, Fortress Monroe, and Fort Delaware. Previous to the war, he was a

Whig; he is now associated with the Democratic party. Dr. Lightfoot was married, in May of 1856, to Sarah E. Stockwell, a native of Fleming County, and daughter of John Stockwell, a merchant of Poplar Plains.

PEARSON, LORENZO D., son of Peter Pearson, was born January 10, 1810, in Shelby County, Kentucky, where his father was a successful and honorable farmer. His father died when he was three years old, and, after remaining on the farm, and acquiring some education in the country school, at the age of fourteen he began to learn the cabinet trade. In 1831, he went to Louisville, where he subsequently commenced business on Main Street, as an undertaker, in which he has since continued, and has been one of the most active and successful business men of the city, having accumulated a considerable fortune, and is deservedly noticeable among those enterprising men who, starting in life without means, and with limited education, by great energy, business ability, and uprightness, become honorable, successful, and useful citizens. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Church, and is a prominent member of quite a number of social organizations; is a man of pleasant and polite habits; is benevolent and liberal in his disposition, and is one of the valuable men of Louisville.

LOVING, HON. WILLIAM VOLTAIRE, Lawyer, was born March 22, 1803, near Lovings-ton, Nelson County, Virginia. His father, John Loving, a distinguished lawyer of that State, after whose family the town of Lovings-ton was named, removed to Warren County, in 1811. William V. Loving attended school, for several years, at Bowling Green, in this State, and completed his education at the University of Virginia, in 1826. He taught school, for two years, at Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee, and, during that time, applied himself to the study of the law; was admitted to the bar in 1829; commenced practice at Bowling Green, where he soon succeeded to a large and lucrative business; was induced to become editor of one of the local papers, which he soon relinquished, giving his entire attention to his professional duties. He was, for several years, a partner of Col. Henry Grider; in 1840, was elected to the Legislature; in the following year, was elected to the State Senate, serving in that body until 1844; in the Spring of 1845, was appointed, by Gov. Owsley, Commonwealth's Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District; in May, 1849, was commissioned, by Gov. Crittenden, Circuit Judge of the same district; and, in the following year, was again

commissioned by Gov. Crenittden to the Circuit Judgeship. In the convention assembled in Louisville, February 22, 1855, he received the nomination for Governor of the State, but was compelled to withdraw from the contest in the following June, on account of continued ill health. The nomination was tendered to Charles S. Morehead, who was elected by a large majority. From early manhood, he was an Old-line Whig, and, during the late civil war, was an ardent Union man, and has always been true to the Government of his country. For many years, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church; he was an able lawyer, a bold and forcible speaker, and has few equals before a jury. He was a man of great breadth of thought and character, enterprising, warm-hearted, and generous. In 1869, he removed to Louisville, where he has continued to reside, with his son-in-law, James H. Goodwin, having attained a ripe old age, beloved by his friends, and honored by the admirers of honesty, integrity, and purity of character. Judge Loving was married, in 1829, to Amanda M. Graham, and has three surviving children—two sons and a daughter.

CRADDOCK, COL. WILLIAM B., son of Wm. Craddock, a farmer of Hart County, Kentucky, whose parents were Virginians, was born December 31, 1834, in Hart County, Kentucky. He received his education in the schools of his native county; and, at the age of twenty, was appointed Deputy Sheriff, holding the position two years. He then engaged in mercantile business, continuing with success, until 1861, when he became Sheriff of Hart County. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Federal service as a private; was soon after appointed Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster in the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, serving in that capacity for some time; when he recruited a battalion of the Thirtieth Kentucky Infantry, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and held his commission until the close of the war. He saw service in Kentucky, East Tennessee, and West Virginia, and participated in many important scenes of the war. He again resumed mercantile pursuits in his native county, also, engaged in farming, and trading in live stock; and, since the organization of the Granger movement in the State, has had charge of the store and business of the Grange at Munfordsville, as general superintendent. He is a man of fine executive and business ability, of known integrity of character; is noted for his quiet determination in pursuing what he regards to be right; is conscientious and earnest in the support of his convictions; and takes an active interest in every thing relating to the public welfare. He has, for some time, been Treasurer of the Sinking Fund for Hart County; and was, for several

years before his election as treasurer, one of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund for that county; and has, for some years been Treasurer of the Sinking Fund of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; for many years, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, in an unostentatious way, bears his share of the responsibilities of his Church, and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to any good cause. For many years, he has been prominently identified with some of the social orders, and is one of the most useful and valuable men of his community. Before the war, he was identified with the old Whig party, and since that time has been a Republican; was a delegate from the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, to the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia, in 1866; was also a delegate from the district to the National Convention in Philadelphia, in 1872, that nominated Gen. Grant the second time for President. Col. Craddock was married, February 24, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Richardson, daughter of A. J. Richardson, one of the first farmers of Hart County.

LLIOTT, EBENEZER NEWTON, A. M., Teacher and Clergyman, was born November 2, 1805, in Chester District, South Carolina. His parents were Ebenezer Elliott and Esther Gaston, both natives of the same district, and both belonging to old and valuable families in the history of that State. Both his grandfathers, Daniel Elliott and William Gaston, were soldiers in the great struggle for independence, and served under Gen. Marion. The Gastons were of Norman-Huguenot extraction; the Elliotts, of Scotch. Ebenezer Elliott, his father, settled in Preble County, Ohio, in 1806; was a farmer; participated in the war of 1812; and died in 1844. The subject of this sketch was raised on his father's farm, and prepared for college in the neighborhood schools, and in the academy of Rev. John Reynolds. In 1825, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio; graduated in 1829; in the Summer of this year made some geological surveys in Indiana, and was probably the first to discover coal and iron in abundance in the interior of that State; in the same year he was appointed Principal of the Rising Sun Academy; held this position three years; in 1832, was married to Mrs. Ann M. Willis, who had six children, and, with his large family, located at Bloomington, Indiana; and was, for four years, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in Indiana State University; this position he resigned in 1836, and became President of the college at Clinton, Mississippi; in 1838, settled on a farm in Boone County, Kentucky, and devoted himself to farming and educating his family; afterwards organized, and carried

on for some time, a private school in Newport; in 1842, was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in Augusta College; filled the position four years; from 1846 to 1850, occupied the same position in Georgetown College; from 1850 to 1852, was principal of the scientific department of Oakland College, Mississippi; was then President of Planters' College, Port Gibson, until 1861; in this year entered the Confederate hospital service as a surgeon; was at Bowling Green, Nashville, and many of the principal battle-fields of the South and West, and served throughout the war; in 1867, he was President of Ghent College, Kentucky; was then two years at the head of Carroll Seminary, at Carrollton; was associated with a publishing-house, in Louisville, as a partner; and, in 1871, took charge of Washington Scientific School, in Mason County, which position he now holds. He was licensed to preach, by the Presbyterian Church, in 1843, and has continued to perform the duties of the ministry, but, it is believed, without assuming regular pastoral charge, permanently, over any Church. In 1833, his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of A. M.; in 1849, he had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and, subsequently, that of LL. D. Professor Elliott has probably always been a Democrat in politics; has been a man of great energy and perseverance, marked by strong and admirable mental and physical traits, which are remarkably preserved at his advanced age.

ILL, REV. JAMES MARSHALL, Clergyman, son of George Gill, was born April 1, 1827, in Davidson County, Tennessee. His family was of Scotch origin, emigrating to South Carolina at an early day in the history of the colonies. He was liberally educated, graduating at Cumberland University in 1856, having taken full literary and theological courses. He was at once elected President of the Cumberland Female Academy; in 1857, took charge of Green River Academy, at Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky; in the following year, was made pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the same town, still continuing in that charge. During this period he has occasionally given his attention to teaching, but has chiefly devoted himself to the duties of the ministry, laboring with great earnestness and success in the cause of Christianity. He has frequently been a Commissioner to the General Assembly of his Church; and, in 1876, was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of the United States, which met in that year at Bowling Green, Kentucky; and, in that capacity, gave great satisfaction; and has, in every way, been one of the most prominent and efficient ministers of his denomination in Southern

Kentucky. Mr. Gill was married, in 1855, to Miss Nannie L. Woodward; and, after her death, was married, in 1861, to Miss Mattie M. Bristow, daughter of the distinguished F. M. Bristow, and sister of the Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury.

SOWARD, CAPT. THOMAS H., Farmer, was born September 26, 1839, near the town of Minerva, Mason County, Kentucky. His parents were Alfred Soward and Mary Prudence Howard; the former a native of Mason, and the latter of Bracken County, Kentucky. His grandfather, Richard Soward, came from Maryland at an early day; first settled at Bryant's Station; served as a captain through the war of 1812, and for meritorious conduct was promoted major. Thomas H. Soward received his education at Augusta College, in Bracken County; in 1858, taught school five months, at Berlin, in that county; then served eighteen months as deputy, in the office of the clerk of the county; and, in 1860, began reading law in the office of Judge Joseph Doniphan, at Augusta. In the following year, he entered the United States army, as a private in Company S, Second Kentucky Union Cavalry, and served until the close of the war; was promoted second lieutenant of his company, for meritorious conduct in the field; by recommendation of Gen. Sheridan, was promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, of his regiment; was subsequently promoted to the command of his company; participated in the campaigns and leading engagements of the armies of the Cumberland and the Ohio; and was aid to Gen. Sheridan in the battle of Stone river. When the war closed, he returned to Mason County, and has since been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has never sought or held a public office, and is an Independent in politics. Religiously, Captain Soward is connected with the Baptist Church.

HAYS, COL. WILLIAM H., Lawyer, was born August 26, 1820, in Washington County, Kentucky. His parents were William and Eleanor Hays; the former, a native of Virginia, and a farmer by pursuit; the latter, a native of Washington County, Kentucky, and daughter of David Burcham, a Virginian, who settled at an early day in that county. His grandfather, William Hays, came to Kentucky, in 1779, and took refuge at Harrod's Station, but subsequently settled in Washington County, and was one of the early Methodist preachers of the State. William H. Hays was educated in the best select schools of his native county, and, in 1843, began to

read law, at Elizabethtown, under James W. Hays. He attended law lectures, at Glasgow, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar, in 1845; in the same year, entered on the practice of his profession, at Springfield, Kentucky. In 1851, he was elected County Judge of Washington County; was re-elected, in 1854; in 1861, was elected to the State Legislature; in the same year, entered the United States army, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; in 1862, became colonel of the regiment, on the resignation of Col. John M. Harlan; served three years, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and others; in 1865, was appointed, by Gov. Bramlette, Inspector-General of Kentucky; performed the duties of that office eight months; resigned, and went into oil speculation on the Cumberland river; in 1867, returned to Springfield, and resumed the practice of the law. Col. Hays is a man of splendid professional attainments, an energetic and successful business man, of fine personal and social habits, and known integrity of character. He was always a Whig, and cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, and, in 1860, voted for John Bell. He has never been married.

ALLEN, COL. R. T. P., was born September 26, 1813, in Baltimore County, Maryland, and is the son of Richard N. Allen and his wife, Sarah Hughes, whose ancestors emigrated from Ireland, during the rebellion of '98. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy, by President Jackson, in 1830, and graduated, with honor, in 1834. He was assigned to the Third Artillery, but first served with the Topographical Engineers, at Washington; in the Winter of 1836, joined his regiment, and took part in the Seminole War, in Florida; at the close of the campaign, resigned his commission in the army; accepted the appointment of civil agent for the harbor constructions in Lake Erie, under the direction of the Topographical Bureau; in 1838, resigned that office, and accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania; in 1841, removed to Lexington, Kentucky, and occupied the same chair in Transylvania University, then under the presidency of Bishop Bascom; resigned, in 1845, having purchased the place known as Franklin Springs, six miles south of Frankfort, and opened there, in the following Spring, the Kentucky Military Institute, having a charter from the State as a military school; conducted the institution with success, until 1848, when he passed it into the hands of the Board of Visitors; went to California as agent for the Government in the establishment of the mail service, in that State and Oregon; was re-

moved from office by President Fillmore; returned to Kentucky, and again took charge of the Military Institute; in 1854, retired to his farm in Franklin County; in 1857, went to Texas, and established Bastrop Military Institute, which he conducted with success, until the Winter of 1865, excepting two years during the war, when the school was suspended; served in the Confederate army in 1863 and 1864, as colonel of infantry; received two wounds at the engagement at Milliken's Bend, where he lost one third of his regiment, in killed and wounded, and was disabled from active duty, afterwards commanding the prison camp, near Tyler, Texas; in 1865, returned to Kentucky, purchased the Military Institute, and became its superintendent, conducting it until 1874, giving place to his son, Robert D. Allen, its present Principal. He has since resided on his farm, near the Institute, devoting his attention to its cultivation, and largely occupying his mind on various mechanical inventions, on which he has obtained patents from the Government, the most important of which are his type-setter and type-distributor. In 1837, he became minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, in 1844, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Col. Allen was married, about 1834, to Miss Julia H. Dickinson, of Tennessee. Their youngest son is now a lawyer in Texas.

RUST, PROF. JACOB WARD, President of Bethel Female College, was born February 14, 1819, in Logan County, Kentucky. His father and mother, Jacob and Martha Rust, were Virginians, emigrated to Kentucky, and settled near the Elk Ford of Red river. Jacob W. Rust, owing to the poor circumstances of his parents, received a limited early education, but by great perseverance, became one of the most thorough self-made scholars of the country. He commenced teaching in 1837; from 1840 to 1844, was Principal of Mount Carmel Academy; was subsequently in charge of the Academy, at Springfield, the Clarksville (Tennessee) Female Academy, and Lafayette Female Institute; was also, for a time, a professor in Bethel College, at Russellville; was afterwards appointed to his present position; has been one of the most successful educators in the State, and ranks among the first men of his profession. In the Fall of 1869, he became editor of the "Western Recorder," and, with Rev. R. M. Dudley, was joint proprietor and editor until 1871, making for himself a reputation as one of the most ready and solid writers of the country. In addition to his newspaper work, he has written a number of valuable essays on religious, scientific, and literary subjects, which have attracted considerable attention over the country. He has been for

many years clerk of the Church District Association, and of the General Baptist Association of the State, and is one of its most efficient and active members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Rust has been three times married: first, to Miss Catharine Mahone, of Butler County; afterwards, to Miss Mary O'Brien, of Tennessee; and, lastly, to Miss Mattie Grinstead, of Todd County.

REILEY, EDWARD, Lawyer, was born March 10, 1820, in Campbell County, Kentucky. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Morin) Reiley; the former a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and of German extraction; and the latter of Culpepper County, Virginia, and of Irish and English origin. His grandfather, John Reiley, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; emigrated to Kentucky, in 1789, landing at Limestone, now Maysville, but afterwards removed to Fayette County, on the Elkhorn. William Reiley, his father, yet living, was a mechanic and farmer; was, for several years a member of the Legislature of Kentucky; was, for some time, a magistrate in Campbell County, and was intimately connected with the early history and subsequent prosperity and growth of that county. His grandfather, Edward Morin, was also a soldier in the Revolution, and one of the early pioneers of Bourbon County. Edward Reiley was raised on the farm, where he worked until he came of age. He attended the neighborhood schools, several good select schools, and, for a time, Clermont Academy, in Ohio. He chose the law for a profession; but, in 1845, began teaching school, and was thus employed for several Winter terms, while preparing for practice, having read law, in Cincinnati, with Adam N. Riddle, Esq. In 1850, he was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, and at once entered on his profession, at Independence, Kentucky. In 1854, he removed to Covington, and, after a successful practice of six years' duration, he changed his residence to Canton Station, on account of impaired health. In 1867, he located at Alexandria, in Campbell County, where he has since resided, actively engaged in his profession. He was elected County Attorney for Kenton County, serving a year; and, in 1854, was elected County Judge of Kenton County, and served four years. Judge Reiley is a Republican in politics, and, during the war of the rebellion, was known as an earnest, unflinching Union man. Yet his first Presidential vote was given for James K. Polk, and his last, preceding the war, to Stephen A. Douglas. He is a man of fine personal and social habits, and of great integrity of character. He was married, November 9, 1854, to Mary J. Reddick, a native of Kenton County, and daughter of William J. Reddick, a farmer of that county.

LYTLE, JOSEPH A., Merchant, Farmer, and Judge, was born December 25, 1822, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. His parents were Robert and Rhoda Lytle; the former a native of Western Pennsylvania, and the latter of Lincoln County, and daughter of David Walker, a farmer, and a Virginian by birth. His grandfather, Nathaniel Lytle, was a soldier in the Revolution, and early settled in Fleming County, this State; his father, Robert Lytle, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and followed agricultural pursuits, mainly in Garrard, and afterwards in Lincoln County, where he died, in 1849. Joseph A. Lytle was raised on the farm, and attended the Winter schools of the country. At the age of sixteen, he went to learn the blacksmith trade, but, after a year or two, abandoned this and attended school for some time, at the Stanford Academy; he was then engaged for a while as a teacher in Lincoln and Rock Castle Counties; in 1842, he entered a store at Mt. Vernon, as a clerk, where he remained till 1846; in that year, started business for himself at Stanford, and was engaged in general merchandising, with great success, until 1872. From 1852 till 1871, he was postmaster of Stanford, receiving his first appointment from President Fillmore, and his last from Gen. Grant, continuing through the administrations of Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, and Johnson. In 1872, he retired to his farm, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits; but, in 1874, he was elected Judge of Lincoln County, and compelled to give his time, partially, to the duties of that office. His first Presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, and his last, preceding the civil war, to Stephen A. Douglas. He has since been a Republican, and during the war was ardently devoted to the cause of the National Government. He has long been identified with the leading interests of his county; has been a successful and valuable business man, and one of the most respected and useful citizens. Mr. Lytle was married, May 2, 1849, to Elizabeth J. Maddox, a daughter of John Maddox, of Lincoln County.

GIDDINGS, REV. ROCKWOOD, Clergyman, was born August 8, 1812, in the State of New Hampshire, and, after a life only too short to fulfill its many grand promises of future good, died in the twenty-seventh year of his age. He was the son of William Giddings. In boyhood, he cared nothing for those sports which captivated his companions, but was greatly given to lonely studies and wanderings, from which peculiarities his playmates called him "the young parson." He received a classical education, under Dr. B. F. Farnsworth, at the New Hampton Literary Institute, preparatory to entering

college. During these early years he gained the regard of all, while his unusual talents interested his many friends. In 1829, he entered Waterville College, over which the venerable Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., presided, and, in 1833, graduated. Having in his youth embraced the Christian faith, been baptized, and united with the Baptist Church, he now hesitated as to whether he ought not to adopt the ministry; however, he declined a license to preach, which the Waterville Baptist Church had tendered him, being not yet sure in the calling to such responsible duties. He went to Virginia, began the study of medicine, then went to Warsaw, Kentucky, and there completed his medical studies. He had here become widely known, highly esteemed, and popular, and for many reasons had determined to locate in those parts, when an elderly physician in the State of Missouri, who desired to retire from a large and lucrative practice, offered him his practice at terms highly satisfactory and tempting. But he heard a louder call, from the Great Physician, and, in a letter to a friend, he said: "I can not go to Missouri, unless to preach the Gospel." He was shortly afterwards ordained, and preached his first sermon in the Shelbyville Baptist Church, and was immediately called to the pastorate, which, in the Winter of 1835, he assumed. This Church had been for some years without a pastor, and was therefore weak and inefficient. But, under the loving faith and energy of the new pastor, there came a new order of things, and his three years' pastorate was a brilliant one to the Church. In the Fall of 1838, he was elected President of the Baptist College at Georgetown. This institution was without a faculty or endowment, with the Board of Trustees composed of three different sects, with rival colleges springing up near it, and with several past ineffectual efforts to reorganize its affairs; the full difficulties of the position were well understood by him, but he determined to throw all his ability into the work of restoring that important adjunct of his Church in Kentucky. His congregation offered him great pecuniary inducements to remain, and obtain a substitute for the college management; but, finding him unchangeable in his determination, they raised several thousand dollars, as a part of an endowment fund for the College, and he departed to assume his new charge. Before his fervid eloquence, the old prejudice existing against "educated ministers" faded away, the vacant chairs in the faculty were filled, additional ground purchased, a new college edifice built, students soon gathered within the walls of the College, and the results of capable management were fully manifest. The nearest rival college was soon removed, and, within eight months, the President had secured eighty thousand dollars in unconditional notes, for the endowment of the College. One half of this, he set about securing in cash. He undertook wide journeys, ministering also, in all places, to the spiritual

needs of the Baptists in the State. But his ever delicate constitution could not stand all the trials and shocks, and, in the midst of a sermon, in the month of October, 1839, he sank in the pulpit, and was carried to Shelbyville, only to have his earthly trials and triumphs terminated by speedy death, on the 29th of October, 1839. During his ministry at Shelbyville, he married Mary, daughter of Joel Hansborough, of Shelbyville. Their happy union was early blighted by her death, one year later. She was his chosen and meet companion, and her loss, at such an early date, was a severe suffering to him. In the grounds of the College, over which for so short a time he so ably presided, the Trustees of the College erected to his memory an obelisk of Kentucky marble. In appearance, Rockwood Giddings was prepossessing; of manly stature, with dark hair and eyes, his countenance expressed benevolence and firmness. Of great judgment, prudence, dignity, and affability, he was the guide and counselor of his younger Christian followers, while to the aged brethren, he was in truth, as their pastor, "the staff of their support."

MEANS, HUGH, Banker and Iron Manufacturer, was born October 14, 1812, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and is the son of John and Ann (Williamson) Means. He received most of his education in Ohio—at West Union, Ripley, and other schools. He commenced his business life in a store with his brother, Thomas W. Means, at West Union, Ohio; and, after two or three years, joined his brother at Union Furnace, in 1831; first becoming store-keeper, and afterwards assisting in their sales of iron. In 1835, he went to Greene County, Alabama, and engaged in merchandising with his elder brother, James W. Means, who died in 1854, at Ironton, Ohio. In 1837, he returned to Ohio, to aid in settling up the affairs of his father's estate, and, after merchandising for a short time at Portsmouth, remained on the farm until 1847; when, in connection with James W. Means, John Culbertson, and William Foster, he commenced building Buena Vista Furnace, in Greenup (now Boyd) County, Kentucky. In the following year, the furnace was put in operation, and subsequently he disposed of his interest to Thomas W. Means, who had long previously obtained a controlling influence in the furnace. In 1848, he built a house at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and removed to that place. He was one of the original charterers of the Bank of Ashland, and was its President from the time of its organization until its affairs were wound up, in 1872. He has been President of the Ashland National Bank since its foundation. As a member of the Kentucky Iron, Coal, and Manufacturing Company, he was one of the owners, organizers, and builders of the

town of Ashland. In 1843, he was elected to represent Adams County in the Ohio Legislature, and served one term. In politics, he was identified with the Whig party; during the rebellion, was a staunch friend of the cause of the Union, and is now a Republican. Since his removal to Kentucky, although deeply interested in all questions of importance to the State and country, he has taken little part in political movements. Since 1856, he has resided in Ashland, Kentucky. In person, he is tall and slender, and of admirable bearing; has read a great deal, and kept himself fully up in the best literature of the times; is a man of mild, unobtrusive manners and refined taste; is exceptional in his habits, of undeniable integrity and great purity of life, and is one of the successful and valuable men of the country. Mr. Means was married, in 1840, to Miss Esther Ellison, of Adams County, Ohio. She died at Catlettsburg, in 1851. From this marriage he has no surviving children. In 1853, he was married to Miss Amanda Wilson, of Catlettsburg, Kentucky, formerly of West Union, Ohio. They have four living children.

HOKE, HON. WILLIAM B., Lawyer and Judge, son of Cornelius Hoke and his wife, Jane Dunbar, was born August 1, 1837. His father was of German descent, was a farmer by occupation, a progressive man, and knew the value of educating his children, consisting of three sons and four daughters. His mother was a woman of fine intellectual endowments, and of Scotch-Irish parentage. Both of his parents were natives of Kentucky. Judge Hoke spent the early part of his life on the farm, and in the schools of the country. But, displaying a taste for literary pursuits, he was sent to college, where he remained three years. Being impatient to commence the study of the law, his chosen pursuit, he entered the law office of Hon. James Speed; attended lectures in the Law School of the Louisville University; graduated as valedictorian of his class; and was admitted to the bar, in Louisville, before reaching the age of twenty-one. He began the practice of his profession in the office of S. S. English, one of the old leading members of the Louisville bar. He rose rapidly to public favor in his profession, and, in August, 1866, was elected Judge of the Jefferson County Court, filling the position with distinguished ability; in 1870, was re-elected without opposition; in 1874, he again made the race, and was elected by a very large majority, and still holds the position. He is a man of fine judgment, of great strength of memory, with a superior faculty for making his knowledge available on any emergency; and is justly regarded, not only as one of the first lawyers, but as one of the most clear-headed, upright, and able judges of the State. He is a fine writer, and is a clear, forcible, and



Hugh Meade.



able speaker; his bench decisions are rarely reversed; gives the greatest interest to the minutest details in his court; and is universally admired for his official courtesy, dignity, and conscientious exactness. In politics, he is a Democrat, and was twice nominated by his party for the Legislature, but declined to make the race. His name has also been frequently mentioned in connection with Congressional honors, but his partiality for his profession has induced him to decline political preferment, while still warmly attached to the principles of his party. In 1859, Judge Hoke was married to the accomplished Miss Whartie English, second daughter of S. S. English, member of a family distinguished in the history of the country, and he himself occupies a prominent place in the legal profession and community.

DUDLEY, MAURICE J., Lawyer, was born May 11, 1825, in Fayette County, near Lexington, Kentucky, and is the son of Gen. James Dudley, a brother of the celebrated Dr. B. W. Dudley, and of Elder Thomas P. Dudley, the oldest living member of the Dudley family in the State, and one of the oldest and most noted ministers of the Gospel. (For many particulars of the Dudley family, see sketches of Ambrose W., Thomas P., and Benjamin W. Dudley, etc.) Maurice J. Dudley was educated, in part, at the old Cincinnati College, and graduated at Georgetown College, Kentucky. He studied law under Gov. James F. Robinson, and graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, in 1847. In the following year, he began the practice of his profession at Covington, where he has since resided. He was elected several times to the office of City Attorney of Covington, but never aspired to political prominence, although often requested so to do, devoting his time and energies mainly to the duties of his profession. At the organization of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company, he was selected their attorney; had entire charge in securing the right of way; and superintended the construction of the eastern division of the Short-line Road, and has subsequently had control of the Company's legal business in various counties on the road. His familiarity with railroad interests, and laws concerning the same, has secured for him a large practice in connection with other roads. He devotes his attention chiefly to commercial causes, and other civil business, seldom appearing in the criminal courts; and is one of the most substantial, able, and reliable members of the Covington bar. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters; devoting considerable time to literary pursuits; often delivering lectures and orations before literary organizations. He has long been a prominent Mason; is a man of large and

liberal views; is broad in his charities; is free and unassuming in manners; and is one of the most worthy and valuable men in the community of his residence.

MILLS, HON. BENJAMIN, Lawyer and Judge, was born January 12, 1779, in Worcester County, Maryland. When quite young, his father emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he was educated and studied medicine. While still a youth, he was placed at the head of Washington Academy, which afterwards became Washington College, Pennsylvania. After his father emigrated to Kentucky, he abandoned the study of medicine for that of law, and, in 1806, commenced his law practice in Paris, Kentucky. He soon obtained a large and lucrative practice; was elected to the Legislature, from Bourbon County, for several years; in 1816, he made a race for the United States Senate, but was defeated by Judge Talbot; in the following year became Judge of the Montgomery Circuit; and, in 1818, was transferred to Fayette Circuit, by request of the bar of Fayette. In 1820, he was appointed to a seat on the Appellate bench, filling the position with ability and dignity, and retiring, with great credit and honor, in 1828. He soon after removed to Frankfort, where he engaged, with distinction, in the practice of his profession. He was a clear and forcible public speaker, without being an orator; was, undoubtedly, an able lawyer, and rose to eminence at the bar; and, although kind and courteous in his relations with men, he aimed in his life to command their respect by inflexible integrity, rather than by winning their affections. Judge Mills died suddenly, at Frankfort, December 6, 1831.

ARCHIBALD, REV. GEORGE D., D. D., was born February 15, 1820, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. He began his education in the Frankfort Academy, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania; afterwards attended Western University, at Pittsburg; entered Jefferson College in 1844, from which he graduated in 1847; studied theology in the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, Alleghany City; was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Monongahela, of the Associate Reformed Church, in 1849; became first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Manchester, now part of Alleghany City, in 1850; was called to the pastorate of the First Associate Reformed, now United Presbyterian, Church, Cincinnati, in 1855; having connected himself with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in 1861, became pastor

of the First Presbyterian Church, Madison, Indiana; remaining until 1866, when he accepted a call from the Westminster Church; in 1866, he became President of Hanover College, Indiana; in 1870, was elected, by the General Assembly, to the Chair of Homiletics, Polity, and Pastoral Theology, in Danville Theological Seminary, Kentucky; afterwards, owing to some temporary difficulties in the institution, was, for one year, President of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; and then returned to Danville Theological Seminary, having been elected to the same chair as before, and now fills that position.

LANGSTAFF, GEORGE, Lumber Dealer, was born April 13, 1837, in Mount Holly, New Jersey. His father, James Langstaff, was a native of Scotland; and came to this country at an early period, settling in New Jersey.

George Langstaff enjoyed a thorough education, having passed through the best schools of his home, and then entered Princeton College, one of the leading institutions of learning in the country. After graduating at this college, he decided to leave his native State. He located at Paducah, Kentucky, and became engaged, with his brother, in the lumber business, then one of the most flourishing industries of the West. He continued in this trade for some time, under the firm name of G. & S. H. Langstaff, when, being desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the laws of the State, he attended a course of lectures at the Louisville Law School, and, after graduating at that institution, resumed his former avocation. In 1857, John Orm, a gentleman of great mechanical genius, and well versed in every department of the lumber business, was admitted to this firm as a partner, the name being changed to Langstaff, Orm & Co. This addition proved a most beneficial one to the firm; for this gentleman, possessing inventive abilities of a high order, devised numerous important improvements in the machinery of the mill, thus enlarging its capacity for work, and placing it second to no establishment of its kind in the country. This mill, from the very moderate dimensions and capacities in which the present owners began business, has, by their enterprise and ability, been constantly increasing its facilities; and now the combined planing and saw mill of this firm forms the most extensive and complete concern of this kind to be found throughout the Western and Southern States. Mr. Langstaff was married, in 1851, to Miss Frances E. Smith, daughter of Richard Smith, of Louisville, Kentucky, and has one child. He was chosen to the Board of Councilmen of Paducah, in the year 1856, and held his seat for fourteen consecutive years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church; and

sympathizes with all movements tending to elevate and improve his fellow-men. His commercial integrity is beyond reproach, and his actions are controlled by the most honorable motives. He possesses a disposition marked by absence of all prejudice, presumption, or ostentation. His qualities are such as have gained for him the unreserved friendship and respect of all with whom he has been associated.

HALL, PROF. JOHN WORTHAM, JR., was born July 16, 1830, in Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee, and is the eldest child of the Rev. John W. Hall, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, and long time President of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. (See sketch of Rev. John W. Hall.) His mother was Miss Catherine P. Thornton, of Paris, Kentucky, and niece of Judge Mills, of Frankfort. Prof. Hall graduated at Williams College, in 1851, under the administration of Rev. Mark Hopkins, one of the ablest educators of the present century. Immediately after his graduation, he commenced teaching in the High-school of Dayton, Ohio, where he continued for sixteen years, and, since that time, has been Principal of the High-school, Covington, Kentucky. He is not only one of the first teachers and scholars of the West, but is also a geologist of considerable notoriety; is a prominent member of the Natural History Society of Cincinnati, and received a medal for the best collection of polished marbles; is a writer and speaker of uncommon elegance and beauty, and has already attained a position among the most learned men of the country. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, takes an active interest in all educational and scientific movements of the day; is a man of exceptionally fine personal and social habits, and of admirable and attractive manners. Prof. Hall was married, in 1855, to Henrietta S. Green, of Dayton, Ohio.

MCKEE, REV. JOHN LAPSLEY, Vice-President of Centre College, was born, February 16, 1827, in Garrard County, Kentucky, and is the son of James McKee, member of an old distinguished family of that county. The McKees originated in Scotland, subsequently many of them settled in Ireland, and, in about 1700, ten brothers came to America, settling in Pennsylvania; some of their descendants subsequently located in Virginia, and from them came the Garrard County family; his grandfather, Col. Wm. McKee, being the first of the name to settle in this State. John L. McKee was educated at Centre College, graduating in the literary department

in 1850, and in the Theological Seminary in 1854, under the presidency of Dr. Young. From 1849 to 1854, he was engaged in teaching in Boyle County; from 1855 to 1859, taught in Columbia, Kentucky; from 1859 to 1871, was pastor of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church of Louisville; and, since 1872, has been Vice-President of Centre College, and engaged as an evangelist in his Church. He is an accomplished scholar; has devoted his life largely to the cause of education, and is one of the most able and successful educators of his State, and is also one of the most earnest, able, influential, and successful ministers of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McKee was married, in 1850, to Miss Sarah Henry Speake, daughter of Lee M. Speake, of Boyle County, Kentucky. They have seven living children.

BERRY, WILLIAM TAYLOR, Farmer and Trader, was born December 26, 1796, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, John Washington Berry, a native of Virginia, and by occupation a farmer, was one of the pioneers of the State of Kentucky. In 1798, he removed to Shelby County. The education of William T. Berry was quite limited. When fourteen, he entered the office of Samuel M. Taylor, Clerk of Clarke County, as a deputy, and remained as such for six years. He then went to Shelby County, and, for a few years, worked on his father's farm. Having formed a taste for adventure and travel, he loaded a raft with flour, and started down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. On his return trip, he walked from Natchez to Shelby County, making a distance of seven hundred and fifty miles in eleven days. The next season, he took a cargo of tobacco to New Orleans, and walked home. He then made a third trip to New Orleans, this time with live stock, returning in the same manner. He then went to St. Louis, and was, for seven months, in the Surveyor's office, under Gen. Rector. He afterwards went to Shawneetown, Illinois, engaging in the Saline Salt-works, and, for one year, managed a store at that place. From this place, he returned home, married, and went to farming; but, one year later, he moved to Texas, and, finding the State under the rule of lawless excesses, returned, in 1826, to Kentucky; located in Oldham County; carried on a farm for three years; and then went into partnership with his brother, in raising beef. Four years later, he retired from this, went to farming again in Oldham County, and so continued till after the rebellion, when, in 1867, he sold his farm, and moved to the city of Louisville. He was married to Margaret A., daughter of Major Jonathan Taylor, who served under Gen. Wayne in the Indian campaigns. He had eleven other brothers, all of whom

were officers in the United States army. By this union, William T. Berry had five children, two sons of whom gave up their lives in the Southern army. Mr. Berry is now living, in venerable years, at the residence of a son-in-law, where, a few years ago, he celebrated, amidst the most happy circumstances, his golden wedding. As a young man, Mr. Berry was adventuresome and energetic. The record of his flat-boating trips, and his long homeward journeys, is the common record of not a few brave and hardy men of his time.

ALLEN, JUDGE JOHN, Lawyer and Soldier, was born in 1749, in James City County, Virginia. He was a soldier in the American army during the war of the Revolution, and obtained the rank of major. He studied law under Col. George Nicholas, at Charlottesville, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1786, he came to Kentucky; located in Fayette County in 1788; settled permanently at Paris, Bourbon County; after the organization of the State Government, was chosen one of the commissioners to determine upon the location for the capital; was appointed Judge of the Paris District Court during the first term of Gov. Garrard's administration; and, in 1802, was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court, including Bourbon County. He died in 1816, and was an able and good man. Judge Allen was married, in 1781, to Miss Jane Tandy, of Albemarle County, Virginia.

THOMPSON, JOSEPH WILLIAM, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born June 27, 1838, in Graves County, near the line of Ballard County, Kentucky. His father was Dr. Augustus Nathaniel Thompson; descended from worthy and respectable ancestry, a man of high character, much natural talent, fine sensibilities, and of good reputation as a country physician. He died with an attack of cholera, before attaining his prime. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Moses Thompson, was one of the earliest settlers of what was known as Jackson's Purchase, a tract of land including McCracken and six adjacent counties. He was a native of North Carolina, and descended from English ancestry. In later life, he was one of the first associate circuit judges of the Jackson Purchase, and, with his colleagues, heard the first causes tried in that district. On the maternal side, his parentage was equally prominent, his mother being the daughter of Joseph Grundy, and grand-niece of Felix Grundy, the celebrated criminal lawyer of Tennessee. The early education of Joseph W. Thompson was limited to the rudimentary

branches; he subsequently completed his studies in the Male Seminary at Paducah. He had already evinced a very decided preference for his father's profession. In his eighteenth year he began the study of medicine, under Dr. George Stovall, of Lovelaceville, Kentucky. He finished his studies, was admitted to practice on the 17th of March, 1859, and, having formed a partnership with his former preceptor, continued at Lovelaceville, in the practice of his profession, for the next two years, up to the opening of the war. Led, by all his relations and sympathies, to side with the people of the South, he entered the Confederate Army as surgeon in the Third Kentucky Regiment of the Second Kentucky Brigade, where he served on active duty for two years. His health having been impaired by unusual field service, he was transferred to the hospital department, and was, for two years, in charge of Forrest's Hospital, at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi. He was present at the battle of Shiloh, the first siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Baton Rouge and Corinth, and other conflicts of minor importance. During his army life he had many opportunities of adding to his surgical knowledge and experience. One peculiarly bold surgical operation gave him professional eminence. In 1864, while at Lauderdale Springs, he performed the operation of ligating the internal iliac artery, on account of extensive hemorrhage from a gunshot wound in one of the principal branches of the gluteal region. This was the eleventh time in the written history of surgery, up to that time, that the operation had been attempted, and, although Dr. Thompson is not entitled to a place in the successful minority of the distinguished eleven who succeeded in saving life, nevertheless he prolonged the life of the patient nearly seven days, when a secondary hemorrhage caused death. He has been unusually successful in performing the operation of lithotomy, and, in the general practice of his profession, is second to none in South-western Kentucky. Just after the war he removed to Paducah, Kentucky, where he has since resided, and pursued his professional life. In 1873, he was elected President of the South-western Kentucky Medical Society; in 1874, President of the State Medical Society, and, in 1875, at the organization of the same, at Vincennes, Indiana, President of the Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky Tri-state Medical Society; in all of which positions his dignified manner, and knowledge of parliamentary law, have enabled him to preside to the entire satisfaction of his associates. In 1867, he was married to Victoria, daughter of Spencer O'Brien, of Todd County, Kentucky, and a son and daughter are the issue of this union. The happy success and honors Dr. Thompson has won, are due largely to his energy and perseverance. With a kind disposition and unwavering integrity of purpose, he has won the respect and esteem of not only all his community, but of the mem-

bers of his profession generally, to whom his name and labors are well known. A close student, he keeps up with the progress of medicine. His practice is extensive, not only at his home, but also in the neighboring counties. As a surgeon, he is recognized as standing pre-eminent in Southern Kentucky. To his surgical operations he gives a cool head and a steady hand, which, with his surgical knowledge, have made him highly successful. He has written several medical articles which have been recognized by wide-spread copy. He has also achieved some considerable distinction as a reviewer of medical works.

CBRAYER, JUDGE WILLIAM H., Merchant, was born within one mile and a half of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, December 10, 1821. His paternal grandfather left Harrod's Station, and settled near Lawrenceburg, leaving the estate to the Judge's father, Andrew McBrayer, who was a prominent man in his county during his whole life, representing it in the Kentucky Legislature in 1829, and again in 1839, in which year he died. The Judge received a common English education, such as was usually afforded by the schools of that day. Commencing business in 1840, he continued it for a space of thirty years successfully. Taking an active part in politics, he was, under the new Constitution of Kentucky, elected, in 1851, as county judge, serving three years; and, in 1856, was elected to the State Senate, for a term of four years, representing Mercer and Anderson Counties. As a merchant, he has been successful to a marked degree, winning the confidence of all. Having a large business acquaintance in Louisville and Cincinnati, his transactions have always been a pleasure to him and satisfactory to them. As a member of the Presbyterian Church, he is very active, and takes a leading part in furthering its interests. He is also an active and devoted member of the Masonic fraternity. A man of splendid appearance and commanding mien, possessed of fine literary attainments, whole-souled and generous to a fault, he has the stamp of superiority upon him. He would fill with credit and dignity any office in the gift of the Commonwealth.

UCKER, JAMES JEFFERSON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in the College, and Principal of the Female Seminary, at Georgetown, Kentucky; was born January 27, 1828, in Randolph County, Missouri. He is the son of Rev. Thornton Rucker and his wife, Martha, both natives of Virginia, and married in that State. His father was a Baptist clergyman, and among the earliest preachers of that denomination in Missouri. His mother, a sister

of William Snyder, a citizen of prominence in Boone County, Kentucky, comes from a family having its lineal representatives in this State, Missouri, and Orange County, Virginia, whence it originally sprang. Remotely, this family were, by occupation, millers, and the Rucker family, farmers. About the year 1820, the parents and grand-parents of Prof. Rucker emigrated from Virginia to Missouri, settling, respectively, in Howard and Monroe Counties. In these, and Saline and Randolph Counties, Professor Rucker passed his childhood and youth, mostly in assisting his father on the farm. During this period he received but meagre schooling, and at the age of nineteen found himself possessed of but the merest rudiments of an English education. Feeling the absolute necessity for a knowledge of arithmetic, for ordinary business purposes, in the Fall of 1847, he entered a county school, with a view to attain this knowledge. In this school he continued about a year. It proved the occasion of determining his whole future course of life. His teacher, observing that his abilities were of more than usual character, urged upon him the pursuit of a routine of studies especially calculated to fit him for a professional career. Adopting these friendly suggestions, in the Fall of 1848, he commenced teaching a country school, employing his leisure hours in self-culture. In the Winter of 1849-50, he entered Howard High-school, at Fayette, Missouri, remaining as pupil and assistant teacher until June, 1851; in the Fall of that year, he recommenced the duties of a country school-teacher; in the Spring of 1852, through the advice, influence, and financial aid of his friend, E. D. Sappington, of that county, a gentleman for whom he has ever since cherished the highest esteem, he came to Kentucky and entered Georgetown College, to pursue and complete his studies; here he remained a student, teaching at intervals a school in Bourbon County, until June, 1854, when, with the honors of his class, he graduated as an A. B.; after graduating, he kept up his school in Bourbon County until the Fall of 1855, at which time he entered upon the discharge of the duties of Principal of the Academy attached to the Georgetown College, to which position he had been appointed during the Summer of that year. This laid the foundation of his professional career. He, however, had scarcely assumed the discharge of these duties, when, a vacancy occurring in the Chair of Mathematics in the Georgetown College, he was temporarily appointed to the place, in the capacity of a substitute. He took the chair on the 21st of November, 1855, and gave such signal proofs of ability, that, when the Board of Trustees met in the following June, they at once invested him permanently with the office, which he has ever since continued to fill, with honor to himself and profit to the community. Among his pupils in mathematics may be especially mentioned Dr. J. F. Cook, President of La Grange College, Mis-

souri; Rev. Dr. Varden, of Paris; and W. H. Felix, of Covington, Kentucky. At the close of the war, in 1865, the building at Georgetown, which, for twenty years had been occupied by Prof. Farnham as a Female Seminary, having burned down, a void in that department of education was thereby created, which, for a time, was keenly felt by the people, who put forth many efforts to remedy the evil, but all unavailingly, until Prof. Rucker came to their relief, taking charge of the school, and appropriating to its use his own private property, until better and more commodious premises could be obtained. Perceiving, however, after a time, through the indications of failing health, that he had undertaken too much by assuming the additional duties of Principal of the Seminary, he sold out property and school to Rev. J. B. Thorp, who continued its management for two years, when the school was transferred to other quarters and reorganized. During the Summer of 1868, the citizens of Georgetown projecting a new building for seminary purposes, Prof. Rucker became the agent of its Board of Trustees to solicit funds and to superintend its construction, devoting much time thereto; and when, in the Fall of 1869, it was completed, again became its principal, which he yet remains. This institution now occupies a front rank among all similar ones throughout the State. In 1874, he conceived the idea of aiding Georgetown College, financially, by having a chair endowed with a fund raised from its former students. The work of canvassing among them was carried on by himself during vacations. With some assistance from Rev. R. M. Dudley, he succeeded in raising fifteen thousand dollars. This sum being insufficient for the purpose, he applied to the Legislature for an act of incorporation for an association, granting them power to take charge of the fund and increase it. The charter was obtained during the session of 1875-6, the title of the corporation being, "The Students' Association of Georgetown College." Thus provided for, the sum has since become an assured fact. It is now slowly but steadily increasing, with every prospect of ultimately attaining an amount sufficient to meet fully the design of its institution. It is managed and controlled by a board chosen from the members of the association, of which, at the present time, he is the chairman. About the close of the war, desirous of advancing the moral and religious good of the people, he called a meeting of Sunday-school workers, for the purpose of uniting their efforts in such a way as to render their labors in the cause of Christianity and Bible truth more efficient. The meeting turned out a success, and resulted in the formation and establishment of the "Baptist Sunday-school Convention of Elk Horn Association," an organization which was the first of its kind in Kentucky, of which there are now many in the State. For a number of years, Prof.

Rucker was the Chairman of the "Sunday-school Board of the Baptist General Association of Kentucky," retiring therefrom only when duties otherwise pressing and ill health constrained him so to do. He has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church since his early youth, having imbibed his religious principles from his father, who was a constant living exemplification of Christian character. To his father, he attributes much of his success in life, having drawn from him all those habits of correct training and thought which are so conspicuous in his own daily walk, conversation, and manners, and which have been the true foundation of his many years of usefulness. Besides all the various occupations heretofore recited, which have engaged his time and attention, he has been an active member of the Board of Trustees of Georgetown nearly the whole period of his residence there, taking a genuine interest in all its municipal affairs, and conserving the public good in every legitimate way possible, to the best of his ability. This he has done without the hope of fee or reward, the service being of that class of work which brings no compensation, save that of an approving conscience. To such men the community really never know how much they are indebted, until they have passed from the business stage of life. Prof. Rucker is a man of great public spirit, enlarged views, sound practical knowledge, indefatigable purpose, untiring energy, and, withal, of a very conscientious, kind, and impressive nature; in manners, is courteous, unassuming, modest, and prepossessing. His school, which numbers over one hundred young ladies, is a model of order, refinement, good government, and regularity. On the 10th of September, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary M. Allison, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. After marriage, they made Georgetown their home, where they have ever since resided. They have four children—a daughter and three sons. In his marriage, Prof. Rucker has been extremely fortunate, he having obtained for a life companion a lady of most exemplary character, pleasing address, fine sensibilities, and rare good judgment, and one, withal, of whom it may be truly said, she knows her every duty, and how best to fulfill it.

TARK, PROF. ANTHONY BUTLER, President of Logan Female College, at Russellville, Kentucky, was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, July 13, 1832. His father, Terry W. Stark, was a farmer, and also, a native of Robertson County, Tennessee; but, when Anthony was three months old, moved, with his family, to Logan County, Kentucky, where he lived the remainder of his life. His ancestors were of Saxon origin, and among the pioneers of North Carolina. His mother,

whose maiden name was Mary Smith, was of German descent, and a daughter of Henry Smith, one of the first settlers of Logan County, Kentucky. He attended the common-schools of his neighborhood until twenty years of age, when he went to Cumberland College, at Princeton, Kentucky, entered the preparatory department, and completed the entire course in two and a half years, which is the shortest time on record, in the annals of that college. After he graduated, he went to Elkton, Kentucky, and took charge of the Male High-school, which he taught five months, and then bought the "Green River Whig," changed the name to "Elkton Banner," and carried it on for two years, taking an active part in the canvass in which Charles S. Morehead was elected Governor of the State, by the "Know-Nothing" party, of which it was considered a valuable organ. After giving up this paper, he went to Tennessee, and taught one term at Washington Institute, near Nashville; returned to Elkton, and taught there again, for five months. In 1857, he accepted the position of Professor of Languages in McGee College, Missouri, where he remained four years; while there, applied himself very closely to study, and thoroughly mastered Latin and Greek. During the last year of his residence there, he wrote extensively for various Methodist periodicals, and contributed five successive articles to the "Southern Methodist Quarterly Review:" one on "Wordsworth;" another on "English Philology;" two on "Thomas Carlyle;" and the last on "The Moral and Religious Teachings of Shakespeare." These productions were very favorably received by the readers of the "Review," especially the last, which was extensively copied, and highly commended. On the breaking out of the war, sympathizing with the South, he left Missouri, accepted the Presidency of the Collegiate Institute at Port Gibson, Mississippi; and remained until after the fall of Vicksburg, in 1863, when he removed to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he became a professor in the Female College there for two years following. In 1866, he came to Nashville, and, in connection with the Rev. Felix Hill, started the "Home Monthly," a magazine which was successfully conducted for about four years; after the first year of this enterprise, he bought out Mr. Hill's interest, and continued it alone. In 1870, he went to Lebanon, Tennessee, and took charge of Carona Institute until 1874, when he resigned that position, to accept the one he now holds. From boyhood, he has been a member of the Southern Methodist Church, and takes a very active part in all Church matters, being especially interested in the Sabbath-school. In his present position, he is acquiring an enviable reputation as a teacher of "English literature," and is bringing distinction to his college by his ingenious and successful mode of imparting instruction; and enjoys the reputation of being

one of the most thorough scholars and foremost educators of his day. He is a member of the new "Shakespearean Society" of London, England. He married Miss Ada Nelson, in Elkton, in 1854, and they have two children.

TRIMBLE, HON. DAVID, was born in 1782, in Frederick County, Virginia. He was educated at William and Mary College; studied law, and, at the age of twenty-one, came to Kentucky; was engaged in the war of 1812, serving in two campaigns under Gen. Harrison; from 1817 to 1827, served uninterruptedly in Congress, from Kentucky; subsequently became engaged in agriculture and iron manufacture, being greatly instrumental in developing the resources of the State, and was distinguished for the integrity of his principles, devotion to his public duties, and exemplary private life. He died, October 26, 1842, at Trimble's Furnace, Kentucky.

SHANKS, CAPT. THOMAS HANLEY, Farmer, was born February 18, 1841, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and was the youngest child of William and Rebecca Shanks, both natives of the same county. His family is one of the old, respectable families of the State. His father was the youngest son of William Shanks and Sarah A. Hanley, both of Virginia ancestry. He was a farmer by pursuit; was, for a number of years, a magistrate; was, for one term, Sheriff of Lincoln County; was a man of considerable force of character; possessed fine natural talents; maintained a fine reputation; was a man of considerable wealth. He died in 1872. His mother was the daughter of Henry Baughman and Patience Owsley, sister of Gov. Owsley. His maternal great-grandfather, Henry Baughman, was killed by the Indians, at Crab Orchard, in Lincoln County. Thomas H. Shanks was liberally educated; in 1856, entered West Point Military Academy, but, after one year, resigned his cadetship; afterwards, spent one year in Centre College, at Danville; subsequently, began the study of the law, at Stanford, under Joseph H. Owsley. In May, 1861, he went to Virginia, and enlisted in the Confederate army; was in the first battle of Bull Run; participated in several other engagements during the campaign of that year; afterwards, returned to Kentucky, and enlisted under Gen. Morgan; served with great credit; was wounded severely, at Cynthiana, during Morgan's raid of 1862; was authorized to raise a company of cavalry; was successful, and, with his company, was assigned to the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. J. W. Grigsby; participated in the battle of Perryville; served in the

brigade of Gen. Buford, in the division of Gen. Wheeler; was in the battle of Murfreesboro; was wounded in the head in a skirmish on Barren river; was captured in Morgan's famous raid through Ohio; after a short confinement in the Ohio Penitentiary and at Fort Delaware, effected his escape, in March, 1865; and his command was disbanded soon after, at Woodstock, Georgia. After the close of the war, he returned to Lincoln County, where he mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He took an active part in politics, and was a Democrat. In 1875, he was elected by that party to represent Lincoln County in the Legislature, and was a member of that body at the time of his death, April 21, 1877. Capt. Shanks was a man of many noble traits; was brave and magnanimous; was liberal to a fault; had a high sense of honor; was firm in his friendship; had fine judgment and rare executive ability, and stood high in his county as a useful and valuable citizen.

RYAN, WILLIAM, was born October 28, 1828, at Geneva, Ontario County, New York. His father, Michael Ryan, came to New York when fifteen years of age, and kept the first grocery at Geneva, in which business location he continued for a number of years. William Ryan received a good education in the public and private schools at Geneva. He began life as a clerk in his father's grocery; and was afterwards connected for six years with a hotel at Geneva. In 1857, he went to Iowa; remained there nine years, in the dry-goods and grocery business, the last two years acting as agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. In June, 1864, he located in Louisville, Kentucky, as general agent for the same Company; has ever since done a flourishing business for his Company, and paid, to widows and orphans of deceased citizens of this State, over six hundred thousand dollars. While in the State of New York, he was, for several years, first lieutenant in an independent company of infantry, subject to the order of the Governor of the State. In 1868, Mr. Ryan was confirmed in Calvary Episcopal Church, Rev. W. H. Platt, D. D., officiating. Mr. Ryan has been a member of the Vestry ever since the first election after his confirmation, and is now one of the Trustees of the Episcopal Orphans' Home, of Louisville. He married Adelaide Isabelle, daughter of Owen Edmonston, at one time Sheriff of Ontario County, New York, in May 1852; and, by this marriage, has two children, both living. He is one of the leading Masons in the State; was made a Master Mason in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; received the Chapter degree in Louisville R. A. Chapter, No. 5; officiated three years as High Priest; was Grand High Priest of

the Grand R. A. Chapter of Kentucky; is now Grand Captain-General of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Kentucky; member of the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, A. and A. S. R. 32°; Grand Puissant of the Grand Council of the R. and S. M. of Kentucky, and Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Kentucky. He is a Director of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home; and now Master of Abraham Lodge, No. 8, of Louisville.

MITH, JOHN BRUCE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born January 16, 1835, in Roxbury, Delaware County, New York. His parents were John M. and Meomi (Roberts) Smith, both natives of the same county. His father was a farmer and trader by profession. He was the second of four children, and was bred to work on the farm. He obtained an elementary education in the neighborhood schools, chiefly in the Winter seasons; and, in 1851, entered the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York; and for several years pursued a thorough select course of literary study. In 1854, he began reading medicine, at Delhi, New York; and spent the greater part of four years in preparing for his profession, in the mean time attending medical lectures at Albany, New York City, and Louisville, Kentucky, graduating in the University of Louisville, in 1857. In that year he located at Fairview, Fleming County, Kentucky, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1859, he removed to Millersburg, in Bourbon County, where he has since resided, and established a large, valuable, and reputable medical practice; and taken a position among the first physicians in his section of the State. He is a Democrat in politics, and, during the late civil war, was in sympathy and principle a Southern man; and was one of the non-combatants who received the occasional attentions of the Federal troops. Religiously, he is connected with the Christian or Reform Church. Dr. Smith was married, November 4, 1857, to Miss Maria A. Ball, a native of Mason County, and daughter of F. Ball, a farmer of that county.

NEFF, COL. GEORGE W., was born January 5, 1833, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, George W. Neff, was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; studied law under Hon. Horace Binney; practiced his profession, for a few years, in his native city; in 1824, removed to Cincinnati, where he followed mercantile pursuits until his death, in 1850; was one of the leading business men of that city; was, for several years, its Mayor;

and was the first President of the Little Miami Railroad. His mother was also a native of Philadelphia, and daughter of Ambrose White, a prominent merchant of that city. Col. Neff graduated at Woodward College, Cincinnati, in 1850, and at once entered into business as a member of the boot and shoe house of Ambrose W. Neff & Co., in that city. In 1861, he entered the Federal army, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Kentucky Infantry; occupied this position until the Summer of 1863, when he was promoted Colonel of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; accompanied this regiment until the close of the war; was taken prisoner in the action of Scary Creek, on the Kanawha, in West Virginia, July 17, 1861, and confined at Richmond and Charleston as a hostage for rebel privateers; was exchanged, August 17, 1862, and put in command of Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he remained until the following year. In 1865, toward the close of the war, he was brevetted brigadier-general, for meritorious conduct on the field in Western Virginia. After the close of the war, he was appointed Collector of Customs at Cincinnati, by President Johnson, and performed the duties of that office for several years. He has since been Cincinnati Manager of the Western Assurance Company; and, for several years, a resident of Newport, Kentucky. In politics, he is a Democrat. Religiously, he has been, for many years, connected with the Episcopal Church. Col. Neff was married, January 3, 1856, to Miss Clara Stanberry, niece of Hon. Henry Stanberry, Secretary of State under Andrew Johnson, now one of the oldest members of the Cincinnati bar, and for several years a resident of Kentucky.

MITH, J. LAWRENCE, M. D., Physician and Scientist, was born December 16, 1818, near Charleston, South Carolina. His father, Benjamin Smith, was a Virginian by birth. He received his education in Charleston College, and the University of Virginia. He selected civil engineering as a profession, and, after devoting two years to the study of its branches, in connection with geology and mining engineering, was employed as one of the assistant engineers in the railroad projected from Charleston to Cincinnati. This pursuit proving incongenial, he began the study of medicine; graduated in the Medical College of South Carolina; went to Europe, and devoted several years to improving his knowledge of his profession, studying physiology under Flourens and Lougst; chemistry, under Orfila, Dumas, and Liebig; physics, under Pouillet, Desprez, and Buquerel; and mineralogy and geology, under other distinguished teachers. He returned to America in 1844, having already earned some reputation in his scientific researches.



Richard Johnson

He commenced the practice of medicine at Charleston; delivered a course of lectures on toxicology; was appointed Assayer of Bullion for South Carolina; devoted considerable attention to agricultural chemistry, geology, and mineralogy; was one of the first to discover the scientific character of the agricultural wealth of that State; made a thorough investigation of the meteorological conditions, character of soils, and culture, affecting the growth of cotton; was appointed, in 1846, by President Buchanan, by request of the Sultan of Turkey, to teach the Turkish agriculturists the successful management of cotton-growing in Asia; proceeded to Turkey for that purpose, but, being dissatisfied with the circumstances, and unwilling to associate his name with what he saw would be a failure, was appointed by the Turkish Government to the independent position of mining engineer; filled the position for four years, with distinguished success, receiving the decorations of the Empire, and some costly presents. His reports on his scientific researches in Europe gave him a wide-spread reputation among the scholars of that country and this. In 1857, he invented the inverted microscope, an instrument of great scientific value. After returning from Turkey, the University of Virginia, his Alma Mater, elected him Professor of Chemistry; and, while discharging his duties in that institution, in connection with George J. Brusby, now Professor in the Sheffield School of Design, revised the "Chemistry of American Minerals." He married the daughter of Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, Kentucky, and settled in that city; soon after, was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry, in the medical department of the University of Louisville; after several years, resigned that position, and took scientific charge of the gas-works of Louisville, in which he is now engaged, devoting much of his time to original research. He was one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, in 1867, and made a report on the progress and condition of many departments of industrial chemistry; was again appointed Commissioner, to Vienna, in 1873. He has made a vast number of original researches, and many valuable reports, which have become part of the scientific records of the country. In 1872, he was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of the American National Academy of Sciences; of the Chemical Society of Berlin; of the Chemical Society of Paris; of the Chemical Society of London; of the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale; of the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg; corresponding member of the Boston Society of Natural History; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the American Philosophical Society; American Bureau of Mines; the Société des Sciences et des Arts de Hainault; Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur; member of the Order of Medjidiah of

Turkey; member of the Order of Nichau Iftahar of Turkey; and Chevalier of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislas of Russia.

JOHNSON, COL. RICHARD MENTOR, Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman, and Ninth Vice-President of the United States, was born in 1781, in Kentucky, and was the third son of Col. Robert Johnson, who emigrated from Virginia, his native State, and settled in Kentucky while it was a part of Virginia; he took a prominent part in the warfare waged between the early settlers and the Indians, and was one of the most influential and valuable men of his day in Kentucky. (See sketches of Rev. John T. and Col. James Johnson, his sons.) Richard M. Johnson remained on his father's farm, in Scott County, and received some education in the country schools until his fifteenth year. He then entered a school, where he made considerable progress in the way of obtaining an education; afterwards attended Transylvania University, and became a fair scholar for the times; studied law, at first under the distinguished George Nicholas; and, after the death of that gentleman, finished his law preparation under Hon. James Brown; was eminently successful as a lawyer, his professional career being marked by the display of many of the most admirable traits as a man, as well as uncommon skill and ability in his practice. In 1802, when the port of New Orleans was closed by Spanish authority, he was one of the first to volunteer; and, chiefly through his exertions, a company of soldiers was raised, of which he was chosen commander, with a view of marching to the aid of the Government in opening the Mississippi. But the settlement of the difficulty made his services at that time unnecessary to the country. Before reaching his twenty-first year, he was elected to represent Scott County in the Legislature; served two years; in 1807, was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was a member of the Republican or Democratic party of that day; served on some of the important committees in Congress; during the second session was made Chairman of the Committee of Claims; devoted himself with great earnestness to the duties of his position; was greatly esteemed by his associates and by his constituents; was re-elected, and kept in his seat, uninterruptedly, until 1819; warmly supported the administration of President Madison, and, at the outbreak of the second war with England, at the close of the session of Congress, hastened home and raised a fine battalion of three companies of mounted men; at its head, hastened to the frontier; was made colonel of his regiment, which had been given the full complement of men; served with great activity for several months; again took his seat in Congress; raised another regiment of mounted riflemen, and, in Septem-

ber, 1813, joined Gen. Harrison; fought with great gallantry at the battle of the Thames, where his brother James, who was lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, commanded one battalion of the regiment against the British Gen. Proctor, and he commanded the other against the Indians. A terrible conflict ensued, in which both battalions were successful, against great odds. Col. Johnson fought with great bravery until the enemy were defeated, and he had encountered and slain a chief believed by most persons of any authority on the subject to have been the powerful Tecumseh. He was finally carried from the field covered with wounds, as many as twenty-five balls having passed through his horse, his clothes, or struck him. He was taken to Detroit, whence, as soon as possible from the nature of his wounds, he returned home, and, in the Spring of 1814, again took his seat in Congress, his patriotic service in the war, and his sufferings, increasing his popularity, at home and at the National Capital, with men of all parties. By an especial act of Congress, his brave conduct, and valuable services rendered the country, were appropriately mentioned. In 1819, he was elected by the people of Scott County to the State Legislature; was by that body elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and took his seat in the Winter of that year; was re-elected at the close of his term, and continued in that branch of Congress until 1829; was again returned to the Lower House; where he remained until elected Vice-President of the United States, in 1836, with Martin Van Buren. There being no election before the people in this case, he was elected by the Senate, and presided over that body for four years; was again a candidate with Mr. Van Buren, in 1840; but was defeated. From that time, he mainly lived in retirement, on his farm in Scott County, after a faithful public service of thirty-four years. He served two terms in the State Legislature, subsequently, and was a member of that body at the time of his death, which occurred at Frankfort, in 1850. He was not a brilliant speaker, but was a man of great strength of character and fine ability; was an earnest patriot, a brave soldier, an upright man, respected and valued by his political opponents, as well as by his party associates and friends; and was not only one of the first men of Kentucky, but also bore a national reputation of great honor.



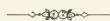
McKINLEY, JUDGE JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1780. His father, Dr. Andrew McKinley, came from Virginia to Lincoln County, Kentucky, at an early date, and died in 1786. After acquiring an ordinary education, Judge McKinley entered the office of General Bodley, as clerk, and while there

studied law. At the age of twenty years, he was admitted to the bar, at Frankfort, and commenced practice, continuing until 1818 in Kentucky, and then removed to Alabama. In 1826, he was elected United States Senator, from Alabama, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Chambers, and, being re-elected, served out another term. In 1833, he was elected a member of the Lower House of Congress, and, in 1837, was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which capacity he served until his death, which occurred in Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1852. Judge McKinley was married twice: his first wife being Juliana Bryan, who died in Alabama; his second, Elizabeth Armistead, of Virginia, to whom he was wedded in 1824, still survives him. He was a man of high and noble aims, possessed of remarkable tact and energy. In appearance, he was tall and commanding, with a countenance that exhibited great strength of character, and wore an habitually benevolent expression; was a contemporary of Henry Clay, and took an active part in the issues of his day.



HUSTON, HON. JOHN BOYD, Lawyer, the only son of James and Mary (McKee) Huston, was born October 1, 1813, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Wilmington, Delaware; in early boyhood, was taken to Pennsylvania; in 1792, came to Kentucky; in 1800, settled permanently in Nelson County, near Bloomfield, where he died, in 1842; he was a farmer by pursuit, and was the son of James Huston, a paymaster in the Revolutionary army. His mother was a native of the north of Ireland, and daughter of John McKee, a Scotch-Irish Covenanter, who early settled in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. John B. Huston was educated at Centre College, graduated from that institution, in 1833, taking the valedictory honors of his class. He taught school, and was for a time assistant instructor at Centre College; in the mean time, read law under the direction of Judge Daniel Mayes and Joshua F. Bell; attended law lectures at Transylvania University, and graduated, in 1835; in 1837, began the practice of the law, at Winchester, Clarke County; continued with unexampled success until 1864; in that year, removed to Lexington, where he has since resided, engaged in his profession, with his usual exceptional skill. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1839; was again elected, in 1855; re-elected, in 1857 and in 1861; during his second term, was Speaker of the House; was a member of the "Border State Convention" that assembled at Frankfort, St. Louis, and Washington, at the initiation of the civil war; has been several times Presidential Elector; and, since 1868, has been a professor in

the law department of Transylvania University. The degrees of A. M. and LL. D. were conferred on him by his Alma Mater, also by La Grange College. He is prominent in some of the popular social organizations of the day, and is a citizen of great worth. He is one of the most attractive stump speakers in the country, and one of the most able and influential lawyers in the State. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and was a Whig until the dissolution of that party. He cast his first Democratic vote for Gen. McClellan, in 1864, and has since been identified with the Democratic party. During the war he was a Union man, and was one of the distinguished Kentuckians who at first supported the war policy of the Government. Mr. Huston has been twice married: September 21, 1836, to Miss Mary J. Allen, only daughter of Hon. Chilton Allen, of Clarke County, one of the valuable, distinguished men of the State. She died, in 1852. December 21, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Jackson, eldest daughter of Samuel G. Jackson, a farmer, merchant, and manufacturer, of Fayette County, Kentucky.



EHON, REV. EDWARD WAGGENER, D. D., son of Major John L., and Fannie W. Sehon, was born April 4, 1808, at Moorefield, Hardy County, Virginia; and died, June 7, 1876, at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. Wright, at Louisville, Kentucky. He was brought up in the mountain town of Clarksburg, Virginia, where his father was First Chancery Clerk of the Western Judicial Division of the State of Virginia. He graduated with honor, when about eighteen years old, in the University of Ohio, at Athens, and was designed for the law. At a Methodist camp-meeting, near Clarksburg, his attention was greatly directed to the subject of religion, and, from that time forward, he opposed the preference of his parents in the choice of a profession, and determined upon devoting himself to the ministry. His mother was a deeply pious woman, and although she felt the disappointment of their long-cherished hope for their son's distinction in the secular walks of life, yet sympathized with him in his convictions of duty. His conviction occurred in 1824, while on a visit to his parents from the University; and his father, believing his determination to withdraw from their choice, in reference to his future career, was a freak of youthful enthusiasm, hoped that a continuation of his studies would fully prepare him to enter upon the study of the law. But, shortly after his return to the University, he was appointed leader of a class of fifteen members. In 1826, he was licensed to exhort; his license was renewed in the following year; afterwards, was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Confer-

ence of the Clarksburg Virginia Conference, of Monongahela District; was engaged, for a time, on the Louis Circuit, Virginia; then, on the Redstone Circuit; was received on trial, in the traveling connection, at the meeting of the Pittsburg Conference, at Salem, Pennsylvania, in 1828; being appointed junior preacher on the Youngstown Circuit, lying mostly in the State of Ohio; was afterwards engaged on the Monongahela Circuit; in 1831, was ordained deacon, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and stationed at Cincinnati; was returned to Cincinnati in the following year; in 1832, was ordained elder, and appointed agent of the American Colonization Society; in 1833, was transferred, by Bishop Soule, to the Missouri Conference, and stationed at St. Louis; in 1834, was returned to the Ohio Conference, and stationed at Columbus; was stationed at Cincinnati in 1836; from 1838 to 1839, was agent for Augusta College; in the two following years, labored at Cincinnati; from 1840 to 1845, was General Agent of the American Bible Society in the West; was one of the delegates to the General Conference at New York, in 1844; took sides, in the controversy, with his native State; adhered to the Southern Church, joining the Tennessee Conference; was elected as delegate to the First General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which met at Pittsburg in 1846; was transferred, by Bishop Soule, to the Kentucky Conference, and appointed to the Soule Chapel at Cincinnati, in the Covington District; in 1846, received the degree of D. D. from Randolph Macon College, Virginia; in 1847, was transferred to the Louisville Conference, and appointed to the Louisville District; by earnest request of the people, was stationed at the Fourth Street Church; labored from 1849 to 1851 at Sehon Chapel; was a member of the General Conference at Louisville, in 1850, and was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which office he held till 1868, and then resigned; in 1854, was delegate to the General Convention at Columbus, Georgia; in 1858, at Nashville; in 1868, at New Orleans; in 1870, at Memphis; and, in 1874, was member of the General Conference at Louisville; from 1868 to 1871, was stationed at Shelby Street Church, in Louisville; from 1871 to 1875, traveled the Louisville District; and, in 1875, was appointed to the Bowling Green District, which position he held at the time of his death. He entered upon the labors of that district in the hope of regaining his impaired health, by travel and life in the country; but his health never greatly improved; his heart and nervous difficulties became more fully developed; and, while conversing with his daughter, Mrs. Wright, on the first day of June, six days before his death, concerning her great kindness to him, he suddenly ceased to speak. His last word had been uttered. That eloquent tongue, which, for fifty years, had held entranced listening thou-

sands, had fulfilled its mission in this world. He was paralyzed in the right side. Although he never spoke again, he was perfectly conscious till the last moment. Suddenly brightening up, just before his death, he hummed distinctly the old doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;" and, raising his unpalsied arm, pronounced his last benediction on earth. His remains were deposited in Cave Hill Cemetery, at Louisville. He was a favorite of his Conference, and was, perhaps, one of the most popular Methodist preachers of his time. He was not a deep doctrinal preacher, but preached for immediate practical effect; had a wonderful command of eloquent language; had a musical voice, and every attribute of a finished orator. He was the idol of his parents and friends; was well educated, and possessed a princely physique; had a fine countenance, and was elegant and fascinating in his manners. Dr. Sehon was married, September 4, 1833, to Miss Caroline A. McLean, daughter of Hon. William McLean, of Cincinnati, and niece of Hon. John McLean, Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. She was naturally gifted, thoroughly accomplished, elegant and refined, and truly pious. She was truly a helpmeet to him, and still survives him. Their only living child, Sallie Sehon, is the wife of Col. M. H. Wright, of Louisville.

DAWSON, JAMES A., Lawyer, Soldier, and Editor, was born in Hart County, Kentucky, April 2, 1834. His father, Ransom A. Dawson, was a farmer of Hart County for many years; his grandfather, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and of English descent. James A. Dawson attended the common-schools of his county until he arrived at the age of twenty years, when he entered the County Clerk's office, serving as deputy for five or six years, when he was elected to the clerkship of the County Court. Having studied law, while in the office of the County Clerk, he fitted himself for the bar, and was admitted in 1859. About this time, he began to interest himself in local politics; and, in 1860, took an active part in the Presidential campaign, espousing the cause of Douglas. When the war broke out, he sided with the Union, and was active in recruiting and organizing troops for the Government; appointed Adjutant of the Thirty-third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, he served with his regiment until March, 1863, when, being nominated on the State ticket of the Union Democracy for the office of Register of the Land Office, he resigned his army commission, and was elected. After holding the office for the full term of four years, he was re-elected; and, at the expiration of his second term, was appointed Adjutant-General of the State, which position he held for four years. During all these years, he was actively

engaged in politics, doing much effective canvassing throughout Kentucky, Indiana, and surrounding States. In 1871, he was principally occupied in establishing the Louisville "Daily Ledger," and had charge of its editorial columns during its best years. Resigning his position as editor, in 1875, he returned to his native county, and resumed the practice of his profession. Gen. Dawson is yet in the prime of life; is the acknowledged leader in the politics of his district; a far-seeing and shrewd lawyer, with an enviable reputation. For twenty years, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; active in promoting its interests, and assisting heartily in every laudable enterprise fostered by it. He also has the distinction of being the first layman elected to a General Conference, having been sent to the Conference at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1870. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Margaret Connelly, daughter of Dr. P. J. Connelly, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have three children.

TAYLOR, REV. JAMES, Clergyman, was born in Currituck County, North Carolina, April 1, 1790; and removed to Kentucky, and settled in Clarke County, in 1810. In 1811, he was married to Miss Sallie Morris; and, in 1816, he removed to Breckinridge County, where he lived until 1828, when he moved to Hardinsburg, and resided there until his death, which occurred on the 23d of March, 1867. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his nineteenth year, and was licensed to exhort, August 29, 1823; on July 23, 1825, he was licensed to preach; was ordained a deacon, October 17, 1830; and was made an elder in the Church, September 17, 1843. From the time Mr. Taylor was invested with authority to preach the Gospel, a career of usefulness opened before him; and, although not an itinerant preacher, in the technical sense of the term, there are but few in those ranks who traveled more extensively, or manifested greater zeal for the welfare of the Church than he. Without the responsibilities of a pastor, he is entitled to that distinction, if watching with parental care the rising generation around him, urging continually to the performance of Christian duties the members of the Church; if preaching constantly, visiting, and alleviating the distresses of the sick and dying, constitute the duties of a pastor. Although not favored with educational advantages in his early years, yet with a mind remarkable for its strength, by close study, he rose to distinction in the pulpit, and became a master spirit in the community in which he lived, with a character above reproach. His life rebuked sin, and did much to reform the morals of the people. Zealous for the cause of the Redeemer, he had his regular ap-

pointments for preaching, all over the country, and, to reach them promptly, he braved the heat of Summer and the angry blasts of Winter. He not only organized the class in Hardinsburg, where he resided, but formed new societies in various parts of Breckinridge and the surrounding counties, and nourished those already existing; and, without a church edifice in which to worship in the neighborhood in which he lived, he threw open the doors of his own dwelling for the preaching of the Gospel, and the virtues and graces of Christianity shone with increasing luster through his entire life. He was regarded with the greatest respect in his county, in which he solemnized no less than eight hundred and twenty-four marriages, besides frequently officiating in a like capacity in the adjoining counties; and, when death invaded the family circle, Father Taylor, as he was lovingly called, usually performed the last solemn service. For several months before his death he was entirely speechless, but held pleasant intercourse with his family and friends by writing. His daughter, Jennie T., is the wife of Hon. Henry D. McHenry.



GRIFFIN, GILDEROY WELLS, Lawyer and Author, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 6, 1840. He was educated in various private schools of that city, and, in 1860, entered the law department of the University of Louisville, where he graduated in the Spring of 1862. He practiced his profession, with marked success, for several years, when he abandoned it for the more congenial pursuits of literature. His first literary productions were published in the "Louisville Journal," then under the management of the late George D. Prentice. He became much attached to Mr. Prentice, and, on the death of the great editor, he wrote his life, and edited an edition of his "Wit and Humor in Paragraphs," published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia. In 1868, he became associated with Col. Charles S. Todd, in the editorial conduct of the "Louisville Commercial and Industrial Gazette." This journal, under their management, soon became one of the leading papers in the South and West; and when Col. Todd retired from the "Gazette," he shortly after severed his connection also with the paper, and, in his valedictory said: "I have no longer a staff to lean upon, and my work is now neither pleasant nor profitable to me." In 1870, H. C. Trumbull, Jr., of Baltimore, published his volume of miscellaneous essays and sketches, under the title of "Studies in Literature," which passed rapidly through two editions; and, in 1871, an enlarged and revised edition was published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia. Of this work, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie said: "Varied in its range of

subject, rich in thought, light and graceful in treatment and style, and the result of wide and conscientious study, I can unhesitatingly commend this volume as an admirable selection for general reading." In the Fall of 1870, Mr. Griffin was appointed United States Consul to Copenhagen, Denmark, and, during his residence abroad, besides attending to the duties of his office, he devoted much time to the study of the Danish language and literature. He became the intimate friend of the great Danish story-teller, Hans Christian Andersen, and of the distinguished archæological scholar and author, Prof. George Stephens. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, in 1873, and received a number of other literary honors from the Danes. Upon his return to America, in 1874, he delivered a series of lectures, in Louisville, on the manners and customs of the Danes. In 1875, his work on Denmark was published, under the title of "My Danish Days, with a Glance at the History, Traditions, and Literature of the Northern Country." "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for November, 1875, speaks of this work as "the best work, in many respects, on the subject, in the English language; its chief fault is that there is not enough of it." "My Danish Days" has given the author a prominent place among the scholars and critics of the Old North Country. In 1875, Mr. Griffin was placed on the Republican State ticket, as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Institutions of the State of Kentucky, and he at once entered into the spirit of the canvass, making a number of telling speeches during the campaign, which were published, from time to time, in the "Louisville Commercial," and other papers throughout Kentucky. He has received several degrees from the Faculty of Forest Academy, at Anchorage, Kentucky; and among them the degree of Doctor of Philology. He was invited, by the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall, to be present at the Congress of Authors, to assemble in Philadelphia on July 2d, and to prepare a sketch of the life of Gen. Charles Scott, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary War, and one of the early Governors of Kentucky. Among many of his works, not mentioned above, is a lecture entitled, "A Visit to Stratford-upon-Avon, the Home of Shakespeare;" and a biographical and historical work, entitled "Memoir of C. S. Todd," published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, in 1873. Mr. Griffin has now quite a reputation as a writer on philology, and has had several controversies on that subject with Richard Grant White and others, in all of which his friends are firm in the opinion that he came out triumphant. He was, at one time, dramatic critic of the "Louisville Journal," and wrote for that paper a series of criticisms on the acting of Edwin Booth, which attracted no little attention, and were very generally copied by the press throughout the country; some of

his dramatic criticisms have been translated into the French, the German, and the Danish languages, and have been of the greatest value in elevating the standard of dramatic excellence and criticism. In 1876, he was appointed Minister to the South Sea Islands, by President Grant, and still continues this mission abroad.

ILKINS, JEREMIAH C., Lawyer, was the son of Richard Wilkins, a farmer of South Carolina, of Scotch descent, and was born in Logan (since Simpson) County, Kentucky, December 16, 1806, to which place his father moved at an early date. His early education was acquired at a private school in the neighborhood, under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Thurston. At the age of nineteen years, he entered upon the study of law, in the office of the late Judge Ephraim Ewing, of Russellville, continuing for about two years, when he went to the western district of Kentucky, and commenced practicing. After seven years of successful practice, including two years spent as clerk of the court, he, in 1838, removed to Bowling Green, still following his profession. In 1842, and afterwards in 1848, he was elected to the Legislature by large majorities. In politics, he was always a strong Clay Whig, and was a Union man during the war; and, being a learned and able speaker, was regarded as a valuable citizen, devoting nearly all his life to his family and his country. In 1829, he married Miss Jane Millikin, daughter of James Millikin, of Simpson County; and died at Bowling Green, April 15, 1868. His widow still lives, surrounded by a family of six children; his sons standing high in the professions of law and medicine. For many years a leading member of the Baptist Church, he took a deep interest in all its affairs. Possessed of a remarkably retentive memory, and a fund of general and varied information, his opinion was generally sought. He was a member of the convention which convened at Chicago during the trying times of the late war. A total abstainer from principle, and a Christian and courteous gentleman, he will long be remembered as one of the most valuable and respected citizens of Bowling Green.

LAUGHTER, D. STROTHER, M. D., son of Philip C. Slaughter, was born January 28, 1822, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His father was an extensive and successful farmer, and, although he had studied law and been admitted to the bar under very favorable circumstances, he chose the quiet independence of the farm, where he chiefly remained during his life. Once he made a race

for the Legislature, and defeated the famous Benjamin Hardin. His father was Judge James Slaughter, who came from Virginia during the early settlement of Kentucky, and located near Bardstown, where he died. His mother was Sarah Slaughter, daughter of Philip Slaughter, of Virginia, and granddaughter of Philip Slaughter, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War. Dr. Slaughter was educated at St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown; and, at the age of twenty, began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. Harvey Slaughter, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. In the Winter of 1845, he graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville. He, subsequently, also received the degree of M. D. from the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. In 1845, he entered on the practice of his profession at Owensboro, Kentucky; but shortly afterwards removed to Shelbyville, where he has since resided; established a large and lucrative practice, and became one of the most successful and popular physicians of Shelby County. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has been associated with the local organizations of the profession. He has taken little part in the political and social disturbances of the country, devoting himself almost wholly to his profession, to which he is greatly attached, and to the literature of which he has been an occasional contributor. He has been a hard student and an extensive reader, and has kept fully abreast of the first, in his profession. He is exceedingly retiring in his habits, shrinking from public fuss and show; is of exceptional personal habits; is devoted to his home and friends, and is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Dr. Slaughter was married, in 1855, to Elmina Johnson, of Franklin, Louisiana. They have three children—one daughter and two sons.

NDERSON, COL. HUGH ALLEN, Lawyer, was born January 25, 1829, in Lawrence County, Alabama. His parents were Colonel Hugh Allen Anderson and Mary Allen Anderson, both natives of Kentucky. His father was born at Logan's Station, in Lincoln County, in 1782, while his parents were in the fort for protection from the Indians; followed agricultural pursuits mainly; was an officer in the war of 1812; was for a number of years member of the Alabama Legislature; was Judge of Lawrence County, Alabama; was a colonel in the old militia organization in Kentucky; and died, in 1846, in Arkansas. He was son of William Anderson, a soldier of the Revolution, and one of the Lincoln County pioneers, from Augusta County, Virginia. His mother was a daughter of James Anderson, son of John Anderson, an early settler of Madison County, who became prominent in the affairs of that county, representing it in the

Legislature; and for a number of years being its surveyor and sheriff. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, graduating at Ozark Institution, Washington County, Arkansas, in 1851. In that year, he began to read law, under W. D. Reagen, a prominent lawyer of Fayetteville, Arkansas; and the following year was admitted to the bar, and entered upon his profession, at Waldron, in that State. In 1858, he removed to Bentonville, and continued his law practice with great success until the commencement of the war. When Arkansas seceded from the Union, he cast his fortune with his section, and entered the Southern army, with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gen. N. P. Pearce, who then commanded State troops. He participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, but, on account of impaired health, was soon forced to retire from the service. In 1866, he came to Kentucky, and in the following Spring located, for the practice of his profession, at Nicholasville, where he has since resided, and has met with the success that formerly distinguished his legal practice. He has always been a Democrat in politics. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Church. Col. Anderson was married, August 12, 1867, to Miss Caroline Florence Brown, a native of Jessamine County, Kentucky, and only child of Moreau Brown, President of the Kentucky River Slack Water Navigation Company, and a prominent agriculturist, hemp manufacturer, and banker of that county.

RAY, HAMILTON, a prominent business man and influential citizen of Northern Kentucky, was born May 25, 1814, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen, he came to Kentucky, and located at Maysville, a town presenting many attractions for able and energetic men; it then being the distributing point for the country south, and the business center of a large surrounding territory, rich in its productions. Maysville acquired additional importance in those times from its fine society, and the unusual number of able men of every pursuit who gathered in and about it; thus making it one of the most desirable locations in the West. Here Mr. Gray settled, and, for more than thirty years, took an active part in its business and social interests; and was largely identified with the commercial and political movements of his day. Whether engaged in the management of his own business; in directing the operations of a bank, with which he was long connected; in developing the mineral resources of his section; in regulating the financial embarrassments of his city, or in aiding in fixing the political status of his adopted State, he exhibited the same energetic, able, wise, and admirable traits, being at all times equal to what he

conceived to be the duty and requirement of the hour. With characteristic boldness, he published a card, in 1861, assuming the undivided responsibility of recommending the introduction of Government arms into Kentucky, for the maintenance of public order; and, in making arrangement for the distribution of these arms, proceeded with such consideration, delicacy, and good sense, as largely to repress any turbulent manifestations, and secure the co-operation of the leading citizens of the State. Referring to his active participation in the early struggles and events attending the outbreak of the rebellion, the Hon. W. H. Wadsworth justly says: "It is a striking proof of the respect entertained for Mr. Gray by his most earnest opposers, in those dark times, that, in moments of doubt or danger, they invariably sought his advice and friendly assistance." The same gentleman also remarks, that, although Mr. Gray landed in Kentucky an entire stranger, he was soon surrounded by hosts of friends, who never deserted him. He had the faculty of not only winning friends, but of keeping them. He was of agreeable person and presence; polite, amiable, intelligent; of fine judgment, great patience, and manly courage; and all those admirable qualities that readily attach men to their fellows. He was singularly exact and systematic in his business habits; punctilious in his observance of social usages; and equally disposed to accept the duties and enjoy the pleasures and privileges of social life. During a trip made to Europe, in 1851, he kept a journal, full of notes and observations on art, agriculture, and trade, which well illustrates his culture, close insight, practical and varied knowledge, and his wide and liberal tastes. He died, April 4, 1864, at Maysville, where he had lived a long, useful, and honorable life. Although passing away at a time when the community was rent by political and social dissension, and the people were familiarized with death in every form and station, the announcement of his decease was received with universal expressions of sympathy and regret. Mr. Gray was married, January 28, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Mason County, Kentucky, who is yet living, with three children—one son and two daughters. Their son, Hamilton Gray, is now one of the active business men of Maysville.

OX, LEONARD BOSHERE, Lawyer, was born February 10, 1810, in Cumberland County, Virginia. He was the fourth of seven children, and his parents were Leander and Nancy (Boshere) Cox, both, also, natives of the same county in Virginia. His father was a teacher and farmer; came to this State in 1824, and settled in Lincoln County; but, in 1839, moved to Missouri, where he died, in 1862. He was of Welsh extraction. His

wife, Nancy Boshere, descended from the early Huguenot French settlers of the South. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm, in Kentucky, until he was sixteen years of age, and, at intervals, attended school at the old log school-house characteristic of the times, and which has not disappeared from many localities of the State, after three-quarters of a century. He then spent several years with his uncle, Horatio Cox, in Missouri, occupying most of the time at an academy in Montgomery County, where he obtained a fine English education. In 1833, he returned to Kentucky, and settled in Lincoln County, where he engaged, for several years, mainly as a teacher. In 1836, he began reading law, and prepared for his profession under Hon. Simon Anderson, of Lancaster, and afterwards member of Congress; and under George R. McKee, now of the Covington bar; and, in 1839, was admitted to practice. He commenced his professional career at Springfield, Washington County, in the same year, and met with flattering success. In 1852, he removed to Flemingsburg, where he has since resided; established a fine practice, and taken a position among the leading members of the bar of North-eastern Kentucky. In 1844, he was elected to represent Washington County in the Legislature, defeating, by thirteen votes, in a closely contested race, Hon. John Pope, previously Governor of Arkansas. In 1859, he was elected County Attorney of Fleming County, and held the office three years. In 1862, he was elected Judge of the County Court of Fleming, holding the office four years. He is now a Democrat. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay, and he continued attached to the Whig party until its dissolution, giving his last vote before the war to Bell and Everett, and, during the war of the rebellion, remained firmly attached to the Union. Judge Cox was married, in July, 1838, to Ellen T. Wilmot, a native of Lancaster, Garrard County, Kentucky, and daughter of Samuel Wilmot, an old citizen of that county.

CROMIE, ISAAC, Merchant, was born in Down County, Ireland, in the year 1839. His father, John P. Cromie, was of Scottish origin, having, at one time, borne the name of Abercrombie; he was a respectable merchant of Down County.

Thinking he could improve his condition, by becoming a resident of the New World, he embarked, with his family, for America; and, on his arrival in this country, pursued his way to the far West, settling in the frontier town of New Albany, Indiana. Here he resumed his former calling of a merchant; and, by his thrifty and industrious habits, soon became one of the most prosperous inhabitants of the village. Isaac Cromie obtained a good English education, attending the common-schools of his district until the age of sev-

enteen years, and becoming thoroughly acquainted with the practical branches of learning. Leaving school, he chose mercantile pursuits, and entered into the employment of his father; and, having a natural aptitude for his calling, was soon master of all the laws and intricacies of trade. In 1860, he had made such progress, and was so well acquainted with the business in which his father was engaged, that he decided to commence in it upon his own account. He accordingly went to Louisville, where he established himself in the ice trade. Here he met with a fair degree of success; and, in 1864, was able to add to his business that of coal dealer. This was about the time, during the war, that large numbers of troops were stationed throughout Kentucky, and there was a constant demand for the articles in which he dealt. He was thus enabled to take advantage of this favorable opportunity to enlarge and extend his operations, and was soon on the road to prosperity. In the year 1872, the "Northern Lake Ice Company" was incorporated, and he became one of the largest stockholders, and was chosen assistant superintendent of the affairs of this extensive corporation. He is, at the present time, one of the leading directors of this company. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Connell, daughter of Samuel Connell. Mr. Cromie enjoys a high reputation for commercial integrity, and is widely known for his sound judgment and prudence in business matters. He is modest and unassuming in his manners, never seeking to take advantage of another to advance his own personal interests; is a man of few words, but speaks to the point; he is a man of quiet, even views, and concerns himself but little with the so-called advanced doctrines and speculations of the day.

MILLER, WILLIAM HARRIS, Lawyer, was born June 17, 1842, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. His parents were James and Frances Maupin Miller, and both natives of Madison County. His father was a son of Daniel Miller, a Revolutionary soldier, who came from Virginia, in 1787; followed agricultural pursuits, and died, in 1869. His mother was the daughter of John Harris, also a Virginian, who settled in Madison County at an early day. William H. Miller was educated in the best select schools of the country, and at Centre College, Danville. In 1862, he entered Company B, Sixth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, Morgan's Command; was engaged in the battle of Perryville; participated in all the raids; was captured in the celebrated expedition into Ohio; after nine months' imprisonment at Camp Chase and Douglas, escaped, and joined his regiment; was wounded at the battle of Greenville, and incapacitated for further service. At the close of the war,

in 1865, he returned home, and soon afterwards began reading law, at Richmond, under Major Squire Turner, of that place; in 1866, was admitted to the bar; and, in the following year, located in the practice of his profession, at Stanford, Lincoln County. In the following year, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and held the position until 1874; during the Winter of 1873, was Assistant Clerk of the State House of Representatives; in 1876, was elected Presidential Elector, on the Democratic ticket; and has always been a Democrat; casting his first Presidential vote for Seymour, in 1868. He is prominently associated with some of the popular social organizations of the day, and, in 1869, was one of the editors and publishers of the "Central Dispatch," of Stanford.



WAGGENER, PROFESSOR LESLIE, Chairman of the Faculty of Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky, was born September 11, 1841, in Todd County, Kentucky. His father, S. T. Waggener, was a Virginian by birth; came to this State in 1820, when a young man, and was a successful farmer and tobacco merchant. His mother was a daughter of Reuben Ross, the distinguished and worthy founder of the Bethel Baptist Association of Southern Kentucky. From this Association originated the present widely known and flourishing Bethel College, at Russellville, one of the most beautifully and favorably located and ably conducted educational institutions of the South. The subject of this sketch had fine early opportunities for an education, and at the age of sixteen entered Bethel College, where he remained three years, and graduated in 1860, with the honors of his class; he was then sent to Harvard College; entered the Senior Class, and graduated in the following year. The war was now commencing, and he at once returned home, and was among the first to join the Confederate cause, entering Company A of the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, as a private. This regiment was a part of the famous Breckinridge Brigade. At the battle of Shiloh he was dangerously wounded, a ball, penetrating the lung, passed through his body; he recovered, joined his command, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant; was afterwards engaged in many of the great battles of the war, including Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and Savannah, surrendering with Johnston's army in South Carolina. At the close of the war he returned home, and began teaching in the Preparatory School of Bethel College, and, after three years' service in this department, was elected Professor of English in the College. In 1873, he became Chairman of the Faculty, on the resignation of the President, Noah K. Davis, who had taken the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia. He has since held this posi-

tion with credit to himself, and very acceptably to the Faculty and friends of the institution. He is a hard student, and takes great pride in the institution of which he stands at the head. This College was originated in 1849, but entered on its career as a college in 1856. It has grown rapidly since the war, and, besides owning the college buildings and grounds, and other valuable real estate, has a large endowment fund, yearly increasing, and is one of the most prosperous institutions of learning in the State. Professor Waggener is an active member of the Baptist Church, and is earnest in the propagation of those moral and religious principles which have ever been a source of genuine comfort and peace of mind to himself. In 1867, he was married to Miss Fannie Pendleton, the accomplished daughter of Rev. Dr. J. M. Pendleton, of Upland, Pennsylvania, who was many years a prominent and able minister of the Baptist Church in Kentucky and Tennessee. They have three children to adorn their happy marriage.



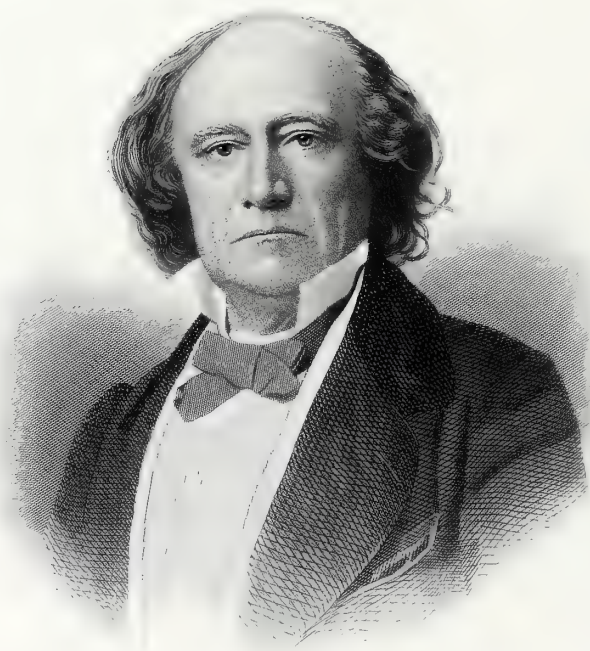
LIGHTFOOT, GEORGE COLVIN, Retired Merchant, was born January 15, 1804, in Pendleton County, Kentucky. He is the fourth son in a family of thirteen children, whose parents were William Lightfoot and Leannah (Colvin) Lightfoot, both natives of Culpepper County, Virginia. His father was a farmer; emigrated to Kentucky as early as 1793; first settled at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, but shortly after located in Pendleton County, where his father, John B. Lightfoot, perhaps taught the first school ever taught in Pendleton County. In 1833, William Lightfoot removed to Rush County, Indiana, where he resided until a few years before his death. The Lightfoots emigrated from Staffordshire, England, at a very early day, and were related to the celebrated Dr. Lightfoot, who gained some celebrity in connection with the revision of the Scriptures. They settled in Virginia, and intermarried largely with the Lees, one of the old and distinguished families of that State. His mother was the daughter of John Colvin, of Culpepper County, Virginia, who was a substantial farmer. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm near Falmouth, Pendleton County, Kentucky; acquired a limited education in such schools as the country then supplied; at the age of twenty years, took up his residence in Falmouth, and, after a few years, began merchandising; in 1847, removed to Covington, Kentucky; took charge of the Madison House, in that city; remained there five years, and then, returning to Falmouth, took charge of his hotel (The Jefferson House) in that place, and also resumed the mercantile business. After having spent thirty years as a merchant, he chiefly retired from business about the

close of the rebellion, now only superintending the management of his hotel. He was, for many years, a magistrate in Falmouth, and has held various positions in the regulation of the affairs of the town; and has, for a half century or more, been intimately and favorably identified with the various interests of the community. He was originally a Whig, but, after the dissolution of that party, became a Democrat; and, during the war of the rebellion, his sympathies and principles placed him on the side of the South. He has been, for thirty years, a Mason in good standing, and, for the same length of time, a member of the Christian Church; and has always been noted for his integrity of character, his fine personal and business habits, and his unassuming social manners; and now, at his advanced age, few men exhibit such general elasticity and vigor, and show such high perservation, physically and mentally. Mr. Lightfoot was married, June 10, 1830, to Miss Malinda O. Holton, daughter of Elijah Holton, of Falmouth, Kentucky. He has but one child living (Laura H. Lightfoot), who married John H. Bass, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FAIRLEIGH, ROBERT M., M. D., was born January 17, 1840, in Brandenburg, Kentucky. His father, William Fairleigh, was a prominent citizen of Meade County, and was County and Circuit Clerk from the organization of that county until his death. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, in the best schools of his county, and, at the age of nineteen, began the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. H. K. Pusey, of Garnettsville. In the Winters of 1858 and 1859, he attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated at that institution in the Spring of 1860. At this time, S. D. Gross, Robley Dunglison, Joseph Pancost, and other distinguished men of the medical profession, were professors in that college. He at once commenced the practice of his profession; but, when the rebellion broke out, became assistant surgeon of the Third Kentucky Cavalry (Federal), and, in June of the following year, was made surgeon of that regiment. He was in all the engagements of the army of the West, from the battle of Pittsburg Landing until the commencement of "Sherman's march to the sea." During the last year of his service, he was surgeon of Murry's Brigade of Kilpatrick's Division of Cavalry. At the close of the war, he located in Hopkinsville, where he has since resided, and established a large and valuable practice. He has contributed considerably to the medical literature of the day, and, in 1873, was Vice-President of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He is one of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Second Judicial District. For seven or eight years, he

has been a member of the Council of Hopkinsville, and been variously prominent in the affairs of the community. He has been a leading member of some of the social orders of the day, and is now Grand Master Mason of Kentucky. Dr. Fairleigh was married, in May, 1865, to Miss Anna Slaughter, daughter of Wm. H. Slaughter, of Hodgenville, Kentucky. They have four children.

COLEMAN, JOHN MORGAN, Iron Manufacturer, was born in Cork County, Ireland, August 21, 1834. His father, the late Thomas C. Coleman, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1835. He came to the West, locating in Louisville, Kentucky, where, by his great energy and thrift, he soon rose to the rank of one of the most prosperous and leading citizens of his city. He turned his attention to the iron trade, and became proprietor of the Louisville Rolling Mill, one of the largest and most complete establishments devoted to the iron business throughout the West. John Morgan Coleman arrived in this country when but a child of two years. When he reached his school age, he was placed in a private institution, under the instruction of the best teachers. He completed his education at the age of sixteen years, when he began his business career. He entered his father's office, and here acquired an excellent business training, so essential in the life he was to pursue. After a short service with his father, he secured a position as clerk, in the commission house of Thos. H. Hunt & Co., and served faithfully, in this capacity, for a period of five years. At this time he left the commission house, and re-engaged in his father's office, in 1855, as a private clerk. Three years later, he was made head clerk of the rolling mill office, being intrusted with the entire conduct of its affairs. He manifested such ability and fidelity in all matters confided to his charge, that, in 1861, he was chosen manager of the Louisville Rolling Mill. He continued to conduct the extensive affairs of this mill, with his characteristic enterprising business sagacity, until the year 1869, when he resigned his position to engage in the establishment of a new business enterprise. This was the organization of the Kentucky Rolling Mill, of which he was chosen President; and he held this position until the subsequent consolidation of the two mills, in March, 1875. He now became General Superintendent of both mills; and has managed their combined interests in such manner as to meet with the warm approval of all concerned. During the strike among rolling-mill hands, in 1873, he was made Chairman of the Ohio River Association, which represented all the mills affected by the strike; and favored such measures as would settle the matter to the mutual benefit of both sides. He was one of the first pro-



W. & A. S. Taylor & Co. N.Y.

James Taylor

jectors and incorporators of the "Western Iron Association," having for its object the regulation of the producing and prices of the metal among the Western mills. Notwithstanding the fact that the Louisville mills are somewhat remote from the most important iron centers of the country, there are but few men in the trade who are more widely known. He is connected with several associations, which are maintained for the promotion of the iron interests of this country; and is a leading man in their councils. And, he is frequently called to the Middle and Eastern States upon business connected with these various associations. In 1876, he was the originator, and carried out the plan, of making the departure from stipulated prices, and other matters relating to the trade, a money consideration, instead of a matter of honor, among the members of the associations of the iron trade. It is thought, that this measure will tend to promote greater justice, and secure harmony among the iron dealers of the country. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Georgia Holbrook, the talented daughter of Capt. L. Holbrook, of Louisville, Kentucky, and two children adorn their union. Mr. Coleman is a man of eminent ability, and a fine degree of culture; is a sterling business man, and well versed in the laws of trade; is a man of splendid personal appearance; over six feet in height, and correspondingly proportioned; is public-spirited, and philanthropic; and, withal, an upright and highly respected citizen.

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TAYLOR, GEN. JAMES, of Newport, Kentucky, was born April 19, 1769, in Caroline County, Virginia. James Taylor, the head of the family, came from England and settled in the Colony of Virginia, in 1682, and from him descended two of the Presidents, James Madison and Zachary Taylor. His father was Col. James Taylor, of Caroline County, a lieutenant-colonel and high sheriff under the British Crown; was an officer in the war of the Revolution; was a member of the Convention of Virginia that adopted the Constitution of the United States; and was one of the wealthy, influential, and valuable men of his State. Gen. Taylor's mother was Ann Hubbard. He was educated in a private school, and at Rappahannock Academy; in 1788, was commissioned Surveyor of Caroline County, by Governor Peyton Randolph; was also deputy sheriff, and carried the returns of the election of President Washington; in 1792, made his first visit to Kentucky, to explore a tract of land which belonged to his father, at the mouth of the Licking river, and on which a part of the town of Newport had been laid out. He passed only a month in the vicinity, spending most of his time at old Fort Washington. In May 3, 1793, he returned to Newport;

brought with him his three colored servants; began at once to open a farm and make permanent improvements on his estate, which he had previously named Bellevue; and resided there until his death. In 1793, in company with Jacob Fowler, an old settler, he marked out the first road from Newport towards Lexington; was the first clerk of both courts of Campbell County; was appointed in 1795, and held the office until 1830; in 1799, began to purchase and locate land warrants north of the Ohio; continued to do so for many years, and by this means made a great fortune. He had a taste for military life; was Brigadier-General, afterwards Major-General, of the Kentucky Militia; in 1812, was appointed quartermaster-general, also paymaster-general, and attached to the army of Gen. Hull; was taken prisoner at Detroit, and paroled; was a witness against Hull in his trial at Albany, N. Y.; was also a witness for the prosecution, in the trial of Aaron Burr; and, in 1804, he built the United States Barracks and Arsenal at Newport. He was a Whig, of the Clay school, and cast his last Presidential vote, on the day of his death, for his friend and relative, General Zachary Taylor. He was violently opposed to the surrender of Hull, at Detroit; was undoubtedly brave and patriotic, in the purest sense of the terms; and, during the war of 1812, pledged his individual fortune and credit for the support of the army of the country, when funds were not found in the hands of the officers of the Government. He was a member of the African Colonization Society, warmly advocated emancipation, and set all his own slaves free. In religion, he was Episcopalian. He was a man of warm and generous heart; possessed of superior social qualities; fond of anecdote and song, in which he often entertained his friends, even in his old age; had large benevolence; and the hospitality of Bellevue was proverbial. At the age of twenty-six, in 1795, Gen. Taylor was married to Mrs. Keturah Leitch, née Moss, who had emigrated from Virginia, in 1783, at the age of eleven, and was the widow of Major David Leitch. They had eleven children, four of whom grew up to be married: Mrs. Horatio T. Harris, Mrs. John W. Tibbatts, Mrs. Geo. T. Williamson; and Col. James Taylor, who alone survives. He died at his residence, universally esteemed, November 7, 1848.

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TAYLOR, COL. JAMES, son of Gen. James Taylor, was born August 9, 1802, at Bellevue, the residence of his father, near Newport, Kentucky. (See sketch of Gen. James Taylor.) His mother was Keturah Leitch, née Moss. She was brought to Kentucky, at the age of eleven years, by her uncle, Mr. Easton, who first settled near Lexington, in 1783. She was married to Major David Leitch, who had been an officer in the

Revolutionary army, and, in 1791, removed to the Block-house, at Leitch's Station, five miles from the mouth of the Licking river, in Kentucky. Major Leitch died in 1794. In the following year, she was married to Gen. James Taylor, and their oldest son, and only living child, is the subject of this sketch. Col. Taylor entered the school of Rev. Robert Stubbs, two miles from Newport, in Campbell County, in 1811, and remained under his tuition for several years. He also spent the years 1813 and 1814 in the Pestalozzian school of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Buchanan, near Lexington; and, in 1818, entered the Freshman Class at Transylvania University, then under the presidency of Dr. Holley, and graduated in 1822. For some time subsequently, he occupied his leisure hours at home, in literary pursuits. At this time, he joined a Thespian society; constructed a theater in the old Government barracks at Newport; became quite conspicuous as an amateur actor; acquired considerable distinction as Sir Edward Mortimer, in the "Iron Chest;" and his great delight in the sport induced him, in March, 1824, to personate the character of Zanga, in Young's tragedy of "Revenge," at the theater in Cincinnati, for the benefit of Capt. John Cleves Symmes, who was then making arrangements to enter his superb imaginary world under the North Pole. Throughout his life he has taken great pleasure in the drama, and yet recites Shakespeare and Byron with unsurpassed power, for the entertainment of his friends. In 1823, he entered the Law School of Transylvania University, when Hon. William T. Barry and Judge Jesse Bledsoe were professors, and graduated in the Spring of the following year. In the Spring of 1825, he was admitted to the bar, but never entered on the practice of his profession. He immediately took an active part with his father, who had been, for many years, extensively engaged in the location of land warrants in the military tract in the State of Ohio, and who was then prosecuting numerous claims in that State. He was thus engaged, for many years, bringing his legal knowledge and rare business tact and skill into requisition before the State and Federal Courts, in Ohio; and not only acquired a handsome estate, but also the reputation of being one of the first business men of Kentucky. In 1848, his father died, leaving him executor of the whole complicated land estate lying in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. Much complex and protracted litigation necessarily accompanied his administration of the affairs of this estate, requiring great labor and skill. The greater part of the litigation he mainly conducted himself, usually with favorable results to his cause; and probably no man in the West is better posted in land law, or is better able to manage an intricate case before any court. He is exceedingly skillful in the preparation of a case, letting no point of law, for or against him, escape his notice,

his inexhaustive and ready memory serving him in every matter of detail. The legal arguments in which he often indulges, especially when he thinks his associate unprepared for the emergency, are of the highest type, exhibiting great research and legal tact; and are often accompanied by his inimitable oratory, displaying him to great advantage before any tribunal. In politics, he has voted with the Democrats since 1861. But his first Presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, in 1824; his second, for Andrew Jackson, in 1828; and, in 1848, he voted for his relative, Gen. Z. Taylor. In religion, he is an Episcopalian. Col. Taylor is a speaker of uncommon ability, and would have made his mark at the bar or in politics, had fortune been less favorable. On the stage, he would have been equal to Forrest, or any of the great actors who have attained the highest histrionic fame; and, in any avocation, would have been successful. He is rapid and accurate in his modes of thought, active and quick in his movements, with elegant manners and admirable bearing; is nearly six feet in height; is, mentally and physically, wonderfully vigorous for one of his age; and, altogether, is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men now living in Kentucky. Col. Taylor was married, May 20, 1824, at Frankfort, to Miss Susan Lucy Barry, eldest daughter of Hon. William T. Barry, then Secretary of State, of Kentucky. They have now living three daughters and two sons; their son John B. Taylor being President of the banking-house of James Taylor & Sons, in Newport, Kentucky.

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BARRY, HON. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Lawyer and Statesman, was born February 15, 1784, in Lunenburg County, Virginia. His father, John Barry, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and served, with honor and bravery, through that great struggle; removed to Kentucky, in 1796, and settled in Jessamine County, where he remained during his life. In the hardy, independent, generous, and manly frontier life of Kentucky, William Taylor Barry was reared, and early displayed those qualities of mind and heart which induced his father to give him the best education possible in the country at that day. He was, accordingly, sent to Kentucky Academy, in Woodford County, and, subsequently, to Transylvania University. He studied law under Hon. James Brown, United States Senator from Virginia, once Minister to France; finished his legal preparation at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia; and, in 1805, established himself at Lexington, Kentucky, in the practice of his profession. He soon received the appointment of Commonwealth's Attorney, and filled the position with distinguished ability, attracting great attention over the country by his earnestness, eloquence, and superior legal

attainments; as soon as he was eligible, in 1807 or 1809, was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature; was several times returned to that branch of the Legislature; in 1817, was elected to the State Senate, serving four years; his career in the Legislature was very brilliant; he was the advocate and friend of every measure that conduced to the general good; the champion of every principle involved in the prosperity and safety of the State; attracted the popular feeling by his earnest and impassioned eloquence; his views of State policy, advanced in the Legislature, became guides in after times; his report on the subject of public education contained the substance of all that has since been carried out in the advancement of the school interests of the State; and probably, as a Legislator, no man made, in so short a time, such a brilliant and satisfactory record in the State. In 1810, he was elected, without opposition, to a seat in the Lower House of Congress, and served with distinction. When war was declared with England, in 1812, he entered, with great earnestness, into the cause of the country, which he pleaded eloquently before the people. He went out as aid-de-camp to the fine old patriot, Gov. Shelby, participated in the memorable battle of the Thames, and distinguished himself as a brave man, ready to defend, on the field of blood, the principles which he supported with such impassioned eloquence at home, in the assemblies of the people. In 1814, he was a member of the Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the House; at an early period of the session, was chosen United States Senator, serving two years; in 1820, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and presided over the sessions of the Senate for the next four years, devoting his intervals to the practice of his profession, with increased popularity, skill, and success; at this time, also serving as Professor of Law, in Transylvania University; became a prominent figure in the great contests over the State questions of relief, and the old and the new courts; but, with Rowan, Bibb, Bledsoe, and others, took the view finally decided against by the people of the State. He drew the bill for the establishment of the Bank of Kentucky, and, although it was assailed with great vigor at the time, it saved the State from utter bankruptcy. In 1828, he made the race for Governor, but was unsuccessful. He was appointed Postmaster-General, in 1829, by Gen. Jackson, and although this office had previously been the head of a bureau only, President Jackson invited Mr. Barry to a seat in his Cabinet meetings; and, from that time, the head of the post-office department has been a regular member of the Cabinet. His health failing, in 1835, the President appointed him Minister to Spain, with a view to improving his condition by change of climate; but he died at Liverpool, England, on the way to his mission, August 30, 1835. He was the leader of the Democratic party in the State;

was a man of ardent patriotism, talents of a superior order, great generosity of disposition, fiery eloquence, brave as a soldier, eminent and brilliant in his profession; and, in the many public positions he occupied, bold and fearless in his legislative acts; was a giant among the great lawyers of his day, and, as an advocate and popular speaker, was probably unsurpassed in the history of the State. Major Barry was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of John Overton, of Fayette County. Of their children, the wife of Col. James Taylor, of Newport, alone survives. His second wife was the sister of Hon. John T. Mason, of Virginia. One son survives from this marriage. The Legislature of Kentucky ordered the remains of William T. Barry, which had lain for eighteen years in a foreign land, to be brought home, and Governor Powell deputed Andrew J. Barry, his only living son, to perform the mission; and, November 8, 1854, the remains of the patriot statesman were re-interred, in that part of the cemetery at Frankfort dedicated to the distinguished dead of Kentucky. On the public square of Lexington, a portion of the people of that city have erected to his memory an unassuming monument.

 ARSHALL, COL. CHARLES A., Agriculturist, youngest child of Capt. Thomas Marshall, was born May 2, 1809, at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Virginia; was the second son of Col. Thomas Marshall, and brother of Chief-Justice John Marshall; and was a captain in the Revolutionary army; was the first clerk of Shenandoah County, Virginia; came to Kentucky in 1790; settled in Mason County, and was the first clerk of the courts of that county; was a member from that county to the second Constitutional Convention, in 1799; and was a man of fine mind, great strength and integrity of character, and was universally beloved. Col. Charles A. Marshall was educated chiefly in the school of his uncle, Dr. Lewis Marshall, and has spent his life in the pursuits of his farm, now residing near the place where he was born, in Mason County. In 1840, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, as a Whig, without opposition; in 1855, was again elected; and re-elected, in 1857, by the American party. In 1861, he raised the Sixteenth Kentucky Union Regiment; by the solicitation of Gen. Robert Anderson, Gen. Nelson, and the loyal men of the county; and served with the regiment, as its colonel, until failing health compelled him to resign, in the Spring of 1862. He remained a strong Union man throughout the war, and was highly serviceable to the people of his county in lightening the burdens and difficulties of the times. He has been, for over twenty years, an officer in the

Presbyterian Church, and is one of the most valuable men of Mason County. He is a man of fine social qualities and unquestionable talent, and is distinguished for his bravery and great integrity of character. Col. Marshall was married, in 1833, to Phebe A. Baxter. They have eight living children—four sons and four daughters. Their son Thomas is now a prominent lawyer of Salt Lake City; and William L. is a lieutenant of engineers in the United States army.

PICKETT, ELDER JOSEPH DESHA, Professor of English Literature and Sacred History in Kentucky University, was born January 6, 1822, at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky. His ancestors were pioneers in the State, and were descended from French-Huguenot stock. His father, Hon. James C. Pickett, was an educated gentleman who filled many important positions under the Government. (See sketch of Hon. James C. Pickett.) His mother was the daughter of Gov. Joseph Desha. Elder Pickett began his education under the supervision of his father. He afterwards attended Nassau Hall, and completed a most liberal education at Bethany College, Virginia; subsequently traveled in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and made himself familiar with several foreign languages. He returned to Washington City, where he had moved when a boy, his father, during this period, being engaged in the Government service; soon after, became a professor in Bethany College, where he remained until after the commencement of the civil war; was a candidate for the Virginia Convention, but was defeated; removed his family to Kentucky; was elected to fill a vacancy from the county of Brooke, in the Convention at Richmond; was in that body at its dissolution; went South to look for a location or duty, wherever he might find it, in the line of his sympathies; joined the army as a chaplain; soon after identified himself with the troops from his native State, being chaplain to the famous First Kentucky Brigade, until his broken health compelled him to leave the field, toward the close of the war. He founded the Kentucky Soldiers' Relief Society, and did much, through it, to alleviate the sufferings of the troops, and in its interests continued to labor until the close of the struggle. His memory will long be fresh in the affections of many a poor soldier in both contending armies, who was the recipient of his loving ministrations and care. When the end came, he settled at Lexington, and now fills an important place in the Kentucky University. Elder Pickett is a ripe scholar, an able teacher, an earnest and influential minister of his Church, and is a man of many noble and admirable traits.

SPEED, PHILIP, Merchant, was born April 12, 1819, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He received a good education, chiefly in the private schools of his native county; but also spent some time in the Indiana University, at Bloomington. After completing his education, he engaged in farming until 1858, when he went to Louisville and embarked in the manufacture of wood-working machinery. When the war broke out, he was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, paymaster in the United States Army, at Louisville; was subsequently made revenue collector of the Fifth Kentucky District, holding the position till 1868. He was soon after appointed general agent of the Western Cement Association, in which he is still engaged. Prior to the war, he was for a time member of the Louisville Board of Aldermen; was for two years a member of the Board of Education, and has long been prominently and honorably identified with the history of Louisville. He is a man of fine natural talent, strong common sense, and exceptionally good judgment; is possessed of admirable personal and social habits; is genial and attractive in manners, and is distinguished, as are the other members of his family, for his strict probity, his frank, generous, and manly dealings, and the undemonstrative character of his life. Mr. Speed was married, in 1841, to Emma Keats, daughter of George Keats, of Louisville, and niece of the English poet, John Keats. They have had twelve children, nine of whom are yet living. His daughters are married to valuable men. His son, George K. Speed, is a member of the firm of A. D. Hunt & Co., bankers. His second son, John G. Speed, has for some time been employed as a civil engineer, in Philadelphia; but latterly has been employed on the "World," a prominent daily newspaper in New York. His third son, Thomas A. Speed, is a clerk in the Kentucky National Bank.

THROOP, THOMAS, Lawyer and Politician, was born May 10, 1809, in Alexandria, Virginia. He first learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, but afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Fauquier County, Virginia. He there married Miss Harriet Spindle, daughter of Col. Spindle, of Amissville, Virginia; emigrated to Kentucky, and settled at Flemingsburg, in 1834. He rose rapidly, and soon acquired a high position at the bar, being a fine speaker, a man of great research, quick perception, of uncommon tact, and comprehensive powers; and became one of the most distinguished lawyers of Eastern Kentucky. He was a Democrat in politics; and, in May, 1847, received the nomination of that party for Congress in his district. The Whig candidate was Leander M. Cox, of the same town, who afterwards served

two terms in Congress. The contest was warm; but, two weeks previous to the election, Mr. Throop was attacked by a fever, from which he died, eight days before time for the election, in August. The Hon. Richard French, of Montgomery, was then put on the ticket, and defeated his opponent by over four hundred votes. Mr. Throop died in the very prime of life, when approaching his greatest personal, social, and professional popularity. He was preceptor to W. H. Cord, Frederick S. Rand, and Hon. J. W. Alexander. He left four children—one son and three daughters. Hon. R. H. Stanton and Thomas I. Throop, Esq., married his sisters. Phares and Benjamin Throop, his brothers, were physicians; and his brother Joseph was a merchant. Both of his parents died in Maysville, at venerable ages.

DUKE, REV. HENRY S., Clergyman, was born January 29, 1805, in Ohio County, Kentucky. In 1820, he joined the Church, and, after a thorough preparation, having received a good literary education, was licensed to preach, in 1824, under the direction of Rev. William Adams, on the Franklin Circuit; in the following year, was admitted on trial as a traveling preacher, in the Cumberland Circuit; in the next two years, in the Danville Circuit; in 1828, was at Lancaster and Stanford; in 1829, was on the Limestone Circuit; in 1832, at Glasgow; in the following year, was stationed at Frankfort; in 1832 and 1833, at Mount Sterling; in 1834, at Maysville, and in 1835, in the Lexington District; and was Presiding Elder of that district at the time of his death, in 1836. He was a man of medium stature, of fine complexion, and admirable appearance; was an agreeable conversationalist; was exceedingly popular; had a clear head, and, though not a brilliant preacher, was very successful, and was one of the most valuable ministers of the Methodist Church in his day. Mr. Duke was married, in 1828, to Miss Emily Thompson, of Garrard County, Kentucky.

MARSHALL, MARTIN, Lawyer, son of Rev. William Marshall, was born in Virginia, in 1778. His father was the brother of Col. Thomas Marshall, and was one of the distinguished Virginian Baptist ministers who became prominent in establishing that Church in the territory of Kentucky. Martin Marshall was not a graduate of any college, but was liberally educated, under the best teachers of his time. He spent several years in the office of the Clerk of Mason County, at Washington, and there studied law. In 1800, he settled, for the practice of his profession, at Augusta, Bracken

County, where he remained during his life. He practiced law over many counties of Kentucky and Ohio, for over half a century, and was distinguished as one of the most thoroughly read, able, just, and conscientious lawyers, and one of the most virtuous and upright men of his day. He constantly refused to hold political office of any kind, devoting himself entirely to the interests of his profession, in which he was exceptionally successful. Many men who became eminent in their profession were his students; among them, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, of Missouri; Judge B. S. Morris, of Chicago, Illinois; Judge Owen T. Fishback, and Hon. Thomas A. Whetstone, of Ohio. He was a fine speaker, but was not a flowery orator; had great influence before the courts and among the people; was known as the "honest lawyer," and was consulted far and near, when people wanted justice at law; had an intellectual and highly disciplined mind; possessed great legal learning and ability and large general information; had great firmness and unusual modesty; was exceedingly companionable, and of much natural amiability of mind; was naturally polite, generous, and philanthropic, and wide in his charities; had little prejudice, and was without vanity; was devoted to justice and right, and whatever was for the good of men was his object in life. He died, at his residence in Augusta, September 19, 1853. Mr. Marshall was married, in 1803, to Matilda B. Taliaferro, daughter of Nicholas Taliaferro, and sister of the late Dr. W. T. Taliaferro, of Cincinnati. His children were, Mary A. Doniphan, mother of the late Judge Joseph Doniphan, of Augusta; William C. Marshall; the late Dr. N. T. Marshall, of Cincinnati; Thomas A. Marshall, and George Marshall, of Vicksburg; Thornton F. Marshall; and Eliza J. Armstrong, wife of James W. Armstrong, of Augusta, Kentucky.

KAYE, WILLIAM, Ex-Mayor of Louisville, was born in Undersfield, Yorkshire, England, February 13, 1813. His father, Joshua Kaye, was a cloth manufacturer of Undersfield, a man of unpretending social habits, and great private worth of character. In 1819, he emigrated to the United States, and settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In that city the subject of this sketch received his education; and there, in 1827, he commenced learning the trade of a machinist. Having completed his trade, and worked some time to his advantage, in 1836 he came to Louisville, Kentucky, and at once formed a partnership in business with a son of his former employer, under the firm name of Patterson & Kaye. After a year or two this connection was dissolved. He then worked at engine building successfully for several years, until 1841, when he started his bell and scales foundry, in connec-

tion with Mr. Martin. After a prosperous partnership of three or four years, Mr. Martin retired, since which time he has continued alone. He has cast some of the great bells of the country, meeting as great success and receiving as high encomiums as the oldest bell founders of Germany. In 1862, he was elected member of the City Council of Louisville, holding the position for one year. Through the unanimous solicitation of his fellow-councilmen and other citizens, he was induced to run for the mayoralty of the city. In the Spring of 1863, he was elected to this office, over his popular opponent. This position he held, with honor to himself and great satisfaction to the public, until the close of the war, in 1865. This was a part of the most exciting period of the history of Louisville, and, in the contest of opposing principles and forces for supremacy, only a man of sterling qualities could be equal to the emergency. These he possessed in a very high degree, few men having greater moral and personal fortitude, more unswerving rectitude, or a clearer head for just and decided administration of public affairs. Soon after the expiration of his term of service, he was unanimously elected, by the City Council, to fill a vacancy from his own ward in that body. While in the Council, he was appointed Chief of Police by Mayor Lithgow, filling the position for one year, with his accustomed fidelity to all public trusts. In 1870, he was again elected member of the Council from his ward. This office he now holds. Few men have had a more active and honorable career, or more richly deserve the rewards of an earnest, upright public service and unapproachable private life. From early life Mr. Kaye has been a member of the Christian Church, and for many years has taken a prominent part in its affairs. In 1836, he was married to Miss Mary Patterson, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They have four living children.

JAMES, HON. ANDREW JACKSON, Lawyer, was born June 4, 1817, in Pulaski County, Kentucky. His father, Daniel F. James, was of Welsh descent, and a farmer by pursuit. His grandfather, John James, moved with his family from Culpepper County, Virginia, to this State, as early as 1785. His mother was Eleanor, the daughter of Capt. John Evans, a soldier of the Revolution, who also participated in the war of 1812, commanding a company in the battle of New Orleans. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and, at the age of fifteen, began to write in the clerk's office, where he remained six years. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practice at the age of twenty-two, in Somerset, Kentucky. In 1855, he was elected to the Legislature, from his native county; in 1858, moved to Frankfort; in 1859, he was elected to

the office of Attorney-General of the State, serving four years; in 1871, was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Leslie; resigned that office in 1872, and actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Recently, he was elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, still holding that position. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, and especially in early life was an active worker in the interests of that party, being a candidate for Elector for Van Buren, in 1840; his later years being chiefly occupied by his extensive law practice, he has taken less interest in party contests. Mr. James was married, in 1841, to Miss Mary A. Beatie, a lady of many fine qualities. Six of their children are now living; two sons, John B. and Daniel James, being practicing lawyers.

FRENCH, HON. RICHARD, Lawyer, was a native of Kentucky. He became distinguished in his profession, and was a man of wide influence in his section. In 1820, he was elected to the Legislature from Clarke County, and was re-elected one or two times; in 1835, he was elected to Congress; in 1837, he made the race for re-election, but was beaten by Richard Menefee; was Presidential Elector, in 1829; was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, in 1840, but was beaten by the Whig, Robert P. Letcher; was again elected to Congress, in 1843; and, in 1847, was re-elected, serving until 1849. He died before the commencement of the late civil war.

HOMPSON, COL. THOMAS W., Soldier, was born January 13, 1840, in Louisville, Kentucky. He was left an orphan at the age of six, and was raised and educated by his uncle, Thomas Williams, of Louisville. In the Summer of 1861, he went to Tennessee, and, at Camp Boone, was elected Captain of Company I, Fourth Kentucky Confederate Volunteers; was three times wounded, and greatly distinguished himself at Shiloh; for his gallant conduct, was offered the command of an Alabama regiment, which he declined; was engaged in the defense of Vicksburg; was at Baton Rouge and Murfreesboro; was promoted major, April 1, 1863; participated in the defense of Jackson; in August, was made lieutenant-colonel; after Col. Nuckols was disabled, took command of his regiment, at Chickamauga; fought at Mission Ridge; was promoted colonel at Dalton, in 1864; was wounded at Resaca and Dallas; was subsequently again wounded; and is said to have made the last fight of the war east of the Mississippi, being engaged with Potter's division when receiving the order

announcing the general surrender. He was a brave and skillful officer, and ranked very high among the defenders of the "Lost Cause," from Kentucky.

IPPENSTAPEL, WILLIAM, Editor of the "Louisville Volksblatt," son of G. A. Krippenstapel, who was an officer in the Russian army, and participated in many battles against Napoleon the First, was born December 30, 1826, in the city of Lauenburg, Dukedom of Lauenburg, at that time a part of the dominion of Denmark. After receiving a thorough education in the public and private schools of the country, he was apprenticed to the printer's business. While working at his trade, in the city of Brunswick, he had occasion to become well acquainted with the manual of arms, and, when the war against Denmark broke out, in 1848, he went to Rendsburg, was enrolled as a volunteer, and served under the great Von der Tann till the close of the war. After spending some time in traveling through Germany and Hungary, he sought the privilege of starting a newspaper in his native city. This the authorities refused to grant to any but warm defenders of the government, which was now hostile to those who had taken part, in any manner, in the Schleswig-Holstein War against Denmark. Wrought upon by such circumstances, he determined to emigrate to the United States. Accordingly, in 1852, he sailed from Hamburg, and, ninety days afterwards, landed in New York, from whence he soon traveled West. After working on the "Evansville Enquirer," and other papers, in the Fall of 1853, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and became connected with the "Anzeiger." In 1862, he left that paper, and associated with Messrs. Schumann and Rapp in publishing the "Daily and Weekly Volksblatt," a German Republican paper. He sold his interest in that paper in 1863, to embark in a mercantile pursuit, in which he was very successful. In the mean time, the "Volksblatt" had passed into new hands; Messrs. Civill, Calvert & Co. becoming its proprietors, and issuing an English and German edition, under the style of the "Louisville National Union Press." He was now urged, by Mr. Civill, to become editor and manager of the German edition, which he finally concluded to do; and, disposing of his mercantile interests, two days after the reelection of Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, he obtained full possession of the paper, and soon established it at the present locality, on Third Street, whence it now appears in daily, weekly, and semi-weekly editions, under the original name of "Louisville Volksblatt." He has also established a large and successful job office; and, since January, 1866, has issued that spicy, able, and widely circulated literary weekly called the "Omnibus." The

position of a Republican editor in Kentucky has never, by any means, been an enviable one; and, during the war of secession, it was only a man of ability, daring, and unalterable devotion to principle, and unbounded faith in a just cause and its inevitable success, who would brave partisan animosity, or risk the dangers of daily conflict. Through this ordeal he passed with such honorable success, that, in 1871, he became the unanimous choice of the Republican party for State Auditor, and received one of the largest popular votes ever polled in the State for a Republican. Mr. Krippenstapel is not only a writer of ability, but also a fine speaker, and is undoubtedly a leader of German thought in the community. Many of his literary productions are models of culture, and his political discussions are up to the high standard of his party. He is a man of earnest convictions, deep friendships, exhaustless resources, and a will that conquers. In 1856, he was married to Miss Ida Hurter, daughter of Henry Hurter, of Louisville. They have five children.

DWARDS, JUDGE GEORGE T., Retired Lawyer, was born July 30, 1818, at Russellville, Kentucky. His father, Hon. Presley Edwards, was a distinguished lawyer of Logan Circuit; at a time Commonwealth's Attorney, and State Senator; and son of Benjamin Edwards, often favorably mentioned in Kennedy's "Life of William Wirt." The subject of this sketch received a good education in the schools of Russellville. His father died when he was young, leaving him an only child. He consequently became the constant companion of his mother, to whom he was greatly attached, as well as greatly indebted for many valuable traits and much of his future success. She was Miss Hester Pope, a member of one of the most distinguished families of Kentucky, and a woman of great intellectual and moral worth. At eighteen, he left school entirely, and became a student of law; using some of his time in settling his father's affairs, his mother being administratrix. In the Fall of 1838, he was admitted to the bar, and at once commenced practice. He obtained a fine practice, and continued, generally with great success, until 1870, when he retired from the profession, and now seldom appears in a cause at law. His first professional business done was in a connection formed with the distinguished lawyer, F. M. Bristow, father of Gen. B. F. Bristow. In 1851, he was elected Judge of Logan County, and held the position one term. In 1855, he was elected to the State Senate, and served his term. He is no politician, and, in fact, avoids politics, but during the war sided with his section. He is a fine writer, and has contributed largely to the public press, and has delivered many addresses before educational institutions and other bodies,

and is probably one of the finest speakers in the State. A man of superior cultivation, with uncommon conversational powers; an able lawyer; a man of admirable traits; a useful citizen, and in every relation of life has occupied a high position in the community. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Christian Church—in fact, a pillar; and presents to the world an unblemished Christian character. Judge Edwards was married, in March, 1839, to Miss Margaret W. Connelly, with whom he lived twenty-two years. At her death, he was left with five children. In December, 1862, he was again married, to Mrs. Maria L. Allison, daughter of Swift Emett, an old and highly respected citizen of Russellville, Kentucky.

RAY, REV. EDWIN, Clergyman, son of Rev. John Ray, was born July 26, 1803, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. At the age of sixteen, he joined the Church, during a camp-meeting in Clarke County, and was soon afterwards licensed to preach, commencing as a boy in the congregations of his father. In 1822, he was received on trial, at Lexington, by the Kentucky Conference, and appointed to the Salt River Circuit, with George W. Taylor; in the following year, was sent to the Limestone Circuit; in 1824, was transferred to the Illinois Conference, and placed on the Vincennes Circuit; in the following year, was stationed on the Bloomington Circuit; in 1826, was sent to the Indianapolis Circuit, and himself aided in building the first Methodist church erected in Indianapolis. In 1827, he was stationed at Madison, Indiana, then the only Methodist station in that State. In Madison, he also taught a night-school, engaging, to a great extent, in the daytime, in hard manual labor. The people of Madison became greatly attached to him, and, under his ministry, the Church increased in numbers and strength. In the Winter of 1829, he taught a school at Indianapolis, and saved enough money to purchase a small farm, a few miles from that city. In the Summer of 1830, he preached at Terre Haute, and, at the regular Conference of that year, he took up his residence as the regular pastor of the Church at that place. In the Spring of 1831, he visited Kentucky. He closed his labors at Terre Haute, and died, September 18, 1831, while on his way with his sick wife to Indianapolis. He entered the ministry while a boy, and gave his life, with unremitting fervor, to the cause of the Great Master, and was undoubtedly one of the most worthy, successful, and popular among the early pioneers of Methodism in the West. Mr. Ray was married, August 19, 1827, in Indianapolis, to Miss Sarah A. Nowland, whose whole life was one of hardship and suffering, and who was one of

the most noble and self-sacrificing women that ever made the long journey of life by the side of a Methodist preacher in the early days of the Church.

BRONSTON, CHARLES J., Lawyer, was born July 29, 1848, in Richmond, Kentucky, and was the only child of Thomas S. and Sallie A. Bronston; the former a native of Fayette, and the latter of Madison County, Kentucky. His father has mainly followed mercantile pursuits; since August, 1875, has been Assistant Secretary of State; was the son of Jacob Bronston, who emigrated at an early day from Virginia, and settled in Fayette County. His mother was the daughter of Thomas S. Bronston, a Virginian, and a farmer, trader, and one of the early preachers of the Reform or Christian Church, in Madison County. Charles J. Bronston was liberally educated, graduating at Kentucky University, as valedictorian of his class, in 1869; in 1871, he graduated in the law department of the University of Virginia; in the same year, entered upon the practice of the law, at Richmond Kentucky, in partnership with Hon. James B. McCreary, afterwards Governor of Kentucky; and has since been actively and successfully engaged in his profession. In 1874, he was elected Professor of Commercial and Criminal Law in Central University. In politics, he is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Horace Greeley, in 1868. He is a member of the Christian Church of Richmond; is Superintendent of its Sunday-school; and generally active and prominent in all its affairs. Mr. Bronston was married, May 28, 1874, to Miss Susan W. Hughes, a native of Fayette County, and daughter of William T. Hughes, a farmer of that county.

FERGUSON, RICHARD W., M. D., was born August 21, 1805, in Louisville, Kentucky. His father, Richard Ferguson, was of Londonderry, Ireland; came to America in 1772, settling in Virginia, but moved to Louisville, in 1803. His mother was a daughter of Col. W. A. Booth, of Virginia. His parents descended from families possessed of great mental and bodily vigor, incorruptible integrity, and great loyalty to Church and country. Dr. Richard W. Ferguson received his early education in the private schools of his native town, and, in 1824, entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated from that institution, in 1827. After leaving college, he immediately began the study of medicine with his father, and graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University, in 1830. He practiced his profession in partnership with his father, until

his father's death, in 1853. He was prompt in the discharge of the duties of his profession, tending the rich and poor with equal care and attention. He was, for nine years, physician in the city hospital, having been appointed by Mayor Archey Coke. He has exhibited some literary talent, having written fugitive pieces for the newspapers. In politics, he was a Whig, until the dissolution of that party, since which time he has been a Democrat. At twenty-one years of age, he joined the Unitarian Church, and lived a consistent member until the age of sixty, when he united with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has accumulated a fine property, owning a number of handsome residences and store-houses in the city; was the owner of a number of slaves, whom he set free long before the war. Dr. Ferguson has been, for a time, retired from the active duties of his profession, but does not cease to give his attention to matters of public interest, especially in connection with the schools and improvements of the city. He is a man of temperate habits, is generous and hospitable, and has been a widely useful and valuable citizen. He is a man of great firmness and decision of character, and fine, dignified person.

RAY, HON. ROBERT B., Farmer and Politician, was born in Trimble County, Kentucky, April 3, 1808, and was son of Col. Presley Gray, an officer in the war of 1812, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky early in the settlement of the State. He was chiefly educated in the district-schools, but received some instruction in the better class of private schools near his home. Early in life, he spent some time in the study of law, but probably with no intention of making that his profession. In 1854, he moved from his farm in Trimble County to Henry, where he bought a home, and remained the rest of his life. In 1844, he was elected member of the State Legislature, and served two sessions. He was an "Old-line Whig," yet Trimble County, being largely Democratic, gave him a handsome majority. At the first election held under the new State Constitution, he was elected Judge of Trimble County, but resigned in 1854, on removing to Henry. In 1873, he made the race for the Legislature as an Independent candidate, but was defeated by a very small vote, starting with a majority of one thousand two hundred to be overcome. In the following year, he became Independent candidate for county judge, against the regular Democratic nominee, and was this time successful, by an actual majority of one hundred and forty-nine votes. After serving two months, he died, October 16, 1874. He was many years a justice of the peace, and, under the peculiar workings of the old Constitution, became the Sheriff of Trimble County, and served one term. He was of the Whig

school of politics, and, in the turmoil that followed the disorganization of that party, he became what was known in the State as a Third Party man, and was the patron of Judge Kinkead in his Gubernatorial race. In the politics of the county, he afterwards acted largely with the Democrats, but latterly as an Independent. During the rebellion, he espoused the cause of the Union, and was instrumental in ameliorating the troubles and hardships of the war among all classes. He was no half-way man in any thing, and, although he maintained his principles at all hazards, he never made himself obnoxious, and was exceedingly popular before the people. He had an unconquerable will, a fine personal appearance, and uncommon vigor of body and mind. Altogether, he was one of the marked men of the community, and, with decided ability and success, defended alike his strong and salient points of principle and character, being a target from which the shot of an opponent usually fell harmless. Mr. Gray was married to Miss Elizabeth Barclay, in 1833. Six of their children are now living—five daughters and one son.

LLEN, CAPT. C. T., Lawyer and Editor, was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, June 5, 1841. His father, Col. Robert H. Allen, is a farmer, and one of the best of the old-fashioned sort in the Old Dominion. Capt. Allen was reared on his father's farm, enjoying the advantages of the neighborhood schools, which, at that time, were of a very high character. In the Autumn of 1858, he entered Richmond College, Virginia, completing the course in two years, graduating in June, 1860, with the degree of A. B. In the Fall of 1860, he became Principal of Oral Oaks High-school, Lunenburg County, Virginia; and, at the same time, began the study of law under the direction of Major Hendum L. Lee, a distinguished lawyer of Southside, Virginia. During the Winter of 1860, although under twenty-one years of age, he took quite an active part in the political agitation of the day, making public speeches in his county and writing for the press of the State, advocating secession. After the passage of the secession ordinance of the State, by the Constitutional Convention, he immediately dismissed his school and went to work to aid in the organization of a volunteer company for the army, and entered the Confederate service as Lieutenant in the Twentieth Virginia Regiment, serving in the Western Virginia campaign, under Gen. R. S. Garnett. He afterwards served as Captain of Artillery, and took an active part at the storming of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864. Serving with Lee's army during four years, he suffered all the privations and enjoyed all the honors of that brave and gallant command.

Wounded twice during the war—the last time slightly, on the memorable retreat from Richmond—he was captured on April 6, 1865, and carried to prison. In June, 1865, he returned home and again began to teach school, and also engaged in reviewing his legal studies. He taught two years as Principal of Red Oak Academy, in Brunswick County, Virginia; and, in 1866, was admitted to the bar. In 1869, he was the nominee of the Conservative party for the State Senate, from the counties of Brunswick and Lunenburg, but was defeated by a Vermont Carpet-bagger, owing to the large negro majority in the district. In 1869, he came to Kentucky, first locating at Cerulean Springs, Trigg County, where he again taught school. In February, 1870, he located at Princeton, and commenced the practice of law. In November, 1871, he founded the "Princeton Banner," a Democratic newspaper; and, as editor thereof, has rendered his county, section, and party efficient service. As a writer, he is bold, clear, concise, and facile. In 1874, he made the race for Commonwealth's Attorney for the Second Judicial District of Kentucky. Though defeated, he made considerable reputation as a speaker in this hotly contested canvass. In the Centennial campaign for the Presidency, he was the Democratic Elector for the First Congressional District of the State, and, as such, made a reputation as an orator and debater of which his friends were very proud. In the Spring of 1877, he was chosen the nominee of his party for the Lower House of the Legislature, by a very large majority, and, in August, was elected *without opposition*. Capt. Allen was married, in 1863, to Miss Lucy A. Meade, daughter of Hon. Robert E. Meade, of Brunswick County, Virginia; is a good lawyer, a fine classical scholar, and a thoroughly cultivated gentleman; a man of broad and liberal views, and gives promise of being one of the most useful and influential men of his section. He is now urged, by some of the contemporary papers, for Speaker of the House at the next session of the Legislature, and is also largely spoken of as a candidate for Congress.

MITTELL, WILLIAM, Lawyer, Author, and Poet; probably a native of England; came to Kentucky in 1804. In 1805, he entered into a contract with the State, to publish, in three volumes, the statute laws, the first appearing in 1809; in 1822, he published his digest of the statutes from 1799 to that date, the work also containing notes on the decisions of the Court of Appeals, prepared, in part, by Jacob Swigert; his reports finally extended to five volumes, and included the decisions of the Court of Appeals from the Spring of 1822 to 1824; also published the unreported decisions of the court be-

tween 1795 and 1821, in what was termed his "Select Cases;" also published a volume of miscellaneous writings, and a small volume of poems of his own composition, called "Festoons of Fancy," and a narrative of events in Kentucky, before the organization of the State. He died, September 26, 1824, at Frankfort, Kentucky, not leaving behind him much of this world's goods. Throughout his life he was a hard student, was exceedingly eccentric in his habits, and retiring in his manners. In 1818, Transylvania University conferred upon him the title of LL. D.

DAVIE, HON. WINSTON JONES, the present State Commissioner of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics, was born April 3, 1824, in Christian County, Kentucky. His father, Ambrose Davie, was a native of North Carolina, but came to Kentucky at a very early day, and was one of the most extensive and wealthy planters in Christian County. (See sketch of Major Ambrose Davie.) His family, in its various branches, are among the most distinguished people of North Carolina and the Southern States. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Woodson, a daughter of Major Daniel Woodson, of Buckingham County, Virginia. Through his father and mother's kindred, he is related to the Lees, Venables, Joneses, Watkinses, Winstons, Henrys, Walkers, Chamberses, Wests, Logwoods, Saunderses, Petties, Dandridges, and other Virginia and North Carolina families, many members of which became noted in the civil and military history of the country. If there is any thing, therefore, in being well descended or well born, the subject of this sketch enjoys the advantage to an eminent degree. In his early life, he was kept at the private schools of his neighborhood until his sixteenth year, when he entered the Freshman Class at Yale College, Connecticut, and graduated in the class of 1845, among such men as Henry Day, of the law firm of Lord & Day, in New York; W. A. Lord, of New York; Hon. S. D. Nickerson, of Boston; Col. James Redfield, who fell at Chickamauga; Major William Conner, of Mississippi, who was killed at Gettysburg; Hon. Carter Harrison, M. C.; Hon. A. P. Hyde; Hon. Daniel Chadwick, of Connecticut; Lieutenant-General Richard Taylor, of Louisiana; and a number of others, since distinguished throughout the country. Soon after returning home, he began the study of law, and obtained license to practice, but gave up the law for agricultural and commercial pursuits, to which he gave his entire attention; a part of the time conducting a banking business in Memphis, Tennessee, and a large flouring mill near Clarksville. He continued actively engaged in business until the breaking out of the civil war, in the mean time amass-



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ing a considerable fortune, which he had invested principally in real estate and slaves. His part of Kentucky and Tennessee being a ground of constant dispute between the contending armies, against the close of the war much of his estate was taken; and the freedom of the slaves, and the cotton burning done by the Union forces at Columbus, Georgia, and by the Confederates at Memphis and in Arkansas, where Colonel Davie had large amounts stored, completely destroyed his large fortune, and left him entirely without means, and forced the sale of his large farms in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, in order to pay debts, mostly indorsements. Always taking an active part in politics, being by birth and education a Jeffersonian Democrat, he made the race in 1850, and was elected to represent his native county in the State Legislature; and, in 1853, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and, although the district was Whig by three thousand majority, he was defeated by only about five or six hundred votes, by Hon. Benjamin Edwards Grey. Since then he has steadily avoided all political affairs, except that for a short time he was a candidate for Congress, but declined the race before a convention was held. During the years 1864-5, he, in connection with Hon. Thomas P. Akers, was engaged in the brokerage business on Wall Street, New York, at which they were quite successful, but finally lost about all their gains, by attempting to sustain their customers when gold was declining so rapidly. Since the close of the war, he has been farming and trading in tobacco, each on a scale not so extensive as formerly, in order to make a support and educate his sons, which he has succeeded in doing, but not without considerable toil and energy, owing to the fact that he had to work altogether without capital, and his pride prevented him from trying to get extended credit. Being naturally a deep thinker and fond of reading, he has found leisure, during all his press of business, for literary improvement; and, being a thorough classical scholar, he is one of the best informed men in the State, upon the history, political, and statistical affairs of his own country, and of the institutions of the European nations. He is also exceedingly fond of the study of all scientific investigations, and is well posted in the present condition of all the arts and sciences, and the advancements making by the liberal-minded thinkers of Europe and America, upon all practical and metaphysical subjects. In 1876, the State Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics was formed, with a view to the systematic development of the resources of the State, inducing immigration, and putting the State in a condition before the country warranted by her incomparable wealth and advantages. At the head of this bureau, he was placed by appointment from Governor McCreary, and now fills the position with great activity and benefit to the State,

being peculiarly qualified for it by his former pursuits, his learning, and his superior executive ability; and brings to his aid the experience of years of successful life, and a culture and range of information in an eminent degree fitting him to carry out the purposes of the office. His first volume of reports is now in print, and will soon appear, setting forth, in an exhaustive manner, the work of his department, and the agricultural, mechanical, and commercial interests of the State. He has already published an excellent immigration pamphlet. He is a fine writer, having few equals in his field. He was, for a time, agricultural editor of the Louisville "Ledger," and subsequently editor-in-chief of the "National Granger," and has contributed largely to various journals of the country. He is broad and liberal in his poetical, scientific, and religious views; and, belonging to the Jeffersonian and Franklin school of thinkers, is not connected with any sectarian body. He has been, for many years, a Mason of high standing; is prominently connected with Grange movements in Kentucky and Tennessee, and is at present Vice-President of the National Agricultural Congress; and is one of the most ready and effective and forcible public speakers in the State. Mr. Davie was married, in 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Philips, daughter of Gen. Charles Philips, of Harris County, Georgia, a most estimable, refined, and educated lady, who died in 1859. From this marriage, he has two living children: Iredell P. Davie, a lawyer, of San Francisco, California; and George M. Davie, of the law firm of Muir, Bijur & Davie, Louisville, Kentucky. He now resides in Frankfort and Louisville, and was again married, in 1861, to Addie E. Kalfus, daughter of the late J. W. Kalfus, of Louisville. By this marriage, he has one son—Southern K. Davie, now a cadet at the Kentucky Military Institute. The present Mrs. Addie K. Davie is a lady of uncommonly fine accomplishments and intelligence, and is well suited to adorn any position which may be allotted her in life.

JACOB, JOHN I., son of William Jacob, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, about 1777; and died, April 1, 1852, in Louisville, Kentucky. He was raised by his uncle, John I. Jacob, father of John I. Jacob, present Governor of West Virginia, at Romney, Hampshire County, Virginia. In early manhood, he settled in Louisville, forming a mercantile connection with Thomas Prather, one of Louisville's most valuable men. He spent a number of years at Shepherdsville, where the demands of the times made it necessary for them to conduct a great part of their business. The old house of Prather & Jacob existed for many years as one of the most reliable business firms of Louisville. After the dissolution of their part-

nership, Mr. Jacob became President of the Branch Bank of the United States; and, after it was closed, was made President of the Bank of Kentucky, which position he resigned in 1836. He was for a number of years member of the City Council, and, in 1848, he became President of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad; but growing infirmity induced him to resign his position in 1852, and retire permanently from public business. He aided in the establishment of the Asylum for the Blind, and contributed greatly, in various ways, not only to the growth and prosperity of Louisville, but also to the amelioration of the condition of the poor and needy, displaying a liberal hand in the great charities of the city. From time to time, he had purchased property throughout the city, which rapidly increased in value; and, by well-conducted, legitimate business, he accumulated a large fortune. Mr. Jacob was twice married; first, to Miss Anne O. Fontaine. The children by this marriage were: Mrs. Curran Pope; Mrs. John W. Tyler, now living; and John I. Jacob, Jr., who died in 1873. His second wife was Lucy Donald Robertson; and, of their eight children, four are now living: Mrs. James B. Clay, of Lexington; Col. R. T. Jacob, of Westport; Thomas P. Jacob; and Charles D. Jacob, present Mayor of Louisville.

AYCRAFT, HON. SAMUEL, was born August 14, 1795, in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, in a double, round log-cabin. His father was Samuel Haycraft, a Revolutionary soldier, and a man of great public and private worth, who settled in Kentucky early in the latter quarter of the eighteenth century. His mother was Margaret Van Meter, daughter of Jacob Van Meter, and belonged to one of the old and honorable pioneer families of the State. The subject of this sketch, now the oldest and most remarkable man living in Elizabethtown, spent nearly seven years of his boyhood in the country schools, the last two chiefly in studying the Latin language, of which he confesses that he now knows very little. He has been a careful, discriminating, and extensive reader, and few men of the country have been so thoroughly and universally well informed. His long public career was commenced when he was fourteen years of age. At that time, in October, 1809, he began to write in the office of the County and Circuit Clerk, Major Ben Helm. The duties of this position he performed, with little variation, until 1816, when he received the appointment of Clerk of both Circuit and County Courts of Hardin County, and held this clerkship, uninterruptedly, until 1857. He says of himself, "that, from the time he entered this office, he was attentive to business, and never neglected it; but, in leisure moments, was fond of gay and lively company, particularly of dancing parties, but

hardly ever descended to low company or rowdyism, but was a wild, wicked sinner." On retiring from this office, in 1851, the court and bar adopted, and placed on record, resolutions in every way flattering to him in his official capacity, as well as social and private relations of life. In 1851, he began the practice of law at the Elizabethtown bar; but, after four years of legal practice, was again called by the people to fill the vacant clerkship of the Circuit Court, caused by the death of the incumbent. In 1857, he returned to the practice of law; but, as before, was not destined to continue for any great length of time, for, in 1858, he was elected to represent the people in the State Senate. This position he held for four years. He was, therefore, a member of the Legislature during the most important and critical period of the State's history. His record made in that body was most honorable to himself, and, in the light of the present, is stamped by a wisdom, foresight, and fearless devotion to just and true principles, of which any man might well be proud. He was instrumental in enacting some measures beneficial to the general good; and it was through his efforts, mainly, that the Legislature was induced to appropriate even the meagre sum it did for the erection of a monument to Daniel Boone. And, in that body, he was one of the most determined and staunch supporters of the Union. He was then sixty-seven years of age, and had lived with his father through the greater part of the life-time of the nation, and now stood in the Senate, gray with time and honor, one of the noblest Romans of them all, ever ready to say, "The Union must and shall be preserved." But neither in that august body or among his friends and neighbors at home, was he ever obnoxious in his opinions; but, on the contrary, conciliatory, generous, and discriminating, claiming only to himself his private opinions, and deeply sympathizing with the troubles of his neighbors and the evils and misfortunes of the times. In 1862, he was again elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and served six years. In 1868, at the age of seventy-three, he retired from public life, after an unparalleled service of sixty-five years, and has since lived in his comfortable home in Elizabethtown, in the enjoyment of fine health, with honorable memories strewn over his long life-way, and no man, in all his knowledge, whom he could call enemy. Privately and socially, his life presents a record as remarkable as presented in his public career. He says of himself, that "on the first Saturday in April, 1832, my wife and I were baptized by Elder Warren Cash, who also married us; and, in answer to my mother's prayers, she lived to see all her children in the Church, and to hear her youngest son preach the Gospel." For forty-four years he has been a member of the Baptist Church; for forty years he has been teacher and superintendent of Sabbath-schools; for forty-three years he has observed family prayers twice a

day. He has read the Old Testament twelve times through, and the New thirty times. His notes have filled six volumes, of one hundred and fifty pages or more each. In 1835, on December 4th, he became deacon in his Church, and has held the position ever since, with the greater part of its responsibilities resting upon him; has every year since his connection with the Church been its messenger to the Association. For several years, was Trustee of Georgetown College, to which he made some bequests. When he and his wife joined the Church, they stood on the list as 136 and 137; now they stand at the head of the list, all others being dead. Of himself, he says: "I have occupied the same seat in the church for over forty years, and never sit back in the scorner's place. On the 29th of October 1818, I was married to Sarah Brown Helm, a daughter of Judge John Helm, of Breckinridge County. She is still living, having stood by me fifty-seven years as a pillar of strength. I regard that transaction as the most fortunate move of my life, temporally speaking." So he characteristically wrote. They have four living children: Edgar H. is a business man of De Soto, Iowa; Sarah M. is wife of S. McMurtry, of Hardin County; Louisa Ann is wife of William H. Dix, of Breckinridge County; and Margaret J. is wife of C. D. Poston, once Representative in Congress, from Arizona. Mr. Haycraft has been a fine public speaker, and one of the most entertaining conversationalists in the world. His disposition to joke is inveterate, and still adheres to him, and a vein of humor would seem to underlie the most serious moments of his life. He has been a man of fine address, most genial temperament, and courteous manners, with splendid personal appearance; and few men of his age, in all the land, show such high preservation of all the noble elements of manhood. He is to-day a standing monument of the effects of correct principles and practices of life, both physically and mentally. And yet he modestly says: "My life has been rather quiet and monotonous, and does not afford much matter for history, especially of an extraordinary character."

CUMMINS, DAVID, M. D., a distinguished Physician and Surgeon, of Louisville, was born April 7, 1826, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a worthy farmer of Jefferson County, and in the country schools he received his early education. He early evinced a fondness for medicine, and, in 1845, began his professional studies with Dr. J. R. McConachia, of Jefferson County, and afterwards continued study with Dr. H. M. Bullitt, of Louisville. In 1849, he graduated, in medicine, in the University of Louis-

ville, and, in the same year, began practice, in connection with Dr. H. M. Bullitt, in that city. From 1851 to 1861, he was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville; and, in 1861, was elected Professor of Anatomy in the same School, and occupied that chair until the progress of the war, in the following year, made it necessary to discontinue the sessions of that institution. For thirteen years he was Surgeon to the City Hospital, and was for a time President of the City Board of Health; and has for many years been prominently active in the medical and health interests of the city. In the medical profession, he stands deservedly high, his general practice being large and valuable. In some special lines of surgery, he has made an enviable reputation; and, indeed, few men stand so high in general surgery throughout the country. He is a man of admirable bearing; of exceptional professional, personal, and social habits; and of great moral worth, having the respect and esteem of the profession, and the kindly regard and confidence of the community. He is prominently connected with some of the social organizations of the day, but his professional interests and inclinations afford him little opportunity to participate in political turmoil. Dr. Cummins was married, in 1862, to Miss Henrietta Beach, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, a lady of great moral and social worth. They have no children now living.

BIGGS, ROBERTSON MILLS, Farmer, Merchant, and Iron Manufacturer, was born February 9, 1804, at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. He was son of Andrew and Judith (Robertson) Biggs, and grandson of Rev. William Biggs, a Presbyterian clergyman, who emigrated from Ireland about the close of the Revolution. His father was an Indian fighter and a soldier of the war of 1812. The Robertsons were Scotch-Irish, and belonged to the same family as Judge George Robertson, of Lexington. The subject of this sketch received his education at Mt. Sterling, but, when a young man, went to reside in Greenup County. Under the singular working of the old Constitution, he became sheriff of that county, and held the office as much as sixteen years. He also carried on a farm, and engaged in merchandising in that county until 1847. During this time he had bought twenty-two thousand acres of land in Carter and Greenup Counties, and commenced building Mt. Savage Furnace, located on his lands, and which is still one of the most valuable furnaces in Eastern Kentucky. Six thousand acres of the most valuable parts of this land are yet owned by his heirs. He was one of the original proprietors and founders of Ashland, and owned a large interest in the town company during his life. Under

the management of this company, the first lots in the site of Ashland were offered for sale in May, 1854. On the failure of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, he became one of its purchasers, in 1860, and occupied the position of president in the new company until his death. His heirs still own their interest in the western end of the Lexington and Big Sandy road. He was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the charter for the Ashland Bank. He was largely engaged in iron works, and was one of the most energetic and successful iron men of his time. In 1840 and 1841, he represented Greenup County in the Legislature, and was, politically, a Whig. During the war he was conservative and in favor of compromise, yet was without sympathy in the cause of secession. Although he was not a Church member, he was chiefly identified with the Presbyterians; yet he was the friend of all Churches, and all worthy causes in the community; and was personally void of vanity or a desire for display. He was of medium size, full of activity, never wearying of business or duty. He was one of the thirty or more who lost their lives, January 4, 1868, by the sudden explosion of the steamer "Harry Dean," on the Ohio river near Gallipolis. Captain Biggs was married, October 22, 1834, to Ann E. Culver, daughter of John Culver, of Greenup County, one of the earliest iron men of that region. They had three children, two daughters and one son. Their daughter, Virginia, is wife of Dr. M. H. Young, a prominent physician of Ashland; Elizabeth, wife of F. K. Ferrell, of Ashland, Kentucky; and Robertson Mills Biggs, Jr., is a young business man of Ashland.

HAWTHORN, JACOB, Retired Merchant, was born May 12, 1816, near Morgantown, Monongahela County, West Virginia. His father, Robert Hawthorn, was a native of the north of Ireland; emigrated to this country while young; was a farmer and manufacturer by pursuit; commanded a company of dragoons in the early Indian wars, and in the war of 1812; he died in Virginia, in 1845. His mother, Mary Kiger, was a native of Winchester, Virginia, and daughter of Jacob Kiger, a farmer of Shenandoah Valley. Jacob Hawthorn received a common English education, and, at an early age, became a clerk in a store at Wheeling, where he remained eleven years. In 1837, he located first at Covington, and has since resided in Newport, Kentucky. He was engaged in merchandising in connection with Richard Southgate, under the firm name of Southgate, Hawthorn & Co., with little interruption, until 1857. In that year he became one of the executors of the large estate of Mr. Southgate, and to that has since given much of his time and attention. In 1862, he was

elected to represent Campbell County in the Legislature, and served two terms. He has been many times elected to the City Council, serving as President or member of that body for about fifteen years, and has been variously prominent in the affairs of the community. Politically, he is a Republican, and as such, was elected to the Legislature. He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party. In 1860, he voted for Bell and Everett. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hawthorn was married, in 1842, to Miss Mary L. Southgate, daughter of Richard Southgate, one of the early, wealthy, and valuable lawyers and business men of Newport, Kentucky.

IRVINE, CAPT. CHRISTOPHER, was a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky in 1778, settling in Madison County. In 1786, at the head of a company, he marched with Gen. Logan against the Indians in Northern Ohio; with his brother, Col. William Irvine, built Irvine's Station, near Richmond; was a man of great energy, vigorous intellect, and uncommon daring; stood universally high among the pioneers. He was killed in an expedition against the Indians into Ohio. In honor of him and his brother (Captain William), Irvine, Estill County, was named. His widow married Richard Hickman, who became Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, and was one of the most worthy of the early men of this State.

PRATT, WILLIAM M., D. D., Minister of the Baptist Church, was born in Madison County, New York, January 13, 1817. He is son of Dr. Daniel Pratt, an eminent physician of Massachusetts, and a surgeon in the United States army in the war of 1812; and is brother of Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Indiana, and ex-United States Senator. His mother was Sallie Hill, of Maine, a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr, a woman of great moral and religious worth. Dr. Pratt began his education in the common-schools, and, besides taking the common-school course, prepared for college at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York; then entered Hamilton (now Madison) University, at Hamilton, New York, where he took the full four years' collegiate and two years' theological course, and graduated in 1839. The teachers in that institution were then among the most eminent men of the Baptist Church, and Hamilton was then the main seat of learning for that denomination west of New England. The day after graduating, he

was married to Miss Julia A. Peck, daughter of Elder John Peck, of Madison County, New York, and, in two weeks, started for his new field, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he at once began to preach and teach. For a year or more he taught a female school, and for several years rode over the country, preaching and building churches; but, his health breaking under the climate, in 1845, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Lexington, Kentucky, and removed to that city. He remained in charge of that Church for seventeen years. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Board of the General Association for Kentucky; and, the duties of the office becoming arduous, in 1862, he resigned his pastorate of the First Church, and devoted himself to the business of his office, and to preaching to several country Churches. In 1869, he removed to New Albany, Indiana, and was, for two years, pastor of Bank Street Baptist Church. He then bought a home on Broadway, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and for a while preached for the Broadway Baptist Church, and afterwards for the Walnut Street Church, and at the same time was connected with the wholesale book business. But, finding mercantile engagements interfering with his professional duties and inclinations, in 1871, he disposed of his interests in the book trade, and took charge of the Church at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and is now temporarily residing there. During his long residence in Fayette County, he was, for many years, School Commissioner of the county; also had charge, while there, for some time, of the Sunday-school and Book Concern of the Baptist denomination; and has, for years, been connected with the educational interests of the Church at Georgetown and elsewhere. In 1858, Madison University, his Alma Mater, conferred on him the degree of D. D. During the rebellion, Dr. Pratt was an unconditional Union man, and is now, politically, a Republican. He is an unpretending man, independent in his thoughts and manners, industrious, and usually conquers what he undertakes; has done a vast amount of hard work for his Church; and, although he has never made a charge for preaching, but has required his Churches to fulfill their voluntary engagements, he has never lost a cent that was promised him by any Church. He is a man of fine personal appearance, greatly over medium stature, and of extraordinary powers of endurance. Dr. Pratt was again married, March 4, 1846, to Miss Mary E., eldest daughter of Rev. R. T. Dillard, D. D., of Fayette County, Kentucky. They have five children, one of whom, William D. Pratt, is editor of the Logansport (Indiana) "Journal;" and one daughter, Lizzie, is wife of William B. Dale, a farmer of Shelby County, Kentucky. Dr. Pratt is a man of fine business ability; is an able speaker, having few equals in his Church as a pulpit orator, and is also one of the most scholarly ministers of his denomination.

ROGERS, COLEMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born March 6, 1781, in Culpepper County, Virginia, and was brought by his father, when six years old, to Fayette County, Kentucky. He was the seventh of twelve children, eleven of whom were boys; and, although being over six feet high, and weighing nearly two hundred pounds, was the smallest of his father's family. He was educated with Dudley, Wickliffe, Fishback, Rowan, and Grundy, and, at the age of twenty-one, began the study of medicine at Lexington, under Dr. Samuel Brown, the first medical professor in Transylvania University, and was afterwards the special favorite and pupil of Dr. Charles Caldwell. In 1803, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and attended two full courses of lectures, when, on account of lack of funds, he was compelled to return home before receiving his diploma, under the rigid terms there exacted. He located at Danville, and was taken into partnership by Dr. Ephraim McDowell. In 1810, he removed to the neighborhood of Lexington; in 1816, he returned to Philadelphia, and attended a thorough course of lectures; in the following year, received the degree M. D.; on the organization of the medical department of the Transylvania University, and in the same year, was appointed Adjunct Professor of Anatomy. In the twelve years of practice, he had acquired considerable experience and skill in surgery and anatomy, and, added to his natural ability and fine qualifications as a teacher, his commanding person and fine address gave him great advantages in the outset of the new school. He soon resigned that position, and removed to Cincinnati, having been invited by Dr. Daniel Drake to unite with him in the practice of medicine; and this union seemed a fitting one, as he was practical, and aspired to surgical distinction, while Dr. Drake was a writer and projector, and sought eminence as a general practitioner; and, although he was one of the corporators and one of the first professors in the Ohio Medical College, for some cause the connection was not congenial, and, after a single course, he threw up his appointment in the school. In the Spring of 1823, he removed to Louisville, where he soon found himself in the midst of a laborious practice, which never slackened while he was able to pursue it. He took great interest in the Marine Hospital, and was one of its surgeons; in 1833, in connection with Professor Powell and some other medical men, procured a charter for the school called the Louisville Medical Institute, in which he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy. His success as a general practitioner was very great, and, besides accumulating considerable property, he was enabled to educate, in a most liberal manner, one son and five daughters. His mind was robust, like his body; he was bold, frank, manly, independent, and possessed of great dignity of manner; was quick to re-

sent offenses against himself or his profession; was scrupulous in the observance of every duty, to his brethren and to society, and was one of the most noted physicians of his day in Kentucky. He died in Louisville, February 16, 1855. Dr. Rogers was married, November 3, 1805, to Miss Jane Farrar, who lived to share his fortunes and lighten his cares, until his children were all grown.

ATTERSON, PROF. JAMES KENNEDY, A. M., President of Agricultural and Mechanical College, Kentucky University, was born March 26, 1833, in Glasgow, Scotland. His father emigrated to America in 1842, and settled on a farm in Indiana in the following year. His ancestors figured prominently in the affairs of Scotland; and the flag which some of them carried in the battle of Bothwell Bridge is still in existence. Before arriving in America, James K. Patterson had received but the merest rudiments of an education, and, from 1842 to 1849, passed the greater part of his time in study at his father's home. In 1851, he entered Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana; paid his own way by teaching, and graduated in 1856. From 1856 to 1859, he was Principal of the Greenville Presbyterian Academy, at Greenville, Kentucky; in the latter year was elected Adjunct Professor of Languages in Stewart College, Tennessee; and, in the following year, Professor of Ancient Languages in the same institution. From 1861 to 1865, he was Principal of Transylvania High-school, at Lexington, Kentucky; and, on the consolidation of Transylvania and Kentucky Universities, in the latter year, he was elected Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the Kentucky University, which position he filled, with great distinction, till 1869, when he was appointed President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which office he still holds, in connection with the Morrison Professorship of Metaphysics and Civil History. In 1875, he was appointed, by Gov. Leslie, to represent Kentucky in the second meeting of the International Congress of Geographical Science, held in Paris, France, in the Autumn of that year. On his return, he made a report to the Legislature, nine thousand copies of which were published at the expense of that body. In that year, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from his Alma Mater. In 1867, he declined the Chair of Greek in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and, in 1876, that of Latin, at Center College, Danville, Kentucky. Long prior to his appointment to his present position, he had given his leisure hours, with great success, to the study of Sanskrit, French, German, old High German, Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, and Hebrew; and these, with ethnology, have, of late years, occupied much of his

attention. He is a member of the Société Internationale des Sciences Géographiques. He has been a laborious student, and probably few men in the State at this day possess finer literary attainments; while, as a teacher, he probably has no superior in the country. From the commencement of his career, he has been prominently identified with the educational interests of Kentucky, and perhaps no scholar deserves or fills a higher place in the confidence of the people of the State. Few men possess a greater range of information, or more ability to bring it readily into use. His prominent position, so long held, as one of the heads of the first institution of the State, and his varied learning and ability as an accomplished writer, give him rank among the first scholars of the day. He is a man of great culture and refinement of taste; of agreeable and attractive manners; an open and declared Christian, in principle and practice; simple and exceptional in his habits, making no display of himself; stands deservedly high among his associates, and in the community, in which he has long been prominent; and is possessed of those traits and qualifications which would give dignity to any position. Prof. Patterson was married, in 1859, to Lucelia Wing, daughter of the late Capt. Charles F. Wing, of Greenville, Kentucky, a lady of fine literary taste, and one of the most elegant writers of the State. They have one living child.

USSELL, JEHIEL LAMSON, M. D., son of Charles Russell, of Ohio, was born December 31, 1817, at Lebanon, Ohio. His father was a Virginian by birth; went to Ohio at the beginning of the century, and died at Wilmington, in 1874. His mother, Mary McNabb, was a native of the Isle of Man, and was brought, during childhood, by her parents, to Ohio. He received a good education, and started out as book-keeper for his father, at the age of eighteen; wrote for several years in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of Clinton County, Ohio; in 1841, was married to Mary A. Crosby, daughter of John Crosby, an extensive farmer of Mason County, Kentucky; in the same year, began to read medicine, at Wilmington; continued his studies for two years, under the direction of the Warren County Medical Institute; attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and received his degree; and subsequently attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. But, in 1844, he entered regularly upon the practice of his profession, in his native town; in 1847, removed to Covington, Kentucky; in 1851, located at Maysville, Mason County, where he has since resided, actively devoted to the duties of his profession. He has given much special and successful attention to brain and nervous, and all chronic diseases, and stands de-

servedly high among the skillful physicians of Northern Kentucky. Dr. Russell has been a member of the Christian or Disciples' Church since boyhood, and has always been a man of exceptional personal and social habits. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, and was for many years, before the war, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee.

UNDERWOOD, HON. WARREN LEWIS, Lawyer, was born August 17, 1808, in Goochland County, Virginia. William Thomas Underwood, his great-grandfather, came to this country from England in 1608; engaged in mercantile pursuits, and amassed a large fortune; his second wife was a Miss Taylor, and Thomas, the eldest child by this marriage, also married a Taylor for his second wife, and their second son, John Underwood, was the father of the subject of this sketch. His mother was Frances Rogers, a member of the well-known family of that name in Virginia and Kentucky. Both his father and grandfather represented Goochland County in the Legislature for many years, during the most eventful period in the history of that State. He received his early education in the schools of his native county; came to Kentucky at the age of seventeen; was subsequently sent to the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1830, in both the literary and law departments, having obtained the first honors in law, mathematics, and modern languages in that institution. Soon after graduating, he located at Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, and entered upon the practice of the law. In 1833, he visited Texas, remaining in that Republic until 1840. He was appointed, by President Lamar, Attorney-General of the eastern district of Texas; declined a place in the Cabinet of Gen. Houston; returned to Bowling Green, in 1840, where he permanently located, and achieved marked success as an advocate, and took rank as one of the first politicians of the country. He was an active and influential leader of the old Whig party, and was an orator of high type. In 1848, he was elected to represent Warren County in the Legislature, and, in 1849, was elected to the State Senate, where he distinguished himself as a parliamentarian and debater; in 1855, after an exciting canvass, he was elected, over Hon. James P. Bates, to Congress, from the Third District; in 1857, was re-elected, defeating Hon. Joseph H. Lewis, of Barren County, and was noted in his Congressional career as an able speaker and legislator. In 1862, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Consul to Glasgow, Scotland, holding the position two or three years; and, on returning from that office, located, with his family, in San Francisco. In 1866, he returned to his old home in Bowling Green,

Kentucky. In February, 1866, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered more or less until his death, which occurred March 12, 1872. He was a man of strong convictions and undeviating purpose; was distinguished for his urbane and genial manners; was a lawyer of more than usual legal acquirements; as a politician, he was devoted to the maintenance of the great principles of constitutional law, and the liberties of the people, and was every-where generous, upright, and public-spirited; and was one of the most valuable men of his day in Southern Kentucky.

PUSEY, ROBERT B., M. D., son of Joel and Anna (Roop) Pusey, both Marylanders, was born September 24, 1836, in Meade County, Kentucky. He was educated at Brandenburg, in this State, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine, with his brother, Dr. H. K. Pusey, of Garnettsville. With him he spent three years; and, in 1858, entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1860. In the same year he located at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where he has since resided, with a large, growing, and successful practice. He is a member of the Hardin County Medical Society, and is an occasional contributor to the medical literature of the day. Several of his brothers are physicians, and one or two of them were educated in medicine by him. He is a man of fine habits, fine ability; a hard worker; of quick perception, and most active temperament; is hardly ever still; a man who would stand among the leaders of his profession; and, being barely in the prime of life, the profession and the community may expect much from him. He is prominent in some of the social organizations of the day, and a member of the Methodist Church. Dr. Pusey was married, in 1864, to Miss Belle Brown, daughter of A. M. Brown, of Elizabethtown.

ROOT, HON. IRA, Lawyer, was born May 4, 1806, in Piermont, New Hampshire. He came West at the age of eighteen; first settled in Ohio; completed his education at Miami University; afterwards located in Newport, Kentucky; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession successfully up to a few months before his death. Mr. Root was married, December 25, 1834, to Sarah Ann Perry, daughter of David Perry, of Newport, Kentucky. He was a man of fine talents; was distinguished as an orator, at the bar and in the public assembly; filled high positions in his adopted State; was often elected to the Legislature; and was a

member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky. He was always a pronounced advocate of emancipation, and a determined enemy to slavery. While a member of the Kentucky Legislature, he distinguished himself by laying the foundation for the present common-school system of the State. He was the friend of education, and devoted a great deal of his time and attention to the subject in his own community; and, from the time the Newport common-schools were organized to the last years of his life, he was some way connected with their management, as examiner, member, or presiding officer of the Board. Although greatly devoted to Kentucky, as his adopted State, he never forgot or ceased to respect New Hampshire, where he was born, and passed the first years of his life. Mr. Root was loyal to our Government during the great civil war. He died, at his residence in Newport, February 12, 1868, greatly regretted and esteemed by a large community, in which he had long been a prominent and useful member.

GRAY, BEN B., Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Kentucky, son of Robert B. Gray, and one of the most energetic business men of Henry County, was born October 11, 1837, in Trimble County, Kentucky. He was chiefly educated, like his father, in the private schools of the county, but afterwards took a partial course in Henry Male Seminary, at New Castle. He worked on the farm with his father; imbibed his principles, and learned to imitate his business habits; and during the great rebellion, in which men of grit and force were brought to the surface, and sought for as men for the emergency, he was made Provost-Marshal of Henry County, and filled the position during the entire war, with great credit to himself. He is now a Justice of the Peace in his county, and has held the position for several years. Without pretense, he is a politician of ability. In politics, as in every thing else, he goes in to win, and his efforts are directed to that end. He has been for many years proprietor of the Gray House, at New Castle; superintends the work on his farm, and conducts the business of his collectorship, and other interests. He is Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and is virtually leader of that party, in the county. He was the only man in Henry County who advocated the re-election of Gen. Grant; and, in 1872, was a delegate to the National Convention in Philadelphia, where President Grant was re-nominated. He is a man of great executive ability and personal daring; of unflinching devotion to his principles, which he is free to announce and defend; is decidedly a

man of spirit, and one who would make his mark, even in the piping times of peace and social stagnation. Ben B. Gray was married to Miss Mattie A. Pollard, of Henry County, March 14, 1861. They have two children.

TURNER, HON. THOMAS, Lawyer, was born September 10, 1821, at Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky; and was the son of 'Squire Turner, a distinguished lawyer of his day. His grandfather, Thomas Turner, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Thomas Turner received his early education at Richmond Academy, and afterwards entered Centre College, where he graduated, in 1840, with distinction as a scholar, and with the highest honors of the Chamberlain Society of that institution. He studied law with his father; was admitted to practice in 1841; graduated in Transylvania Law School in the following year; remained at Richmond, actively engaged in his profession, until in the Fall of 1854, when he located at Mt. Sterling, where he has since resided. From 1846 to 1849, he was Commonwealth's Attorney; and, from 1861 to 1863, was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. He went out during the Mexican War, and, under Col. Humphrey Marshall, served with credit at the battle of Buena Vista. He is a prominent member of several social organizations; is a fine public speaker; is a lawyer of ability, and stands among the first members of his profession in Central Kentucky. Mr. Turner has been twice married: first, October 25, 1854, to Miss Mary B. Everitt; and to his present wife, Miss Henrietta Robertson, December 31, 1857. From the first marriage, he has one daughter living, and, by the last, seven sons and one daughter.

DEPPEN, JOHN L., Merchant, was born July 19, 1824, in the town of Hopster, Westphalia, Prussia; and was the son of George Henry Deppen, a clothier of Hopster. He received his early education in Prussia, and afterwards attended school, for several years, in Ohio, to which State his father had emigrated. In 1842, he went to Louisville, and began clerking in a clothing-house for his brother Henry, remaining with him five years. In 1849, he began business, as a clothier, for himself, on the corner of Market and Fifth Streets, and succeeded far beyond his most sanguine expectations. In 1856, he removed to the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, and has continued there, with a steady growth of business, until his ranks among the largest clothing-houses and merchant tailoring establishments in the Southwest. In 1873, he took his son in as a partner, and

now the house is known as J. L. Deppen & Son. They publish a paper, called "Deppen's Monthly," which has reached a circulation of ten thousand copies. John L. Deppen is extensively known as a safe merchant; he has never been sued, nor has he ever been a witness in court; always cautious and active, never having a note protested, or suffering a bill to be presented that he could not pay. He never indorsed or went security for any one, nor asked such a favor. He commenced life with nothing, and, through his economy, enterprise, and shrewd business tact, has accumulated a fortune. He is one of the Directors in the German Bank of Louisville; is a member of the Catholic Church; and is highly respected and esteemed by the community. Mr. Deppen was married, in February, 1847, to Miss Sarah Givens; after her death he was married, in 1859, to Miss Henrietta Breckmann.

IRVINE, COL. WILLIAM, was a native of Virginia, and one among the early settlers of Kentucky. He built Irvine's Station, in Madison County; took part in most of the bloody encounters with the Indians; was engaged in "Estill's Defeat," at Little Mountain, in Montgomery County, in 1782, in which he was severely wounded; and, although living for thirty-eight years after that fatal engagement, the balls were never extracted from his body. On the organization of Madison County, he became Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and County Courts; was afterwards made Clerk of the Circuit Court, and continued to hold the offices until his death; was elected to the Legislature of Virginia from the district of Kentucky; was a delegate to the conventions held at Danville, looking to the organization of the new State; was a member of the convention of 1799, which framed the second Constitution of the State; and was, at several times, Presidential Elector. He died in 1820, and was one of the most beloved and valuable men of his day.

WOOLFOLK, EDMUND TAYLOR, Lawyer and Merchant, was born July 4, 1828, in Oldham County, Kentucky. His father, Samuel Woolfolk, was a lawyer of some distinction in Meade and Hancock Counties, and is still living. His family emigrated from Virginia, where they were among the old residents of Caroline County. E. T. Woolfolk received a liberal education, which he completed at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1844. After leaving college, he commenced business as a banker and merchant, and, in 1846, entered the army, in the war with Mexico; served under Gen. W. O. But-

ler, and participated in the battles of Monterey, Equa Frio, and other engagements, and, in 1848, returned to mercantile pursuits, in Louisville, Kentucky; from 1852 to 1857, he was engaged in river business; at the breaking out of the civil war, entered the Confederate army; was, a great part of the time, on general staff duty, serving under Gen. Clebourne, Gen. Polk, and other officers, and participating in most engagements of the Army of the Tennessee, and was finally surrendered at Greensburg, North Carolina. In 1865, he began farming, near Paducah, with a view to recovering his broken fortunes, and, in 1866, was elected Judge of McCracken County Court, to which position he has been continually re-elected, during the greater part of the time being also justice of the peace. Mr. Woolfolk was married, in 1850, to Miss M. Enders, daughter of Robert Enders, long one of the most influential business men of Paducah. They have one living child.

BURROWS, REV. J. LANSING, Clergyman, was born in New York in 1814, and is the son of Captain Samuel Burrows, who commanded the American ship "Privateer," in the war of 1812, making many successful cruises against the enemy; commanded the first steamboat which ran from Pittsburg to New Orleans, after the close of that war; and died of yellow fever, at Mobile, in 1822. His mother was a Lansing, of the old Knickerbocker stock, descended from one of the first Dutch families. While a boy, he became a ward of his grandfather, Nathaniel Burrows, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who educated him with great care. He was prepared for college, at Germantown, by Rev. Dr. Jumpkin; afterwards studied under Dr. Nott, and subsequently at Andover, Massachusetts. In 1835, he was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church at Poughkeepsie, and at once became assistant pastor of a Church in New York City. In 1836, he removed to Kentucky, and was, for a time, assistant teacher at Shelbyville; conducted a female school at Elizabethtown for some time; and afterwards organized the Baptist societies at Owensboro and Henderson, serving both as pastor. In 1840, he became pastor of Sansom Street Church, Philadelphia, remaining until 1844. In that year, a colony of the Church built the Broad Street Baptist Church, of which he remained the pastor for ten years. In 1854, he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, of Richmond, Virginia, remaining in charge for twenty years, and took a leading part in all the affairs of that Church in the State. He was Superintendent of the Baptist Memorial Enterprise, having for its object the endowment of the college at Richmond, and the erection of a monument to the memory of the

early Virginia Baptists, conducting the financial interests of the enterprise with great success. During the late war, he participated with the people in their sufferings, and was every-where present in every good word and work. In 1874, he returned to Kentucky, and was installed pastor of the Louisville Broadway Baptist Church, where he has since remained, actively and earnestly engaged in his pastoral duties. He has written quite extensively on the history and other matters connected with his Church, and many of his fine discourses have been published. He is a man of broad views; exceedingly social and genial in his manners; is a preacher of great ability; and not only stands high in his own denomination, but is held in high esteem universally, as one of the most conscientious, learned, and strong men of his Church.

ULBERTSON, HON. WILLIAM WIRT, Iron Manufacturer, Soldier, and Legislator, son of Samuel and Mary A. (Kennedy) Culbertson, was born September 23, 1835, in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. His father was a merchant, and became an iron manufacturer in Ohio and Kentucky; was prominently identified with the iron interest of these States; and, besides being a thorough business man, was eminently characterized for his moral, religious, and social worth. He died in 1865, in Adams County, Ohio. The Kennedys and Culbertsons were of Scotch origin, and emigrated to America as early in the history of the country as 1700. Mary A. Kennedy, his mother, was the daughter of a Quaker merchant, of Philadelphia. W. W. Culbertson received his education from private tutors, and in the best schools of Ironton, Ohio. He early became a clerk in his father's store, at Greenup Furnace, in Greenup County, Kentucky, his father subsequently removing to West Union, Ohio. He had now become greatly attached to furnace life, and, soon leaving West Union, became store-keeper at Clinton Furnace; book-keeper at Vinton Furnace (in which his father then had an interest); and, subsequently, manager at Ohio Furnace, Scioto County, Ohio. In 1861, at Ironton, he raised a company composed of men of both sides of the Ohio, and, as its captain, went into the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, it taking the position of Company F, the same as that of his brother, Capt. K. R. Culbertson, in the Ninety-first Regiment. His first action was at Lexington, Missouri, and next with Gen. Pope, at Blackwater, in that State. He was at the siege of Corinth; in the battle of Iuka; in the second battle of Corinth; left Memphis, Tennessee, with Sherman's column, for Chattanooga; was mustered out in the Spring of 1864, having enlisted for three years, been nearly all the time in active service, and engaged in many important scenes of the war. He returned from

the army, and immediately took charge of Pine Grove Furnace, first remodeling, and then putting it to work, at an actual increase of fifty per cent over any former yield. But he had established his reputation before the war, in this direction. During his connection with the management of Ohio Furnace, the actual production and business of the furnace increased fifty per cent, with a great reduction in the cost per ton. And at Vinton Furnace, new when his connection with it began, he made a similarly fine record. In the Winter of 1864, he and his brother, Capt. K. R. Culbertson, took charge of Buena Vista Furnace, Kentucky, and spent twenty-five thousand dollars in putting it in fine working condition, in which its yield was greater and better than in any other furnace in the Kentucky Hanging Rock region. This furnace is now owned by Culbertson, Means, and Culbertson, and he is its general financier and superintendent. He is now engaged, with his brother, in building the new furnace, "The Princess," located ten miles from Ashland, on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, and also owned by Culbertson, Means, and Culbertson. He is one of the stockholders in the Norton Iron Works, and is one of the proprietors of Cherokee Iron Works, in Alabama. In "The Princess," it is designed to manufacture iron from native ores with stone coal, and without the admixture of foreign ores, this being a radical departure from the former methods. He first introduced the Davis Hot Blast, at Ohio Furnace, and he was mainly instrumental in the change of the *form* of the furnace, producing an average of between fifteen and sixteen tons a day, instead of eight or nine, as formerly done. This change in the form, the application of the blast, and other improvements, he has carried to a high state of perfection in other furnaces; and, by his freedom from old customs, iron superstitions, his fine judgment, and great energy, has chiefly been the means of working a revolution, in the last fifteen years, greatly to the benefit of the iron interests of the country. He is a stockholder in the Big Sandy Packet Company, running the line of boats from Cincinnati to Huntington, and other lines from Cincinnati up the Ohio. He built and started the ferry at Ashland, which was originally designed more as an accommodation to the people than an investment for profit, but has turned out to be, in addition, a valuable investment to the owners. In 1871, he removed to Ashland, and has since been connected with most matters of interest to the town, serving in the Council, and otherwise being prominent in its affairs. In 1871, he was the Republican candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature, representing the counties of Boyd and Carter. The vote resulted in an apparent tie, and was left to the lot of the Sheriffs (one Democrat and one Republican) of the two counties, who disagreed, and both candidates went up to the Legislature with



W. H. Culbertson

certificates of election. The House treated it as a contested case, and, although the Committee found a majority of *one* for him, they assumed the existence of three illegal votes in his favor, so giving the seat to his Democratic opponent. In 1873, two weeks before the election, he became the Republican candidate for the State Senate, and was elected, over Hon. K. F. Pritchard, of Catlettsburg. In 1876, he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, that nominated Gen. R. B. Hayes for the Presidency. He is a man of most energetic, active temperament; of great strength of character; pursues his purpose unflinching; holds to a principle, once determined upon, to the last; is without show or demonstration; wishes great latitude himself, and accords the same to others; is a most active and valuable citizen; is naturally a business man; and is, doubtless, one of the foremost iron men of his section. Capt. Culbertson was married, February 23, 1865, to Miss S. J. Means, daughter of Thomas W. Means, the celebrated iron manufacturer, of Hanging Rock, Ohio. She died in 1874.

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CHURCHILL, HON. ARMISTEAD HENRY, was born near Louisville, October 19, 1796. His parents were Virginians, of English origin; the Churchills, emigrating as early as 1672, settled in Middlesex County, on the Rappahannock river. His grandfather, Armistead Churchill, came to Kentucky, in 1785, and settled at the falls of the Ohio. His mother was Penelope Pope, whose family settled about the Falls, and many of them became quite prominent in the affairs of the State. His father, Henry Churchill, was a farmer, but many of the Churchills, like the subject of this sketch, have been influential in the State, and risen to considerable consequence. Our subject, for many years, attended the neighborhood schools, chiefly in Louisville. At the age of seventeen, he was sent to Transylvania University, at Lexington, where he remained two and a half years, then commenced the study of law with his uncle, John Pope, of Lexington. In February, 1818, at the age of twenty-one, he received his license, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Elizabethtown, where he has since resided. He practiced with great success and growing popularity until 1832, when he was elected to the State Senate. But in that body he served only one session. February, 1833, he was appointed Circuit Judge for the Thirteenth Judicial District of the State, and resigned his position in the Senate, to which he had been elected for four years. This office he held for nearly fifteen years, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the community. Owing to failure of health, to the regret of his friends, he resigned, in 1847. In office, he was characterized for great fairness and

urbanity, dealing out justice on every hand regardless of state or standing. He was always an Old-line Whig, and, when the war came on, placed himself on the side of the Union, and maintained his position through all the vicissitudes and trials of the times. Although one of the most positive and decided men in all his principles and notions, his great native courtesy, and deference for the opinions of others, prevented his appearing different from his neighbors, in whose troubles and misfortunes he deeply sympathized. In politics as in every thing else, he is a man of decided and unwavering principle, without show or offense. As in public, his private life is marked by the same exactness and purity, having every-where, through a remarkably long public and social career, a stainless record. His fondness for home has given him great opportunities for mental culture, and his long term of official life gave him unlimited facilities for observing human nature, and doubtless few men now live in the country who have been so generally well informed. He has not only been a moral but a religious man, devoting much of his time to the interests of the Episcopal Church, to which he belongs, and in which he is, in a certain sense, the sum and substance, at least in Elizabethtown. He has been concerned in most of the affairs of interest that have occurred in his community for over a half century; and now, at the uncommon age of eighty, lives in fine health and great comfort, surrounded by friends and bearing only honors with him along the smoothly running current of time. He is a man of fine address, affable manners, and dignified bearing; stands erect, over six feet in height, his whole figure being commanding and admirable. Few men of such great age in all the land may justly claim such a combination of mental, moral, and physical traits. Judge Churchill was four times married: May 7, 1818, to Elizabeth Crutcher, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky; August 7, 1835, to Mrs. Maria H. Blanton, daughter of Achilles Sneed, of Frankfort, for many years Clerk of the Court of Appeals; December 29, 1845, to Miss Mary Ellen Lancaster, daughter of John Lancaster, of Marion County; November 3, 1851, to Mrs. Anna M. Forde (*née* Miss Sthreshly), of Louisville. His last wife is now living. He has but two living children: Mary Ellen, living at home; and Malvina, who is the wife of Judge Lancaster, of Elizabethtown.

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GLASS, OWEN, M. D., Physician and Banker, son of Robert and Sarah (Owen) Glass, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, January 5, 1799. His parents were natives of Prince Edwards Court House, Virginia; and emigrated to Kentucky about 1796, and settled on a farm in Shelby County. The subject of this sketch received his

education in the schools of that county, and, at the age of eighteen, began the study of medicine, under Drs. Moore and Nuckols, of Shelbyville. In 1820, he went to Henderson, and renewed his professional studies with Dr. Levi Jones. In 1822, he graduated in Transylvania University, and at once began a lucrative practice at Henderson. As a physician, he was very successful, and established and held the largest medical practice of the day in his community, until failing health compelled him to entirely abandon his profession. In 1850, on the organization of the Henderson branch of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, he was elected its president, and continued to fill the position until his death, December 29, 1859. He was an accomplished and successful physician, adding luster and respectability to his profession; an energetic and valuable business man; and was long an officer in the Presbyterian Church of Henderson, where he is still remembered as a worthy and exemplary Christian. Dr. Glass was three times married: September 10, 1822, to Miss Martha J. Terry; April 9, 1840, to Miss Lucy J. Barbour; February 6, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth H. Dixon.

WEBB, HON. BENJAMIN J., Editor and Publisher, was born in Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, February 25, 1814. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Kentucky about 1790. Both of his parents were of English extraction, and his mother was descended from one of the early Catholic families who came with Lord Baltimore to Maryland. The subject of this sketch was educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, and, after the death of his father, at the age of sixteen, entered the office of the Louisville "Journal," to learn the printing business, under the famous George D. Prentice. After completing his apprenticeship, he remained a year or more, as a journeyman printer, in the "Journal" office. In 1836, he became the editor of the "Catholic Advocate," of Bardstown, Kentucky. In 1841, he removed to Louisville, and there continued the publication of the "Advocate" until 1847, when he left that paper, and connected himself with Henry J. Peters, in the business of publishing music. In 1848, under the firm name of Peters, Webb & Co., they commenced the manufacture of pianos, and in this business he still continues his interest. In 1855, he first became known as a writer, outside of his connection with the "Catholic Advocate." In that year, he wrote a series of letters, addressed to George D. Prentice. These letters brought him into general notice, by their opposition to the Know-Nothing party of that day, and his defense of his fellow-Catholics from the groundless assaults of the Know-Nothings. These let-

ters at first appeared in the Louisville "Journal," but were afterwards published in book form, and passed through several editions. In 1867, he was complimented by his fellow-citizens, without opposition, with a seat in the State Senate; and, in 1871, was again elected to the same position, and served out his term. During his membership in the Legislature, he distinguished himself by his speeches in opposition to the Louisville Metropolitan Police Bill; in favor of the law giving negroes the right to testify in the courts of the State; in favor of a more stringent law for suppressing Ku-Kluxism in the State; in opposition to the continuance of the lottery franchise to the Public Library of Kentucky. He has written much for the newspaper press of Louisville, and was chief editor of the "Guardian," a religious journal, established in that city, in 1858; was also joint editor of the "Catholic Advocate," resurrected in Louisville, in 1869. In 1868, he received a commission from the Legislature to prepare the biographies of Governors L. W. Powell and John L. Helm. These biographies were published at the expense of the State, and were received with general commendation, forming a monument to the judgment and literary ability of the author scarcely less to be envied than that which they were designed to build up for the preservation of the memories of two of our most worthy and able State executives.

BROWN, HON. GEORGE N., Lawyer and Merchant, son of Richard and Frances (Haney) Brown, was born September 22, 1822, on the present site of Huntington, in Cabell County, West Virginia, and is of English origin. He spent some time in Marshall Academy, and in the schools of the county, and finished his education in Augusta College, at Augusta, Kentucky. He studied law with Judge James M. Rice, at Louisa, Kentucky; and, in December, 1844, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Pikeville, Kentucky, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Catlettsburg. In 1849, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, representing the counties of Floyd, Pike, and Johnson. In 1852, he was elected Attorney for Pike County; was re-elected, and held the position until 1860. In 1870, he was appointed, by the Legislature, as one of the Commissioners of the Big Sandy river improvements, for the expenditure of \$75,000; and, in 1874, as the regular Democratic candidate, made the race for Circuit Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, but was defeated by Judge William Ireland, of Ashland, the Independent candidate, in one of the most exciting canvasses ever made in Eastern Kentucky. Mr. Brown was originally a Whig, but, since 1855, has been a Democrat. Besides carrying on his legal practice, he

has been, for several years, most successfully concerned in mercantile interests, and has been prominently connected with the business affairs and improvements of the town. For many years he was President of the town Board of Trustees; and is now President of the Ashland Pike Company; and is one of the most energetic, liberal-spirited, and useful men in the community. Mr. Brown began his profession without means, in one of the most unfavorable localities of the State, and, by rare business tact and ability, great perseverance and honesty, has become wealthy. He is unpretentious in all his habits; is a friend to the poor, to the town, and to every good cause; and makes no show of his interest; is enthusiastic, however, in any cause, and gives it force by his advocacy; and is himself of unblemished reputation, in private and before the world. Mr. Brown has been twice married; in 1847, to Miss Sophia Cecil, daughter of Thomas Cecil, of Pike County. They had four children, all living. In 1857, he was married to Miss M. J. Poage, of Greenup County. They have four living children. One of his sons, Thomas R. Brown, is a lawyer of Catlettsburg; Margaret is the wife of Rev. John D. McClintock, of Columbus, Mississippi; and his daughter Nannie F. is the wife of A. L. Martin, a lawyer of Prestonburg.



 HULTZ, CHRISTIAN, Merchant, Trader, and Manufacturer, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1787. When about eighteen years of age, he came to Ripley, Ohio; but soon after located at Maysville, Kentucky.

He was naturally disposed to be a trader, and early ran away from home to commence business for himself. He at once began trading in whisky, hogs, and any thing he could turn to advantage, and was remarkably successful from the first. His business in Maysville was chiefly conducted on the street and at his residence, having no store or office. Although he manufactured whisky for a short time successfully, yet really his first ostensible business in Maysville was flour-making, having one mill in that place, and buying the productions of all the mills for fifty or a hundred miles around. In 1835, he started a bagging manufactory in Maysville; and, several years afterwards, originated the scheme of buying up and controlling the entire bagging interests of the nation. He then had an extensive commission house (that of Shultz & Hadden) in New Orleans, and through that he attempted to carry out the vast scheme; but, after having involved a million and a half dollars, and some of his factors throughout the States failing, he finally abandoned the adventure, when its fulfillment was almost within his grasp. His adventures were often on an astonishingly large scale, embracing in a single

transaction a half million dollars. He was one of the originators of the Maysville and Lexington pike, and was director in the company during his life. He went side by side with A. M. January and others in the public improvements of his day; and to him, and some of his Maysville contemporaries, Kentucky largely owes the origination of, and first impetus given to, public improvements in the State. Although not a member of any Church, he was a patron of all Churches, and a supporter and advocate of all public and private morals. He was, politically, an "Old-line Whig;" and, when the war of secession began, like most of the solid old heads of the country, he became an earnest supporter of the Union, and a leading worker in the ranks of the great National Republican party. He lived to see the successful end of the great struggle in favor of his country; accumulated a fortune; was of immense service to the community and State in which he lived; and died, much beloved, at Maysville, July 26, 1867. He did business on a grand scale; and was, doubtless, one of the most virtuous, generous, and useful men Maysville ever had; and probably no man in that community ever died more regretted. He was, likely, of German origin, as his name probably indicates; a man of fine appearance, over the average size, and of great force of body and will. His educational advantages were limited, but his native ability carried him through a successful life. February 22, 1816, Mr. Shultz was married to Charlotte, daughter of Gen. Henry Lee, of Mason County, Kentucky. Four of their children are now living. Their son, Richard H. Shultz, resides in Monmouth, Illinois; one daughter is the wife of Charles B. Pearce, Esq., of Maysville; and the others are wives to J. B. Pointz and J. S. Chenoweth, of Mason County.



 PILMAN, JAMES, Merchant and Banker, was born, March 7, 1830, in Culpepper County, Virginia, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Norris) Spilman. His parents were both Virginians. His father followed agricultural pursuits, and moved, with his family, to Kenton County, Kentucky, in 1843. James Spilman received a good English education, and, at the age of seventeen, began clerking in a store in Covington, where he has since resided, and taken a position among its most enterprising and successful business men. In 1871, he organized the German National Bank, which is still under his management. From 1862 to 1871, he was a Director in the Northern Bank of Kentucky; was City Treasurer in 1856, '57, and '58; has been actively identified with the best interests of his community; is an earnest working member of the Presbyterian Church, and is one of the most influential and enterprising mem-

bers of the community. Mr. Spilman was married, March 4, 1845, to Arabella S. Chowning, daughter of John Chowning, of Harrison County, Kentucky. He has five children.

THORNTON, GEORGE W., M. D., son of Dr. George A. and Frances Thornton, was born March 2, 1815, at Alexandria, Virginia. His father was a prominent physician of that city. His mother was a daughter of Col. John Thornton, of the Revolutionary army, and his wife, Jane Washington, a niece of Gen. Washington. Dr. Thornton was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio. He graduated, in medicine, at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1836; in the following year, located, for the practice of his profession, in Kanawha County, Virginia; in 1851, removed to Newport, Kentucky, where he has since resided. He has never been a politician; has given his entire attention to the duties of his profession; has established a large and valuable practice, and been an earnest, careful, and successful physician. He has always been prominently connected with the local medical organizations, and is universally esteemed, professionally and as a citizen. Dr. Thornton was married, December 8, 1846, to Margaret Hamilton, of Virginia, and daughter of George Hamilton, an extensive farmer of that State. Their son, R. H. Thornton, is now a promising young physician of Newport.

LEWIS, JOHN W., Lawyer, was born, October 14, 1841, in Greene County, Kentucky. His father, William Lewis, was a native of Pittsylvania County, Virginia; followed mercantile pursuits; came to Greene County, Kentucky, about 1825. His mother was Ann W. (Carlile) Lewis, native of Greene County, and daughter of William B. Carlile, a farmer, and long time Sheriff of that county, and son of James Carlile, a Revolutionary soldier, who came from North Carolina at an early day, and settled in Greene County. John W. Lewis was educated at Centre College, from which institution he graduated in 1862; in the same year, began the study of the law, at Greensburg, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1863; practiced his profession, at Greensburg, until 1869; in that year, removed to Springfield, Washington County, where he has since resided, practicing law in partnership with Hon. R. J. Browne. In 1867, he was the candidate of the Third Party, in Greene and Taylor Counties, for Representative in the General Assembly of the State, and was defeated by only eighteen votes, in a strong Democratic district. The Third Party was composed of the Union men in Kentucky, who refused to go into the

Democratic ranks. In 1874, he was the Republican candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney; and, in 1876, was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District, and again defeated. His first Presidential vote was cast for Gen. McClellan, in 1864. He was married, June 20, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of James G. Phillips. Mr. Lewis is a lawyer of ability, a man of fine personal, social, and business habits, and of superior energy and integrity of character.

NORR, HON. ALEXANDER D., was one of the early settlers of Mason County, from Virginia, and was one of the most influential and polished among the first emigrants to Kentucky. In 1792, he was elected to the State Senate, and was soon after elected to Congress, taking his seat in the session of 1792-3, and continuing a member of that body until 1797. He lived a long and valuable life, and died, in Paris, Ky., in 1841.

RICE, HON. JAMES M., Lawyer and Judge, son of Ezekiel Rice, of Virginia, was born July 24, 1802, in Virginia, on the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Big Sandy. His father soon afterwards located in Greenup County, Kentucky, twelve miles from Catlettsburg; and there the subject of this sketch was raised and educated. At the age of sixteen he left home, and began life for himself. He worked, as a common hand, in the salt-works on the Sandy until his twentieth year. He then began the study of the law, in the office of John M. McConnell, at Greenupsburg; and, a year or two afterwards, commenced practice in Greenup and Lawrence Counties. About 1826, he removed to Prestonburg, where he remained, in successful practice, until 1832, when he located in Louisa, Lawrence County, and remained there for twenty-nine years. In 1861, he removed to Catlettsburg, where he resided until his death, October 24, 1870. In 1829, he was elected to the Legislature, and held the position one term. In 1838, he was elected to the State Senate; and was re-elected in 1848, holding the position eight years. In 1832, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Lawrence County, and held the place a year or two, still continuing his legal practice. In 1849 or 1850, he received the appointment of Circuit Judge of the Sixteenth District, and held the position until the new Constitution came into effect, in the following year. In 1867, he was again appointed, by the Governor, to the same office, and held it until the ensuing election. In 1853, he made the race for Congress, but was defeated

by Leander M. Cox. In 1868, he was candidate before the people for the Circuit Judgeship, but did not receive the nomination. Judge Rice practiced law forty years; and, although he began with a very limited education, he became one of the most thoroughly read and well-posted men in the country. During his long professional career, he never took a fee where life was at stake, or placed on a jury a man narrow between the eyes; holding that a man of great width between the eyes would never hang, and that a juror with his eyes thrown close together would either hang the man or the jury. He was a life-long Democrat; was an active member of the Methodist Church; was prominently connected with all matters of importance in his part of the State; and was a great-hearted man, one of the most useful and valuable of his day. Judge Rice was twice married; September 18, 1823, to Miss Jane H. Burns. From this marriage, three children are now living. On March 19, 1840, he was married to Mary M. Brown, sister of Hon. George N. Brown, of Catlettsburg. His sons, Jacob Rice and Hon. John M. Rice, are both lawyers of Louisa, Kentucky.

URRETT, REUBEN T., Lawyer, was born January 24, 1824, in Henry County, Kentucky, and is the son of William Durrett and his wife, Elizabeth Rawlings, both natives of Virginia. His grand-parents were among the early settlers of Kentucky, and became residents of Henry County when it was yet a part of Jefferson. The Durrett family is of French origin, the name being spelled in France *Duret* and *Durret*. Many of the family were writers and authors of considerable celebrity in that country. He was sent from the schools of his native county to Georgetown College, where he remained from 1844 to 1846. He then went to Brown University, where his education was completed, and where he graduated, with the degree of A. B., in 1849. In 1853, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, in compliment of his continued progress in scholarly attainments. In the Fall of 1849, he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, delivered the valedictory address, and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1850, and immediately entered on the practice of his profession, at the bar of Louisville, where he has been since, actively and successfully engaged. In 1852, he was appointed Assistant Elector, advocating the claims of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and canvassed his district; in 1853, was elected member of the City Council, holding the position for one term, but has had but little aspiration in the direction of political preferment, confining his time and energy mainly to his profession, in which he has been eminently success-

ful, acquiring a considerable fortune, upon which he might at any time retire from active life. He has been noted for his scholarly attainments; is a poet of considerable ability; has delivered many fine addresses, which have been considered literary models; has been selected, on many occasions, to deliver orations, many of which were published in the daily journals. In 1857, he purchased a one-half interest in the Louisville "Courier;" for two years conducted the editorial department, distinguishing himself as a writer of great ability, identifying himself with the Southern side of national politics. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was confined, on account of his faith, for a time, at Fort Lafayette. Probably more than any other man, he contributed to the establishment of the Public Library of Kentucky, drawing up the charter for that institution in 1870, and securing its passage by the Legislature in the following Spring; and to his executive ability and skill the scheme for the establishment of the Library, and the museum connected with it, is mainly owing, he conceiving the original plan, and pushing it to its final execution. He is an able lawyer, is a scholar of varied and extensive learning, is one of the most finished and accomplished speakers of the Louisville bar, and is an elegant writer. Mr. Durrett was married, December 16, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth H. Bates, only daughter of Caleb Bates, of Cincinnati, and has two living children.

HORNLEY, JAMES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born October 20, 1818, in King George County, Virginia. His parents were of English ancestry, and emigrated to the United States just previous to the breaking out of the war of the Revolution. His father, William Thornley, was Sheriff of King George County, and a major in the war of 1812. His parents dying when he was quite young, he was left wholly dependent upon his own exertions; and, though fortune frowned upon him, through his great determination and desire for knowledge he struggled against adverse circumstances, and has met with success. He received his early education in the schools of Caroline County, Virginia, and afterwards graduated in letters at the University of Virginia, in 1842. Having already studied medicine, he began the practice in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and subsequently attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Virginia, in 1854 and 1855, where he received the degree of M. D. He established a large and valuable practice, which he continued until the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate army as surgeon, remaining in that capacity until the termination of the war. Immediately after the surrender, in 1865, he came to Kentucky, and located in Mt.

Sterling, where he has established a fine practice, and rebuilt his shattered fortunes. He may be truly called a self-made man, who, by his energy, perseverance, and skill, not only accumulated a considerable fortune, which he lost mainly during the war, but has established the reputation of being one of the most thoroughly educated, successful, and skillful physicians and surgeons in the country. Since the close of the war, he has taken a prominent and leading position in the medical profession of the country. For many years, he has been a member of the Baptist Church; is prominent in some social organizations, and is one of the most useful and valuable men of his community. Dr. Thornley was married, April 16, 1850, in Charlottesville, Virginia, to Catherine C. White, daughter of Jesse White, of that State.

BARBOUR, JAMES, Lawyer and Banker, son of James and Letitia Barbour, was born May 27, 1820, in Danville, Kentucky. His father was a native of Orange County, Virginia, and belonged to an old English family, long distinguished in the affairs of the Old Dominion; he came to Kentucky, and located at Danville in 1795; followed mercantile pursuits; entered the army as captain, in the war of 1812, and was promoted major, of what was known as Barbee's Regiment; was President of the branch Bank of Kentucky, at Danville; was a Trustee and Treasurer of Centre College for many years; also, a Trustee and Treasurer of the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and otherwise one of the most active and valuable men of his day. He was the son of Ambrose Barbour, a soldier in the Revolution. He died at Danville, in 1843. His mother was a native of Lincoln County, and daughter of Willis Green, who was married to her mother, Sarah Reed, in the fort at Crow's Station, near Danville, in 1783; and was the first Clerk of the United States District Courts for Kentucky; was for many years Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Lincoln County; represented Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature; and was the father of Dr. Duff Green, Judge John Green, and Rev. Dr. Lewis W. Green, all distinguished Kentuckians. James Barbour graduated in 1837, at the age of seventeen, at Centre College; at once entered upon the study of the law; graduated in law, at Transylvania University, in 1840; in the same year, began the practice of his profession at Danville; in 1852, removed to Maysville, and became Cashier of the Maysville branch of the Bank of Kentucky; continued in this position, occasionally practicing his profession, until the Maysville branch was withdrawn, in 1871; in that year, in connection with Andrew M. January, who had been President of the branch Bank of Kentucky at Maysville since its organization, and

others, he started the Bank of Maysville, and was its Cashier until June, 1877, when, upon the decease of Mr. January, he was elected President; for six or eight years has also been actively engaged in the practice of law. He was appointed, by the trustees of Centre College, to settle the affairs of the land grant made by Congress to the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and spent the Winter of 1842 in Florida for that purpose; in 1849, was prominently identified with the Lexington and Danville Railroad movement; was first President of that company; in 1850, was appointed Auditor of Public Accounts, of Kentucky, by Gov. John L. Helm; in the same year, was elected Professor of Languages and Belles Lettres in Centre College, but declined the position; has been a trustee of Centre College since 1845, and of Danville Theological Seminary since 1853. He was actively concerned in the organization of the northern division of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad; and, since his residence in Maysville, has been largely identified with the various interests of that city. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church at the age of thirteen; since 1853, has been an elder in the Church; has represented his Presbytery in several General Assemblies, and been an active worker in the Church Sabbath-schools, as teacher and superintendent. In political matters, he is independent of party; during the civil war, was decidedly a Union man; was always a Whig, but has taken no active part in politics since the defeat of Mr. Clay, in 1844. He has never been a candidate for office. Mr. Barbour was married, March 26, 1844, to Elizabeth Graham Foster, of Natchez, Mississippi, daughter of Col. James Foster, who participated in Jackson's Indian campaigns; was in the battle of New Orleans; was the intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, and was by him appointed postmaster of Natchez, in 1832.

JOHNSON, JOHN WILL, was born October 31, 1838, in Woodford County, Kentucky. His father, A. G. Johnson, now seventy-six years of age, is one of the worthy valuable farmers of the State. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Mitchell, is also still living, at the good old age of seventy-seven. He was raised on the farm; received a common English education; was taught the highest principles of honor, and inured to hard work; remained as overseer on the farm until 1861. In the Fall of the following year, he entered the Confederate army, serving until the Spring of 1863 on the body guard of General Buford. At this time he joined the command of General John H. Morgan, and shared the dangers and hardships incident to that service until the capture of the greater part of his forces at Buffing-

ton's Island. After remaining a prisoner, at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, and Camp Douglas, near Chicago, for eighteen or nineteen months, he was exchanged, and remained in active service in the army until the surrender, in 1865. In 1861, he spent some time in learning the manufacture of whisky, and, after returning from the war, he engaged actively in distilling, in which he has been eminently successful, the products of his manufacture commanding the highest price in the Louisville market. He is a man of nervous, active disposition, with fine countenance and attractive personal appearance; is frank and generous in his dealings with men; is noted for his love of justice and high sense of personal honor; and is one of the most enterprising and valuable men of his community. Mr. Johnson was married, January 13, 1868, to Miss Susan Atley, daughter of Allen and Harriet Atley. They have four children.

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DAVIE, HON. MONTGOMERY DECATUR, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, on the 16th of August, 1827. His father, Ambrose Davie (see sketch of Major A. Davie), emigrated to Kentucky from North Carolina about the year 1820, where he intermarried with Mrs. Elizabeth Ann West (*née* Woodson), the widow of the late Claiborne West, by whom he had two sons, W. J. and M. D., the subject of this sketch. His early education was obtained at the common country schools of his neighborhood, until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated, in the class of 1848. After leaving college, he studied law, and obtained license to practice in Kentucky and Tennessee; but, having purchased an interest in a large flouring mill, near Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee, he removed thereto, and became actively engaged in its management. This business and farming he carried on extensively up to the breaking out of the civil war, having, in the mean time, also become engaged in the business of banking, at Clarksville. Being quite successful in his pursuits, he became possessed of large landed estates, and a considerable number of slaves, many of which he inherited from his father and his father-in-law's estate. This property was all located in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, in each of which States he conducted large plantations—in the production of cotton in Arkansas, and tobacco, grain, and stock, in Tennessee. The war found his business expanded, and hence he suffered great losses from the contending armies, and in the destruction of slavery. He was thus reduced from great affluence to the necessity of hard labor, to support his growing family, as it took all his lands to pay his indentments, and other liabilities which remained on him

after the war. Since the close of the civil strife, he has been engaged in farming. In the year 1855, he was elected a member of the Tennessee Legislature from Montgomery County, and, by re-election, retained the office until the year 1858-9. He took a high stand as a legislator, and was prominently spoken of before the war as a candidate for the Governorship of the State. After the closing of the war, he removed to Christian County, Kentucky, where he has resided ever since, conducting a farm at the old family homestead, near Beverly. When the Grange movement began to be agitated in Kentucky, in the year 1872-3, he became a member of one of the earliest Granges, located at Longview, in his native county, from which, as Master, he was elected *Master of the Kentucky State Grange*, at its first meeting, in 1873, and has been continuously the active State Master up to this time, having been re-elected when his first term expired. Being a ready and fluent debater, a fine speaker, and an excellent parliamentarian, and possessing great executive ability, he has been justly ranked as one of the most successful and influential State Masters in the Union, and few members of the National Grange have possessed more influence in guiding its destiny. Being a good scholar and deep thinker, he is enlarged and comprehensive in his views on all subjects. He has never been attached to any sect in religion, but is possessed of a high-toned moral character. He has frequently been spoken of, by his friends, as a candidate for offices of high political preferment, but has not pressed himself forward, on account of his inability to meet the needed expenses. In 1850, he married Cornelia F., the daughter of the late Lewis Leavell, of Todd County; a lady of fine accomplishments and attractive manners. By her, he now has eight living children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living with him, unmarried. He is a Mason of high standing, and is a man of great intelligence, moral rectitude, chivalrous honor, and natural inbred hospitality.

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NOBLE, THOMAS S., Artist, was born, in 1835, at Lexington, Kentucky, and is the son of Thomas H. Noble. He studied drawing first under Rev. John W. Venable; at the age of seventeen, spent some time in the studio of S. W. Price, of Louisville; remained under the artists of New York for several months; subsequently, spent three years in Europe, much of the time under the special instruction of Thomas Couture; in 1865, after having labored several years under adverse circumstances, he completed his first notable work, "American Slave-market"—a work of real merit, which has been favorably criticised throughout the country. He has also produced several other valuable works. In 1866, he was

elected member of the New York Academy of Design, and went to that city; in 1869, he was elected member of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, and, in the same year, was chosen Principal or Director of the McMicken Academy of Design, in Cincinnati, and at once took charge of that institution, having since, with great acceptability, remained at its head. He resides, with his family, at Dayton, Campbell County, Kentucky.

CORWINE, AARON H., Portrait Painter, was born August 31, 1802, in Mason County, Kentucky, and was the son of Amos Corwine, who came to that county from New Jersey, and remained there during his life. Aaron H. Corwine early evinced uncommon taste for art studies, which his father took every possible means of advancing. After learning what he could at Maysville, under Mr. Turner, an artist of some merit, he went to Cincinnati, where he spent some time under the best artists of that day, and acquired considerable reputation, and established a patronage among the wealthy supporters of art skill. He subsequently went to London, with a view of completing his professional studies and becoming acquainted with the great masters and works of art. The loss of his money soon compelled him to resort to his pencil for his immediate support, and soon attracted the attention, and received the patronage, of a number of gentlemen who admired his skill, and were the means of introducing him not only to comfortable circumstances, but also to an honorable position in the art circles of that city. Under close application, he soon fell a victim to disease; and, while on his way to Kentucky, where he hoped to spend his last hours, he died, after a few days' illness, July 4, 1830, at Philadelphia—apparently cut off in the beginning of a successful career.

HALL, JOHN RANDOLPH, M. D., was born February 2, 1820, in Springfield, Kentucky. His grandfather Hall came from Virginia, after the Revolution, and settled in Garrard County, Kentucky; and was a minister of the Gospel. His father, Rev. Nathan Hall, was a Presbyterian Clergyman; was, for twenty-five years, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington; and was well known, throughout the West, as one of the first preachers of his Church. His mother was Anna Crawford, of Mercer County, a woman of great moral worth; and dying, when he was two years old, his father again married. Many of the Halls have been distinguished ministers of the Gospel; some of them have figured in politics; and, especially through all the branches of their

ancestry, were distinguished as patriots. Dr. Hall finished his literary education at Transylvania University, and, in 1838, began the study of medicine, graduating, in the Spring of 1842, in the medical department of that institution. He soon after entered upon the practice of his profession at Vandalia, Illinois; but, in 1844, he returned to Georgetown, Kentucky, where he remained, actively engaged, associated with Dr. John Randolph Desha, until 1855. In that year he went to Missouri, with a view to engaging in agricultural pursuits, but was induced to continue his profession, which he did, with great success, until 1864, when he again returned to Georgetown, Kentucky; where he has since resided. Although taking an active interest in politics, and being repeatedly urged to accept public position, he has preferred to devote his attention entirely to his profession; and, although a personal friend and admirer of Henry Clay, he has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is a generous, open-spirited, charitable man; is broad and liberal in his views; despises small things and illiberality; has been exceedingly active and successful in his profession, in which he stands deservedly high; takes an active interest in every thing relating to the good of his community; and is one of its most useful and valuable members. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hall has been twice married: first, in 1843, to Miss Sarah A. Vanmetre, daughter of Isaac Vanmetre, of Clarke County; and, after her death, he was again married, in 1847, to Julia M. Snell, daughter of Col. Robert P. Snell, of Scott County, Kentucky.

YON, COL. MATTHEW, Manufacturer, Farmer, and Politician, was born in Ireland, in 1746. At the age of nineteen he came to America. He lived for a short time in Connecticut, and, at the opening of the war of the Revolution, was a citizen of Vermont, and entered the Colonial army as a lieutenant; served as a pay-master, in 1776; the following year was secretary to the Governor of Vermont; was Clerk of the Court of Confiscation; finally rose to the rank of colonel; founded the town of Fairhaven, in 1783, where he built several manufactories, and made paper from bass-wood; represented his town, for ten years, in the Vermont Legislature, and was Assistant Judge of Rutland County; was elected to Congress in 1797, on the anti-Federal ticket; was re-elected in 1799; and, on February 17, 1801, cast his vote for Thomas Jefferson, making him President, instead of Aaron Burr; in that year, he moved with his family to Kentucky; settled in Caldwell County, and founded Eddyville; served in the Kentucky Legislature, and, from 1803 to 1811, in Congress; was em-



ENGRAVED BY J. H. CLARK

J. C. Ford

ployed, in 1811, by the Government, in building gunboats; in 1820, held an appointment; from President Monroe, among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas; in 1822, was elected first delegate to Congress, from that Territory, but never took his seat. He died August 1, 1822, at Spadra Bluff, Arkansas, and his remains were buried at Eddyville, Kentucky. Col. Lyon was first married about the close of the war of the Revolution; and, in 1798, was again married, to Mrs. Beulah Galusha, daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, of Vermont. His first wife died, leaving one child. His son, Matthew Lyon, who was the father of Gen. H. B. Lyon, was a man of considerable distinction in that part of Kentucky; and his son, Col. Chittenden Lyon, represented Caldwell County, Kentucky, in the Legislature, for one or two terms; was also a member of Congress, from 1827 to 1835, from Kentucky, and made two or three other exciting contests for Congressional honors, but was defeated. He was a man of great proportions and immense strength.

FORD, JAMES COLEMAN, Planter. During the latter part of the seventeenth century, many English gentlemen, whose families had been adherents of the Stuart cause, left the old country and sought new homes in the Colony of Virginia. Amongst these came the ancestors of the subject of this sketch, and established themselves amidst the tobacco plantations on the banks of the Potomac, where the counties of Prince William and Fairfax, are bounded by the river Occoquan, and where some of their descendants yet reside. From Virginia to Kentucky, in 1789, came Edward Ford and his son William Ford, and settled, the former in Bourbon, and the latter in Fayette County, where he married Mary Warfield, of Lexington (a member of a family of Maryland origin, and notable in the annals of the Kentucky turf). These were the parents of James Coleman Ford, who was born on his father's plantation, near Lexington, in 1798. For many generations back his forefathers had been devoted to country life and the employments of agriculture; and, true to the instincts of race, he in early life engaged in cotton planting on Lake Providence, Carroll Parish, Louisiana, and for many years dedicated his chief attention to this favorite pursuit; and, acquiring large landed estates in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, he steadily enlarged the area of his planting interests, and had become, at the beginning of the late civil war, one of the largest producers of the American cotton belt, his crops in the year 1859 aggregating between twenty-seven hundred and twenty-eight hundred bales. The rare union of large administrative capacity and great forecast in matters of detail, carried with it an almost unprecedented success, and rendered his judg-

ment in this branch of agriculture a recognized authority wherever he was known. The undisturbed routine of this period of Mr. Ford's life offers no incident of special note; he was accustomed to spend about half the year in the South, in the direction of his cotton estates, and the remainder with his family in Kentucky. Viewing the spoliation of the late war with uncompromising resentment, having no faith in the new labor system, and no sympathy with the sources of its origin, Mr. Ford has, since, 1861, given little attention to his planting interests, having given charge of them over to younger members of his family. He has sold his Chicot plantation to an association of his former slaves, and the problem offered by this experiment is viewed with much interest in the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Ford married, in 1830, Mary Jane, third daughter of the late Justice Robert Trimble, of the United States Supreme Court; and their home in Louisville has, for more than forty years past, been the seat of a refined and splendid hospitality, where has been gathered together all that was most distinguished and courtly in Kentucky society. A Whig in politics, an Episcopalian in religion, happy in all his domestic relations, and of ample fortune, Mr. Ford's character and opinions are strongly marked. He is one of the few surviving exemplars of the conservative agencies of the old Southern civilization, the peculiar conditions of whose creation perished at the surrender of Lee. Of spotless honor, a kind master, a sympathetic and generous friend, keenly sensitive to the ties and obligations of kinship, no member of his widely extended family connections has ever sought in vain his advice or his aid. Mr. Ford has two surviving children: Robert Trimble, a cotton planter, born 1833, and married to Marie Eloise, youngest daughter of the late Col. John Gordon, of Charleston, South Carolina, their children being J. C. Ford, Jr., a youth of sixteen, and Mariquita Gordon, a daughter of eighteen; Alice Warfield, born 1846, and married to Robert P. Huntington, of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, eldest son of the late Judge Huntington, of the United States District Court of Indiana, their children being Ford Huntington, ten years of age, and Robert P. Huntington, Jr., aged nine.

LANDRAM, BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM JENNINGS, Lawyer and Soldier, was born February 11, 1828, at Lancaster, Kentucky, where he has since resided. His parents were Louis and Martha A. Landram, and he was their oldest child. His father was a lawyer by profession, a Virginian by birth; came to Scott County early in the century; subsequently, located at Lancaster, where he died, in 1873. He held various

offices under the Government, and was particularly noted for his great attachment for, and prominence in, the Masonic fraternity. His mother was a native of Garrard County, a niece of Chief-Justice Robertson, and daughter of James George, a farmer of that county. Gen. Landram received an education in the best private schools of the county, and, in 1845, became Deputy Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts for Garrard County. After the commencement of the Mexican war, he enlisted as a private in Company A of Col. Humphrey Marshall's First Kentucky Cavalry; at the end of the first month, was promoted to orderly sergeant; participated in the famous battle of Buena Vista, where he was wounded by a saber-cut across the shoulder; and, at the expiration of the term of enlistment for the regiment, returned home, and resumed his place in the clerk's office, during his leisure hours reading law. In 1850 and 1851, he edited and published the "Garrard Banner," a political journal, in Lancaster, Kentucky; in 1854, he was admitted to the bar; in 1853, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrard County; was continually re-elected, and held the office until the commencement of the war of the rebellion; in 1861, he entered the Government service, at Camp Dick Robinson, and was commissioned Colonel of the First Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, which position he resigned in a few days, on account of his dislike to the cavalry service. By order of Gen. Sherman, he took charge of the Government grounds at Harrodsburg, and, in two months, recruited the Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned its colonel. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, and siege of Jackson; commanded, in these battles, the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, composed of the Nineteenth Kentucky, Forty-eighth Ohio, Seventy-seventh, Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Regiments, and the Chicago Mercantile Battery; in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, he commanded the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps; in 1865, was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers; commanded the Baton Rouge District for some time; had charge of the Cavalry Camp of Instruction, at New Orleans; and, when the end finally came, returned to his home, at Lancaster. In 1867, he was appointed, by Andrew Johnson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Kentucky District; and has held the position since, by reappointment from President Grant. He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, and voted for Bell and Everett, in 1860. He has since been a Republican; is Chairman of the State Central Committee of that party, and was noted for his warm support of General Grant's administration. He has always been an emancipationist, and,

in 1849, voted for the abolition of negro slavery in Kentucky. He has had little opportunity for the practice of his chosen profession, most of his time being occupied in the public positions to which he has been called, and in which he has made an enviable record. He was a brave and efficient soldier, and served the nation nobly throughout a long and bloody war; is distinguished for his strong, admirable traits of character; for his fearless devotion to just and honorable principles; and for his unexceptional personal and social habits. For over twenty years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. General Landram was married, in 1849, to Miss Sarah A. Walker, daughter of William Walker, a merchant and old settler of Garrard County.

DURHAM, HON. MILTON J., Lawyer, was born May 16, 1824, in Mercer County, Kentucky. He received a fine literary education, graduating, in 1844, at Asbury University, Indiana; studied law, at the Louisville Law School; since 1850, has been engaged in the practice of the law in Danville; in 1861 and 1862, was a Circuit Judge; was elected to the Forty-third Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, serving on the Committees on Banking and Currency, and the Department of Justice; and, in December, 1875, was appointed Chairman on the Committee of the Revision of Laws.

WALLER, REV. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, Clergyman, was born November 23, 1809, in Woodford County, Kentucky, and died in Louisville, October 10, 1854. He obtained a good education, mainly under private tutors, and, after teaching for several years in Jessamine County, about 1835, became editor of the "Baptist Banner," of Shelbyville; was subsequently one of the editors of the "Banner and Western Pioneer;" was ordained a minister, in 1840; became general agent of the Kentucky Baptist Association, in 1841; in 1843, became pastor of the Church at Glen's Creek, succeeding his father; in 1845, commenced publishing the "Western Baptist Review," a monthly, which he continued till his death, part of the time under the title of "Christian Repository;" also, in 1850, resumed his editorship of the "Banner and Pioneer;" aided in organizing the Bible Revision Association; in 1849, was elected, over Thomas F. Marshall, as a member of the last Constitutional Convention; in 1842, held his celebrated debates on Baptism, with Rev. Nathan L. Rice, at Georgetown and Nicholasville; also, with Rev. John T. Hendrick, at Flemingsburg, Robert C. Grundy, at Maysville; and

debated on Universalism, at Warsaw, Kentucky, with Rev. E. M. Pingree, of Cincinnati; and was one of the most noted controversialists of his day. He left a manuscript "History of the Baptist Church in Kentucky," and published several discussions on the great doctrines of his Church. In 1852, Madison University conferred on him the title of LL. D.

ARRICK, HON. JAMES RUSSELL, Poet and Editor, was born April 9, 1829, in Barren County, Kentucky. His father, Russell Barrick, of Scotch origin, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to this State between 1790 and 1800; was a man of great natural ability, and was considered one of the most thoroughly well informed men of his day in Kentucky. His mother was the sister of Terence Cooney, the first proprietor of the Louisville "Journal," with whom George D. Prentice was first connected, on his arrival in the West. She was also a Virginian, and came to Kentucky, with her father's family, towards the close of the last century. James R. Barrick attended school, under private teachers, in his father's neighborhood, and finished his education at Urania College, at Glasgow, Kentucky. At the age of sixteen, he was appointed postmaster of Glasgow, and held the position fifteen years; soon after receiving that appointment, devoted considerable attention to the study of chemistry and medicine; and, in 1849, opened a drug-store, which he carried on with success until the breaking out of the war. During this time, he gave himself largely to literary culture; early began to display ability as a writer of poetry, and, before reaching his majority, became a favorite contributor to the Louisville "Journal," and other papers of less note, and received some flattering attentions from literary men over the country. In 1859, he was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. William Martin Wilson, and was always an earnest advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. In 1860, he favored compromise and reconciliation between the sections, and used every effort to avert the calamity of war, and not until after the election of Mr. Lincoln did he abandon all hope; and, being conscientiously averse to refraining longer from action, united his fortunes with the South, and was at once chosen one of the celebrated Council of Ten; and, upon the evacuation of Bowling Green, accompanied the army, with which he remained until after the battle of Shiloh. During the war he was, for a time, editor of the "Telegraph and Confederate," and subsequently of the Macon "Journal and Messenger;" after the surrender, he established his drug business in Atlanta, and was, at the same time, editor of "Scott's Monthly Magazine;" finally retired from the

drug trade, and took editorial charge of the "Atlanta Constitution," which position he held at the time of his death. He took an active interest in all matters of importance in his community; was, for a time, President of the Barren County Agricultural Society, and a Director of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society; was also President of the Barren County Railroad Company; and was one of those liberal-spirited, open-handed men, who gave his ready support to every good cause. He was considered one of the most attractive writers of his day. His poems were widely circulated through the press of the country, and were much admired for their delicacy and beauty. He was free from diplomacy and cunning; was extremely genial and companionable, with great ease and suavity of manner, being most attractive in his social qualities. In person, he was six feet high and finely proportioned, but, from boyhood, was partially lame, being seldom able to walk without a cane or crutch. He died after having just ended his fortieth year, in the very prime of vigorous manhood; and his death was made a matter of public notice throughout the country, and brought forth, from many of his admirers, warm eulogiums, the most flattering of which was from the pen of his gifted friend, George D. Prentice, who had been one of his warmest admirers. Mr. Barrick was married, June 16, 1851, to Mrs. Louann B. Ellis, a native of Barren County. His widow and their four children—George Moss, Rosa, Minnie May, and Thomas Rogers Barrick—lived after him, to cherish his memory with the deepest affection. This brief sketch is fitly closed by the following stanzas, selected from one of Mr. Barrick's most beautiful poems, written "To an Absent Wife," during the great civil war:

"Dear Lula, 't is the sunset hour,
All nature sleeps, as in a dream,
The light that beams on mount and tower
Reflects a glow on wood and stream;
The world, as with a spell, is blest,
And Eden bliss binds all save me;
The phantom of a strange unrest
My path pursues, where'er I be.

I count the years of wedded bliss
That swift on rosy wings were past—
The beaming smile, the burning kiss,
The hopes that were too bright to last.
I think of our once happy home,
Made cheerful by the constant smile,
Ere it had been my lot to roam
An alien from thy side the while.

Though now between thy fate and mine
The tide of war may lightly roll,
It hath no power to whelm the shrine
Thy love deep planted in my soul;
Though other skies than those we knew
Now bend above my hopeless lot,
And scenes all strange now greet my view,
Thou art not, can'st not, be forgot."

GAILLARD, EDWIN SAMUEL, A. M., M. D., LL. D., was born January 16, 1827, Charleston District, South Carolina; graduated at South Carolina University, Columbia, South Carolina, December, 1845; graduated in medicine at the Medical College of South Carolina, with first honor, March, 1854; moved to Florida, by invitation, to take charge of a large practice, June, 1854; practiced there until March, 1857; became a member of the Florida State Medical Society, December, 1855; elected Vice-President on the same date; also, elected annual orator of State Medical Society; moved to New York, March, 1857; went to Europe, August, 1857, and returned to New York, November, 1857; remained there until March, 1861; moved to Baltimore, March, 1861, and joined the Confederate army, two months later, at Richmond, Virginia; held in this army the following positions: Assistant Surgeon, First Maryland Regiment, May, 1861; Surgeon of same regiment, August, 1861; Surgeon of Brigade, August, 1861; Medical Inspector of Army of Virginia, September, 1861; Medical Director of one-half of the army, October, 1861; made a member of the Medical Examining Board of the Army of Virginia, December, 1861; Medical Director of the Department of Aquia, March, 1862; Medical Director of one-half of the army around Richmond, Virginia, May, 1862. He lost his right arm in the battle of Seven Pines, May 29, 1862; reported for duty, August, 1862; made Medical Director of Army Corps in Virginia, August, 1862; Medical Director of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, and placed in charge of all the hospitals of these two States, September, 1862; invalided for three months; returned to duty, and made Medical Inspector of Hospital, Department of Virginia, April, 1863; made, by the Secretary of War, General Inspector of Confederate Hospitals, December, 1863, serving in that capacity until the close of the war; moved to Richmond, Virginia, as private practitioner, May, 1865; received the Fiske Fund prize, 1861; the prize of the Georgia Medical Association, in 1865; founded the Richmond "Medical Journal," January, 1866; made Professor of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia, June, 1867; elected to same chair in Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, May, 1868; moved to Louisville, Kentucky, May, 1868, moving also the "Richmond Medical Journal," which has since been published there under the title of the "Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal;" made Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and General Pathology in Louisville Medical College, August, 1869; made a member of Kentucky State Medical Association and American Medical Association, in 1869; established the "American Medical Weekly," July, 1874; received the degree of A. M. and the degree of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina, August and October, 1873; is

now member of Louisville Medical Societies; made Corresponding Member of the Boston Gynecological Society, 1869; Corresponding Member of the Louisville Obstetrical Society, 1870; elected Honorary Member of the South Carolina Medical Association, 1870; Honorary and Corresponding Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Arkansas, 1874. Dr. Gaillard married, in 1856, Jane Marshall Thomas, of Charleston, South Carolina (daughter of the Rev. Ed. Thomas and Jane Marshall Thomas), who died in April, 1860, leaving no children. On October 5, 1865, he married, in Richmond, Virginia, Mary Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of Prof. C. B. Gibson and Ellen Gibson, and granddaughter of Prof. William Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland. By this marriage there are now three children—Ellen Eyre, Edwin White, and Charles Bell Gibson—one infant son (Gustavus Smith Gaillard) having died in May, 1874. Dr. Gaillard was elected President of the Richmond Academy of Medicine in 1867, and President of the Medico-chirurgical Society of Louisville in December, 1868; President of the American Mutual Benefit Association of Physicians, March, 1875. He has been the Dean of the Louisville Medical College since the first year of its foundation; Dean of the Kentucky School of Medicine; and has filled other positions of honor and trust, being now, August, 1877, in the active discharge of many of the duties above indicated.

HURSTON, HON. JOHN B., Lawyer, was born in Virginia, in 1757. He studied law, and, soon afterwards, emigrated to Kentucky. In 1805, he became United States Senator from Kentucky; subsequently became a Judge of the Circuit Court for Kentucky, and held that position until the time of his death, which occurred at Washington City, August 30, 1845.

SAFFELL, JAMES, Manufacturer, is a native of Anderson County, Kentucky, where he was born June 11, 1813. His father, Joshua Saffell, was a quiet farmer, and never sought public position; his mother, Elizabeth Middleton, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, of Virginia parentage. At that early period, the facilities for education were meagre, and, his father dying when he was a child, it became necessary for him to turn his attention to business. He, however, managed to acquire the rudiments of a good English education, and, at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker; but, having a natural inclination for the business and bustle of life, he soon began trading in live stock, and was

very successful; then went to Frankfort, and bought an interest in the stage line from Lexington to Louisville, with E. P. Johnson & Co.; in a few years, he, with Dr. John Witherspoon, bought the line of his former partners, and successfully carried on the business for twenty-five years, during several of which he was also engaged in manufacturing, having, in 1869, opened the Cedar Run Distillery, and, in 1876, purchased the Valley Flour Mills of Frankfort, both of which he still continues. Since the organization of the Deposit Bank of Frankfort, he has been one of its directors. In his various enterprises, he has been remarkably successful, owing to his energy, fine business talent, and strict integrity in all his transactions. During the war, he was a staunch Union man, and sacrificed much valuable property in his zeal for the cause, and, since, has taken a strong stand with the Republican party; and, although not strictly speaking a politician, he has often been a delegate to the political conventions, and has been a source of great strength to the weak party in his State. During the war, his principles were severely tested; but he remained, throughout, unflinchingly devoted to the national cause. In politics, as in every thing else, his conduct has been of such character as to demand the respect of his neighbors, and he is, consequently, one of the most influential and highly esteemed members of the community. He has been one of the most extensive and successful business men of the State; has been characterized for his universal integrity, his liberality, his public enterprise, his broad charities and expansive views, and is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable and useful citizens of Franklin County. In personal appearance, he is prepossessing; in his manners, genial and attractive; in personal and social habits, is unexceptional; and, although not a member of a Church, he is the friend and patron of all Churches. In 1834, he was married to Miss Martha T. Hazlett, daughter of William Fulton Hazlett. His family, of two sons and two daughters, have reached maturity, the sons being actively engaged with him in his extensive manufacturing operations.

portant committees, and acquiring a national reputation. He resides at Lebanon, in his native county; and is now one of the most distinguished men of his State.

BERRY, WILLIAM J., M. D., was born in Washington County, Kentucky, July 9, 1816. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent; came at an early date to Virginia, but afterwards settled in Kentucky. His father, Major Edward Berry, was an officer in the war of 1812, and was promoted for gallant conduct at the battle of New Orleans. His mother was Mary Brazelton, a Virginian, a relative of Abraham Lincoln's mother, who lived in the family of Major Berry for several years. He began his education in the county schools, attended St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1834-5; commenced his medical studies, in 1836, in the office of Prof. Linton and Dr. Polin, at Springfield, Kentucky; and attended, in 1837, the first course of medical lectures ever delivered in the Louisville University, the professors being Drs. Caldwell, Miller, Cooke, Yandell, and Flint. In the Spring of 1838, he located at Hartford, Ohio County, where he has since remained, excepting two years spent in Missouri, building up an extensive and valuable practice. In 1848, he attended a full course of lectures at the St. Louis University, where he graduated. It is worth noting that he is the fourth physician, in the history of medicine, who successfully removed the clavicle bone from a patient. It was this operation which distinguished Joseph Pancoast, of Philadelphia, he being the first to perform it, although it was claimed for Dr. McCrary, of Hartford. Doctor Berry has also attained great reputation as a successful obstetrician, as well as in the general treatment of women and children. He has never been a politician, but was prevailed on by his friends, to make the race for the State Senate, in 1851, and was elected; again, in 1853, was a candidate, but withdrew on account of illness in his family; was again induced, in 1853, to accept the nomination to the Lower House; won the election by a large majority, and, in 1873, was elected a second time to the State Senate; in 1874, was Republican nominee for State Treasurer, but was defeated. He married, July 26, 1838, Miss Sarah M. Walker, daughter of R. L. Walker, a prominent merchant of Hartford, Kentucky, and has had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living. His son, Samuel, is a rising physician of Ohio County; another son, Vega, is a distinguished physician of Yazoo County, Mississippi; a daughter, Selma, is married to Dr. W. F. Gregory, of Hartford; Zellia is the wife of Moses Elison, a druggist of Deasonville, Mississippi; and the other children are yet at home. He has taken great interest in the order of Good Templars; traveled at his

ROTT, HON. J. PROCTOR, Lawyer, was born August 29, 1830, in Marion County, Kentucky. He received a fine literary education; studied law; settled in Missouri in 1850; was elected to the State Legislature in 1858; resigned in the following year; in 1860, was elected Attorney-General of that State; was a delegate to the Missouri Convention in 1861; returned to Kentucky in 1862; in 1867, was elected Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committee on Mines and Mining; was re-elected to the Forty-first and Forty-fourth Congresses, serving on im-

own expense over a great part of the State in its behalf; has increased the number of lodges from sixteen to one hundred and thirty-eight, and holds the office of Grand Worthy Chief. He is a man of strong affections and kindly sympathies, and the poor have in him a good friend and benefactor.

HUNAVAN, MAJ. CHASTEEN T., was born in June, 1789, in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia, and died April 15, 1857. His father died in Virginia; and, while a child, he was brought to Bowling Green, by the father of Ashur W. Graham, and was, for a number of years, a clerk in Mr. Graham's store. He went out in the war of 1812, as a private soldier, and rose to the rank of major. He served, for nearly forty years, as sheriff of his county, rendering great satisfaction to the county and the State; and was one of the most conscientious and upright men. Although obtaining a limited early education, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and collected a fine library. He was one of the most even-tempered, pacific men in his habits; took a great interest in all matters of importance to his community; accumulated a considerable fortune; stood high in some of the social organizations, and was one of the most highly esteemed and best citizens of Warren County, which he represented in the last State Constitutional Convention. His widow, and six of their children, survived him.

WICKLIFFE, HON. DANIEL CARMICHAEL, Lawyer and Editor, was born March 15, 1810, in Lexington, Kentucky. He received a liberal education, graduating at Transylvania University, under the presidency of Dr. Holley, at the age of seventeen. He studied law, and entered upon the practice of that profession at Winchester, Kentucky; in 1838, became editor and proprietor of the "Observer and Reporter," at Lexington, and gave the remainder of his life chiefly to journalism; was editor of that paper for nearly twenty-seven years; in 1862, became Secretary of State under Governor Robinson; and, in 1865, retired entirely from his connection with the press, but not until after having accumulated a considerable fortune. During the long period in which he was editor of the "Observer and Reporter," he advocated, with great earnestness, the doctrines of Henry Clay, and received from that statesman no small share of his confidence and friendship. After the dissolution of the Whig party, he attached himself to the Democracy, and became one of the most influential and powerful

supporters of that party. He was one of the most able newspaper writers who ever lived in Kentucky, justly occupying a place by the side of George D. Prentice. Belonging to the pro-slavery wing of the Whig party, he fiercely opposed the introduction of any emancipation element into the Constitutional Convention of 1849; in 1860, favored the election of Bell and Everett, and was opposed to secession. During the progress of the civil war, he became conservative in his tendencies, but acted strictly with the Democratic party. He was a man of fine social qualities, agreeable and attractive in manners, and few men ever lived in the State who exerted a wider influence. Mr. Wickliffe died May 3, 1870. He was married, November 25, 1844, to Miss Virginia Cooper, the accomplished daughter of Rev. Spencer Cooper, a pious, energetic, widely known, and valuable minister of the Methodist Church of Lexington. His widow still survives.

JESSUP, GEN. THOMAS S., Soldier, was born in 1785, in Pennsylvania, from which State his family emigrated, about the beginning of the present century, and settled in Mason County, Kentucky. He began the business of life as a clerk in a store at Maysville, but, in 1808, entered the army as a second lieutenant, and was promoted for meritorious service; in 1818, became Quartermaster-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, and was mainly engaged in that capacity until his death, which occurred June 10, 1860. He was the second to Henry Clay, in his duel with John Randolph, and was long and warmly attached to Mr. Clay. He was a man of great honor and bravery, and stood deservedly high in the army; and, at his death, in a general order from the War Department, it was announced that he was one of the few veterans remaining in the regular army of that gallant band who served in the war of 1812; a man long known, respected, and beloved alike for his varied and distinguished public services, his sterling integrity, untiring devotion to business, constancy in friendship, and genial, social qualities.

SHACKELFORD, TALIAFERRO O., was born May 1, 1818, in Madison County, Kentucky. His father, Col. George Shackelford, was a native of King and Queen County, Virginia; came to Kentucky about 1798, and, after remaining until 1835, returned to Virginia, where he died. His mother was Martha Hockaday, a native of New Kent County, Virginia; and, of their seven children, only two survive—the subject of this sketch, and

the wife of E. J. Hockaday, of Greenup County, Kentucky. He received a good English education, in the best schools of his native county; and, at the age of fifteen, commenced mercantile pursuits at Richmond; subsequently carried on business at Lexington, Paris, and Shelbyville; and, in 1858, was appointed Master in Chancery for the Circuit Court of Shelby County, which position he filled for fourteen years; and, after retiring to his farm, in 1877, was appointed Surveyor of Customs at the port of Louisville, by President Hayes, and removed to that city. In politics, he belonged to the Whig party, and, in 1876, was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Seventh Kentucky District, his successful opponent being Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn. He is connected with several society organizations, and is an active member of the Christian Church. He is a man of fine personal and social habits, systematic and painstaking, and stands deservedly high for his business capacity and integrity of character. Mr. Shackelford was married, in 1858, to Miss P. A. Whitaker, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, daughter of Major James S. Whitaker, who was for thirty-nine years Clerk of the County Court, and granddaughter of Col. Aquilla Whitaker, one of the distinguished pioneers of Kentucky. (See sketch of Col. Aquilla Whitaker.) They have one living child, James W. Shackelford, now engaged in cattle-raising in Colorado.

ALCORN, JAMES WALKER, Lawyer, was born July 21, 1838, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. His parents were Alfred and Mary (Walker) Alcorn, both natives of the same county, and his father was a farmer by pursuit. His grandfather, James Alcorn, came from Virginia, and settled in Lincoln County in 1801, and was a captain in the war of 1812. His mother was a daughter of Jesse Walker, a Virginian, who was also one of the early settlers of Lincoln County, and one of its first justices. He was educated chiefly at Centre College; in 1857, began to read law at Stanford, under the direction of Thomas P. Hill; was admitted to the bar in the following year, and located at Stanford for the practice of his profession. In 1862, he entered the Confederate army, as Adjutant of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, under Gen. Morgan; participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, and a vast number of lesser engagements and skirmishes; finally, was captured, during the famous Morgan raid through Ohio; confined at Johnson's Island, Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, and other Federal prisons; and released, after twenty-three months, at the close of the war. Broken in health, he returned home, and soon afterwards resumed the law practice. From 1859 to 1862, he was Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court

for Lincoln County, but has not sought public office. He is a Democrat in politics, and voted for John C. Breckinridge, in 1860. Mr. Alcorn was married, September 13, 1865, to Miss Sophie Kindrick, a native of Pulaski County, and a daughter of Farmer John S. Kindrick, of that county.

WELLS, ELISHA F., Farmer and Stock-breeder, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in the year 1806, being the second son of Haydon Wells and Nancy Ford, of that county, who had seven sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to be grown and married, except the oldest son. His grandfather was Carter Wells, whose wife was Peggy Bush, both natives of Virginia, who settled near Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky, about eighty years ago. They had two sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to be married, and settled in Kentucky, except the oldest daughter, who remained in Virginia, having married a Mr. Fristo, from which marriage sprung a numerous family in that State. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Elisha Ford, who married an O'Neal, of South Carolina, and removed to Shelby County, Kentucky, about the same time the Wells family came from Virginia. The early education of Elisha F. Wells was in the usual log school-house of that day. His father being a farmer, Elisha remained with him upon the farm until 1831, when, having received a few hundred dollars, and a small portion inherited from his father's estate, he married, rented a farm, and continued farming until the time of his second marriage, when he also managed a country store. In 1841, he removed to Nelson County, Kentucky, where he bought a small farm on the East Fork of Cox's Creek, and there resided until 1854, when he sold out, and purchased a farm of seven hundred and five acres of "Blue Grass" land, on Cox's Creek, seven miles north of Bardstown. For this place, on which he now resides, he paid \$26,000, and has greatly improved it by grassing and resting. It is well watered and timbered, divided into large fields, well set in grass and orchard. Mr. Wells has no superior in Nelson County, as a stock-breeder. In the politics of a quarter of a century ago, he was an old Clay Whig, and has modified his present political views but little. The doctrines of national economy, no wasteful "internal improvements," and justice to the rights of the States, have always suited him. Although a strong "States Rights" man, he was a sturdy opponent of secession in any manner or form. In his youth, he united with the Baptist denomination, at Dover, in Shelby County, Tennessee, where he was an active member until he moved to Nelson County, changing his membership to the

Cox's Creek Baptist Church; in this congregation, he was elected deacon, and served as such for several years. He has, in his Church relations, been active and liberal, giving largely and cheerfully to the Church, at home and abroad. He has, at his side in the congregation, his wife and five children. His first marriage was in 1831, with Phœbe Smith, of Woodford County, who died four years later, leaving two children. His second marriage occurred in 1839, to Julia Ann Stallard, of Nelson County, by whom he has seven children. Of the children by his first marriage, Elizabeth, his daughter, married E. W. Graves, of Nelson County. Her brother, Yelverton Wells, has been twice married: first, to Elizabeth M. Beard, by whom he has two sons; and, second, to Amelia Stallard, by whom he has no issue. Of his children by the second marriage, all are living: David T. Wells, married to a daughter of Abner King; Pitts W. Wells, married to Josephine Wiggton; Euphemia Wells, married to J. R. Wells; Elias B., Anna B., and E. Ford Wells, being still at their father's homestead. Elisha F. Wells has always been a friend and liberal supporter of the cause of education and neighborhood improvements. Having always employed his time and means carefully and beneficially to the care of himself, his family, and the community in which he has so long lived, he is now, in his later years, enjoying, beneath his own roof, and in the society of his beloved children, all the advantages of a prudent and well spent life.

JOHNSON, GOV. WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born December 4, 1817, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His father, William Johnson, was a native of Maryland; emigrated to Kentucky, in 1804, and engaged in agricultural pursuits; was justice of the peace, from 1817 to 1838, the time of his death: William Johnson, after completing a good English education, began life as a merchant, in the store of Charles McManus. In 1840, Mr. McManus died, and left him his executor. A few years afterwards, he began the study of the law, under the distinguished Ben. Hardin; was admitted to the bar, in 1849, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, at Bardstons, in which he has met with fine success, and taken position among the leading lawyers of his section. He was County Attorney for Nelson County, from 1851 to 1862; and was State Senator from the Fourteenth District, from 1865 to 1873. On account of the death of Gov. Helm, a vacancy occurred in the office of Speakership of the Senate, to which he was elected, December 2, 1867, and was, by virtue of his position, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, serving in that capacity for two years. In 1869, during the absence of Gov. Stevenson, he acted as Governor of the State. He was appointed

by the Legislature as one of the commissioners to revise the general statutes of the Commonwealth. He was an active member of the old Whig party until its dissolution, since which he has been a firm supporter of the cause of the Democracy. In 1872, he became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church; is a man of fine personal and business habits, of pleasant and agreeable manners, and is one of the most substantial and valuable men of his county. Gov. Johnson was married, in 1855, to Miss Nannie Crow, of Boyle County, daughter of Benjamin Crow. Of their five children, three sons and one daughter are living.

LOCKHART, HON. GEORGE CATLETT, Lawyer, was born April 28, 1847, at Lexington, Kentucky. Henry Lockhart, his father, was a native of the north of Ireland, near Londonderry; came to America, in 1807, with his father's family, and located at Newburg, New York; in 1826, he settled in Fayette County, and subsequently in Bourbon, where he remained during his life, as a farmer and trader. His mother, Sarah (Richardson) Lockhart, was a native of Clarke County, and daughter of Marquis Richardson and his wife, Henrietta Catlett, originally Virginians. He was raised in Lexington, attending the best schools of the place, and, finally, completing his education in Transylvania University. Leaving college, in 1861, he taught school for several years, in Bath and Jessamine Counties. During 1865, and 1866, he was editor of the "Sentinel," formerly the "Whig," of Mt. Sterling. During all these years he had occupied his leisure time in reading law, and, in 1867, was admitted to the bar; but for the two succeeding years, he continued to teach school and study, at Independence, Missouri. In 1870, he returned to Kentucky, and located at Paris, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in his profession. In 1875, he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent Bourbon County in the State Legislature, and is at present a member of that body.

HANNA, JOHN HARRIS, Lawyer and Banker, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Kentucky while a boy, settling in the central part of the State, and, during the last fifty years of his life, was a resident of Frankfort, and died at that place, in 1861. He studied law, and practiced that profession for some time at Frankfort; he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts, a position which he held for over thirty years; and, towards the latter part of his life, was,



G. M. C. C.

for many years, President of the Farmers' Bank at Frankfort; engaged largely in mercantile enterprises, and owned a considerable interest in woolen, cotton, and flour mills; was, for fifteen years, one of the owners of the stage line running from Louisville to Lexington; owned a large part of the land on which Frankfort is built, and, owing to his progressive and liberal ideas, was largely instrumental in building up that city; aided in all public enterprises, being bountiful towards every object of charity; at his own expense, built the Episcopal church at Frankfort, which has only been slightly changed, in the last few years, from the original design; founded the parish school connected with that Church, and donated a considerable sum for the permanent benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, under the same denomination, of which he was an earnest member; took an active part in building the bridge across the Kentucky river, at Frankfort, and was prominently identified with every movement of importance to the community; amassed a considerable fortune, and was distinguished, throughout his life, for the free use of his means in the promotion of every good cause, being known as one of the most wide-spirited, free-hearted, and philanthropic men who ever lived in Frankfort. He was twice married: first, to the daughter of Judge Thomas Todd; and, afterwards, to Mary Sophia Hunt, daughter of John W. Hunt, one of the early settlers and most worthy and prominent citizens of Lexington. He had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

CLAY, GENERAL GREEN, Surveyor, Farmer, and Soldier, was born August 14, 1757, in Powhatan County, Virginia, and was the son of Charles Clay. His family was of English origin. Prompted by the spirit of adventure, he came to Kentucky before he was twenty years of age; soon after entered the office of the surveyor; acquired great skill, himself, in that pursuit, and was engaged for several years in surveying and locating lands in the upper and south-western parts of Kentucky; and, according to the custom of that day, received one-half of the land for surveying and locating it, and thus laid the foundation for a great fortune. Although devoting his energies to the accumulation of a large landed estate, he gave his attention extensively to the various interests of the country; represented the District of Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature; was a member of the Virginia Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, in 1789, and spoke and voted for that instrument; was a leading member of the convention that framed the second Constitution of Kentucky, in 1799; represented Madison County for a long time in both branches of the Legislature, and was a

Speaker of one branch of that body; and distinguished himself, not only by his great ability and judgment as a law-maker, but also by his devotion to the interests of his immediate constituents. In 1813, he was made Brigadier-General, previously having been a Major-General of Militia, and led three thousand Kentucky volunteers to the relief of General Harrison, then besieged at Fort Meigs, by the British; cut his way through the hostile lines, and, by the accession of his strength to the fort forced the enemy to withdraw; was left in command of the fort, which was soon after attacked by a large force of British and Indians, under General Proctor and Tecumseh, and was highly complimented by General Harrison, for his successful defense of the fort. At the close of the war, he retired to his estate, in Kentucky, and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits; and died at his residence, October 31, 1826. He was one of the most distinguished men of his times, and, in honor of him, Clay County was so named. He was married to Sallie Lewis, and their most distinguished child is Hon. Cassius M. Clay, now a resident of Madison County, Kentucky. (See sketch of Cassius M. Clay).

CLAY, GEN. CASSIUS MARCELLUS, American Politician, son of Gen. Green Clay, was born October 19, 1810, in Madison County, Kentucky, where he now resides, his father's family being the first whites who settled on that land. (See sketch of Gen. Green Clay.) He was educated under private tutors and at Transylvania University, and graduated at Yale College, in 1832. He studied law, and attended lectures in Transylvania Law School, as an aid to political life, but never practiced, and has always been a farmer. In 1834, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and was re-elected, in 1836, from Madison County; removed to Lexington; represented Fayette County in the Legislature, in 1838 and 1839; was defeated on the slavery issue in the race for re-election; was a member of the Harrisburg Whig Convention, in 1840, which nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; in 1844, made a tour through the North, advocating the election of his relative, Henry Clay; in 1845, issued, at Lexington, the first number of the "True America," a weekly antislavery paper, which, during his sickness, was seized by the citizens of Lexington, and his entire printing establishment sent to Cincinnati. He afterward revived and printed the paper in Cincinnati and Louisville, and circulated it over Kentucky. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in 1846, he entered the service as a captain, and was taken prisoner at Encarnacion, in 1847; in 1848, he supported Gen. Taylor; in 1849, he influenced the assembling of a large number of emancipa-

tionists in convention, at Frankfort, and in the following year became the antislavery candidate for Governor, receiving about four thousand votes. In 1862, he was sent by President Lincoln on a private mission to the Kentucky Legislature; in 1861, was made Minister to Russia; was recalled in the Spring of 1862, and commissioned major-general of volunteers, succeeding Gen. Lew Wallace, at Lexington, Kentucky; and marched, at the head of his corps, against the invading army of Bragg, but was soon succeeded by the arrival of Gen. Nelson; and, in the Spring of 1863, was reappointed Minister to Russia, serving under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant, until the Fall of 1869, his service in Russia being of great benefit to the American Government, Russia being the only European country kept actively on the side of the Union during the great rebellion. At the commencement of the civil war, he commanded a volunteer regiment, at Washington City, and for his services received a pistol from Abraham Lincoln. He has been an elaborate and extensive writer, mainly discussing great political subjects, yet many of his literary articles have been widely circulated, and he was one of the most influential and consistent among all the American advocates of emancipation. In 1848, Horace Greeley published a volume of Mr. Clay's speeches. Mr. Clay was married, in 1833, to Mary J. Warfield, daughter of Dr. E. Warfield, of Lexington, Kentucky, celebrated as the raiser of the race-horse "Lexington." He has six living children, four of whom are married. He has been connected with a large number of literary societies in this country and Europe; has been associated with all the political movements of the country; throughout the greater part of his life, was the boldest of all the enemies of slavery; and has taken rank among the most noted political reformers of his age.

TRIMBLE, HON. ROBERT, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Berkeley County, Virginia; and, when three years old, was brought to Kentucky by his parents. He received the best education the limited circumstances of his father, and the early educational advantages of the country, then afforded. He began the study of the law, under the distinguished George Nicholas, and completed his preparations for his profession under Hon. James Brown. He began the practice of the law, in 1803, at Paris, Kentucky; was elected to the Legislature in Bourbon County, in the same year; refused to serve in a political position, devoting himself with great energy to the practice of his profession; in 1808, became second Judge of the Court of Appeals; retained that position but a short time; in 1810, was appointed Chief-Justice of Kentucky, but, owing to his poverty, declined to accept the posi-

tion; in 1813, was appointed District Attorney for the State; in 1816, was appointed Judge of the Kentucky District, by President Madison, filling that office until 1826; in that year, was appointed to the supreme bench of the United States, by John Quincy Adams. He was not only one of the first lawyers of Kentucky, but was considered one of the most able men of the nation. His private life was marked by the same admirable traits that distinguished his public career; his simple habits and noble nature shedding a lustre on his entire life. Judge Trimble died August 25, 1828.

PRESTON, GENERAL WILLIAM, Lawyer and Soldier, was born October 16, 1816, at his father's residence, near Louisville, Kentucky. His great-grandfather, John Preston, emigrated from the County of Derry, Ireland, and settled in Augusta County, Virginia, about the year 1739. The only son of John Preston was William Preston, one of the most considerable men of his day; a colonel in the Revolutionary army; with his son-in-law, Col. McDowell, of Rockbridge, and others, planned the battle of King's Mountain; was wounded at Guilford, and died during the war for independence. He had controlled the surveys of the western part of Virginia, and the entire region now comprised in the State of Kentucky; and had received a military grant of a thousand acres of land, near the falls of the Ohio, a part of which is now occupied by the city of Louisville. This he left to his third son, William, who entered the regular army, and served with credit under Wayne, and in the defense of the West; and subsequently married Caroline Hancock, daughter of Col. George Hancock, an officer in the Revolutionary War, a member of Congress, and a man greatly beloved in his State, who died at Fotheringay, Virginia, August 1, 1820; and, in 1815, he removed to Kentucky, and settled on his patrimonial estate, near Louisville, where he died in 1821. Gen. Preston was his son, and was liberally educated at Augusta College, St. Joseph's College, Kentucky, and at New Haven, Connecticut. In his twenty-second year, he graduated from the law department of Harvard University, then under the control of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf; in 1840, entered on the practice of the law at Louisville, associated with Hon. William J. Graves; but has always devoted much of his time to the interests of his large estate. During the war with Mexico, he served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, belonging to the command of General William O. Butler. At the close of the war, he returned to Louisville, where, in 1849, he was elected member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of

the State; took an active part in the debates of that body, opposing the "Native American" and anti-Catholic views of some of its members; in the following year, was elected to represent the city of Louisville in the Legislature; in 1851, was elected to the State Senate, but, in 1852, was elected to fill a vacancy in Congress; was re-elected, in 1853, serving the regular Congressional term; in 1852, was Presidential Elector for the State at large, voting for Scott; was member of the Convention at Cincinnati which nominated James Buchanan, in 1856; was appointed by Mr. Buchanan, Minister to Spain, in 1858; when Carolina seceded, he forwarded his resignation; returned to Kentucky, and was one of the first to join the Southern cause, leaving home on the same night of September, 1861, with John C. Breckinridge, to share the fortunes of the South. He joined Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green, and served on his staff as colonel until the battle of Shiloh, where Gen. Johnston died in his arms; was soon after promoted brigadier-general; commanded the right of Breckinridge's division at Murfreesboro; was engaged in all the leading battles of Tennessee; was at Corinth, at the first siege of Vicksburg; was in command of the troops in South-western Virginia for a time; and was division commander at Chickamauga, where he especially distinguished himself. In the Winter of 1863, he was appointed Confederate States Minister to Mexico; requested to be recalled, when he found nothing could be accomplished in Mexico; joined E. Kirby Smith, in Texas, and was promoted major-general. In 1866, he located with his family at Lexington, where he has since resided, retired from business. In 1869, he served in the Legislature. Gen. Preston is a man of magnificent personal appearance and of great dignity of manner, an accomplished scholar, a brave and skillful soldier, a polished diplomat, and a leader in the politics of his State. In 1840, he was married to Margaret Wickliffe, the youngest daughter of Hon. Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington.

HARNEY, JOHN MILTON, M. D., and Poet, was born March 9, 1789, in Delaware, and died January 12, 1825, at Bardstown, Kentucky, and was the son of Major Thomas Harney, and brother of Gen. Wm. S. Harney. He became a man of considerable notoriety in his part of the State, and, in 1814, married a daughter of Judge John Rowan. He was a man of the rarest kind of wit and the most refined nature, and was socially very attractive. At the age of twenty-three, he wrote "Chrystalina, a Fairy Tale," in six cantos, which was published in 1816; but, owing to his extremely sensitive nature, the work meeting with some unfavorable criti-

cisms, he suppressed it. One of his most beautiful preserved pieces was "Echo and the Lover:"

LOVER. Echo! mysterious nymph, declare
Of what you are made, and what you are—
ECHO. "Air!"
LOVER. 'Mid airy cliffs and places high,
Sweet Echo! listening, love, you lie—
ECHO. "You lie!"
LOVER. You but resuscitate dead sounds—
Hark! how my voice revives, resounds!
ECHO. "Zounds!"
LOVER. I 'll question you before I go—
Come, answer more apropos!"
ECHO. "Poh! Poh!"
LOVER. Tell me, fair nymph, if e'er you saw
So sweet a girl as Phœbe Shaw?
ECHO. "Pshaw!"
LOVER. Say, what will win that frisking coney
Into the toils of matrimony?"
ECHO. "Money!"
LOVER. Has Phœbe not a heavenly brow?
Is it not white as pearl—as snow?
ECHO. "Ass, no!"
LOVER. Her eyes! was ever such a pair?
Are the stars brighter than they are?
ECHO. "They are!"
LOVER. Echo, you lie, but can't deceive me;
Her eyes eclipse the stars, believe me—
ECHO. "Leave me!"
LOVER. But come, you saucy, pert romancer,
Who is as fair as Phœbe? answer.
ECHO. "Ann, sir!"

RELLY, CLINTON W., M. D., was born February 11, 1844, in Henry County, Kentucky. His father is one of the most successful and wealthy farmers of that county. When the war broke out, he entered the Confederate army, and served in the commands of Generals Giltner, Preston, and Humphrey Marshall, remaining actively engaged until the Summer of 1863, when he went to Canada, and entered Queen's College, Kingston; in the following year, went to Montreal, where he graduated, in McGill's College, in 1867. At the close of the session of 1864-5, he received a prize for highest standing in botany; for the session of 1865-6, he received the highest prize for his standing in medical branches; and, at the conclusion of the session of 1866-7, he received the prize for the best final examination, and the gold medal for the highest general standing. In the Fall of 1867, he went to Germany, and studied under Langenbeck, Traube, Frerichs, and Von Graefe. In 1870, he returned to Louisville, and began to practice medicine; in the same year, was made Professor of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, holding the position

for two sessions; was afterwards elected to the same chair in the Louisville Medical College, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Kelly is married to Kate W. Harris, daughter of the late Alfred Harris, a lawyer of Louisville.

DUDLEY, AMBROSE WILLIAM, Banker, and member of one of the most distinguished families of the State, was born October 31, 1798, in Fayette County, Kentucky. The Dudleys were of English origin, and trace their ancestry back to the thirteenth century. Robert Dudley was a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, and died while in the service; Ambrose, his brother, commanded a company during the Revolution; and Robert, son of Ambrose, accompanied Gen. Wayne in his campaign, in 1794; Col. William and Peter participated in the battle of Fort Meigs, where the former was killed; Peter and Ambrose, Jr., were in the battle of the Thames; Peter commanded a battalion under Gen. McArthur, in his campaign to Upper Canada, in 1814; Jephtha was a captain in Col. Owings's regiment, United States Infantry; James Dudley commanded a company in Col. Francisco's regiment, during the war of 1812; and Elder Thomas P. Dudley participated in the battle of the Raisin and that of New Orleans. (See sketches of Col. William, Dr. Benjamin W., Dr. Ethelbert L., and Elder Thomas P. Dudley.) Thus it may be seen that the family were early distinguished in their devotion to the country, and among their descendants, in the professions and business life, have been some of the most worthy and noted men of the State. His mother was Mary Smith, a native of Kentucky, and a member of a family distinguished in the history of Virginia and Kentucky. His father, William E. Dudley, was a farmer of Fayette County, and son of Rev. Ambrose Dudley, who was a leading Baptist preacher of Kentucky, and also a farmer, a native of Virginia, and a captain in the Revolutionary War, as before mentioned; and who reared a family of fourteen children, among whom was the celebrated Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, and the only living member of which is the Rev. Thomas P. Dudley. The subject of this sketch received a good English education; and, after spending several years as a clerk in a dry-goods house in Frankfort, he turned his attention to farming, and the manufacture of Kentucky linseys and jeans. He was, for fifteen years, Quartermaster-General of the State; and, although continuing his agricultural pursuits, has for the last thirty years been President of the branch Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort. For over half a century, he has been thoroughly identified with the growth and

prosperity of Frankfort, and has greatly assisted, by his means and hands, in building up the interests of the community; in constructing the important State works; and has filled many minor positions of trust, for the single purpose of serving his fellow-men; few movements of value arising in his county were uninfluenced by his support; and, although now far beyond the usual age, he is still active in his social and business interests; and, throughout his long life, has been recognized as one of the most useful and valuable men of Franklin County. Mr. Dudley was married, in 1824, to Miss Eliza Talbot, daughter of Hon. Isham Talbot, and granddaughter of Gov. James Garrard, and had seven children, of whom six still live. Their son, A. T. Dudley, is a lawyer of Henderson; James G. and William T. Dudley are business men of Frankfort; Maria is the wife of T. H. Winston, a lawyer of Chicago; Margaret married E. R. Smith, a planter of Alabama; and Mary Dudley is the wife of a Franklin County farmer.

CASTLEMAN, CAPT. GEORGE CLINTON, of New Castle, was born, in Shelby County, Kentucky, September 22, 1810, and is the son of Sarah (White) Castleman and Gen. Jacob Castleman, a brigadier-general in the war of 1812, who was born in Woodford County, April 2, 1777, and became one of the most extensive and successful business men of the State. He was lost, with a large number of others, May 9, 1837, on the ill-fated steamer "Sherrod," burned on the Lower Mississippi, near Fort Adams. His body was never recovered. His son, Capt. C. G. Castleman, was commander of the "Sherrod." The subject of this sketch received a fair education in the private schools of the country, and, at the age of twenty, left home, and went to New Albany, Indiana, where he superintended the saw-mill of his brother-in-law, Capt. Robeson De Hart. After two years, he went on the river as second clerk of the steamer "Herold," commanded by his brother, C. G. Castleman. He filled various positions on the river for several years, and, in 1835, went to Pittsburg, to superintend the building of the "Gen. Wayne," of which he became commander. In 1837, he was married to Miss Jane C. Torbitt, of Woodford County, Kentucky. He afterwards superintended the building of the "Robert Morris," and commanded the old "Ben. Franklin." In June, 1838, he left the river, after a successful and eventful career, and returned to the old homestead, in Woodford County. In 1851, his wife died, and, shortly afterwards, he sold his farm, and went to Texas, and there for a few years engaged in shipping cattle to New Orleans and the West. In 1857, he returned to Kentucky, and, in company with his wife's brother, J. P. Torbitt,

started the wholesale grocery house of Castleman & Torbitt, in Louisville. In this, as in most other enterprises, he was very successful; and this became one of the largest and most reliable houses of its kind in the country. In 1861, he retired from this business, his son, Samuel, taking his place, and the firm changing to Torbitt & Castleman. In the same year, he located in New Castle, in Henry County, where he bought several farms, and where he had formerly contracted some interests by marriage, February 24, 1859, to Mrs. Mary J. Gist (*née* Brinker). He has since lived in New Castle, and has been chiefly concerned in looking after his farming interests, but has at no time lost sight of the common interests of the community. He was one of the organizers of the National Bank of New Castle, and is now its president. He is a member of the Christian Church, and one of its most substantial supporters. He was an Old-line Whig; but, after the demise of Whiggery, has not been, strictly speaking, attached to any party, but was a staunch supporter of the Union through the entire rebellion. He is one of those men, who, having once espoused a cause or adopted a principle, maintains it at all hazard. His whole business career has been a series of successes, largely owing to this fact, no doubt. He is a man of naturally fine ability, with great constitutional vigor, and power to sustain any amount of mental and physical labor, which he has been free to utilize in a most checkered and successful life. He has three children now living: Samuel being a member of the house of Torbitt & Castleman, Louisville, and one of the first business men of the country; David, who married a daughter of Judge William S. Pryor, is a farmer of Henry County; and Josephine, who resides with her uncle, J. R. Torbitt, in Louisville.

COOPER, JOHN C., Lawyer, was born October 26, 1833, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and is the son of George B. and Susan H. Cooper, both Virginians by birth; his mother being daughter of Richard Lee, a member of the celebrated family of that name in Virginia, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and became one of the early settlers of Lincoln County. His father was a farmer by occupation; first settled in Pulaski County, which he represented for several years in the Legislature; and subsequently removed to Lincoln County, where he died, in 1861. John C. Cooper was educated at Centre College, Danville; in 1859, began teaching school, and reading law at his leisure; in the following year, he attended lectures in the law department of Transylvania University, and was admitted to the bar; and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, at Stanford, where he has established a valuable practice, and the

reputation of an able and successful lawyer. In 1860, he was Presidential Elector, on the Bell and Everett ticket; in 1861, was elected to represent his county in the Legislature, and served two years; and, in 1862, was elected County Attorney for Lincoln County, and held the office four years. During the civil war, he was an unconditional Union man, and, as such, was elected to the Legislature. He is now identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and an energetic, useful citizen. Mr. Cooper was married, November 12, 1861, to Miss Pauline Karr, a native of Madison County, and daughter of Thomas M. Karr, a farmer of that county.

RATT, GEN. JOHN TAYLOR, was born July 1, 1797, in Scott County, Kentucky. His grandfather was a native of Wales; settled in the Abbeville District, in South Carolina; there his wife was killed by the Indians. He died, leaving two sons, Joseph and William, the latter being the father of the subject of this sketch. His maternal grandfather, a German by birth, was the associate, in the Baptist ministry, of such men as Ambrose Dudley, Father Taylor, and Father Hickman. William Pratt, above mentioned, was married in Scott County, Kentucky, to Susan Reding, a lady born in Virginia, but from childhood a resident of Kentucky; by her he had ten children, of whom John Taylor Pratt was the eldest. The early education of this son was in the common-schools of Scott County; when seventeen years old, in 1814, he entered West Point, as a cadet, graduating in 1818, with the first class graduated from that military school, which, although in existence since 1802, had not prior to this date arranged for graduating the cadets. He became a lieutenant in the United States regular army, from which service he resigned in 1819. Of his West Point classmates, forty-two in number, one only, Henry P. Biles, of Owen County, Kentucky, now survives. In 1813, he enlisted in Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment of cavalry, and was present at the battle of the Thames. After leaving the army, he began farming, which he pursued until the year 1848, when he purchased the premises on which his hotel now stands, at Georgetown, and has for the past thirty years been its landlord. His acquaintance has been very extensive, and his popularity not less limited. In 1837, he was elected, by the Democrats, to the lower branch of the Legislature, where he also filled two ensuing terms; in 1841, was elected to the Senate, in which body he served four years, declining re-election. In 1847, was again elected to the House. In 1850, at the Constitutional Convention, he opposed the alteration of the Constitution, and refused to allow the use of his name as a candidate for

office. Since this time he has never held political office. From 1831 to 1838, he was postmaster at a town in Scott County. When the Mexican War broke out, he made application to Governor Owsley for the Colonelcy of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, which had been raised for service in that campaign. For political reasons the commission was refused, and issued to Hon. M. V. Thompson, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He held the rank of Major-General in the Kentucky State Militia. In politics, he had been prominent, and was always an active and faithful Democrat. He has been for many years a member of the Christian Church. On the 20th of August, 1818, he was married, in New York City, to Eliza C., daughter of Zebina Kinsley, of West Point, New York. They have no children. General Pratt has seen Scott County change from a wilderness to the populous abode of the present day. In this community, he has lived many long years, active and earnest; called to many responsible positions, whose duties he has ever performed well and faithfully.

ELL, COL. A JOHN, Iron Manufacturer and Proprietor of the Ashland Hotel, son of Carter and Sarah (Mefford) Bell, was born July 30, 1824, in Fleming County, Kentucky. His father was of Scotch descent; was a farmer and brick-mason, an officer in the old State militia, and lived and died in Mason County. The Meffords were of German origin, and were among the early emigrants to Maryland; his branch finally settled in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm in Mason County, and received a limited education, which he used every means to make better through a variable and busy life. At the age of seventeen, he left home, and went, on a flat-boat loaded with plows, from Maysville to New Orleans, and from there made a trip to Galveston. In 1844, he returned to Ohio, and, in the Winter, taught a school in Brown County. In 1846, he became store-keeper at Raccoon Furnace, Greenup County, Kentucky, and was afterwards clerk and assistant manager until 1849. In that year he built Ashland Furnace, on the Cumberland, and was afterwards its manager until 1851, when he returned, and was, for a time, master of Big Sandy Furnace. In 1852, he bought an interest in Pennsylvania Furnace, and acted as its superintendent for a year. He then finished and ran Howard Furnace, in Ohio, for a while; but, in 1854, he returned to Greenup Furnace, in Greenup County, where he remained until 1860, as its general superintendent. In that year he went to Alabama, and rebuilt Round Mountain Iron Works, belonging to Judge Samuel Marshall. In 1862, these works were burned by the Federal troops; and at this time he was conscripted by

the rebels, and made manager of the Etowah Confederate Iron Works, in Alabama. These were the most extensive works in the South, and consisted of three blast furnaces, a nail mill, rolling mill, machine shop, foundry, flouring mill, and saw-mill, and were the main source of supplies to the rebel army. The Confederate Government gave him a considerable interest in these works, and made him a colonel in the army, so giving him the semblance of authority for gathering provisions from the surrounding country. In 1864, Sherman's cavalry came upon these works and completely burned and demolished them; a vast amount of the valuable stock belonging to this establishment he had succeeded in conveying to Macon, when he saw the sure disaster that approached; this he eventually turned into bushels of scrip, and a very considerable amount of that into gold and silver, at the rate of from three to twenty dollars, or more, to one of coin. While engaged in this business, the last rebel conscription came, and he, with most others, was gathered in. But, chiefly through bribery and the friendship of rebel officers, some of whom were Union men, like himself, he escaped serving in the army. He went up to Richmond, and proposed to the officer of ordnance, Colonel Gorgus, that he would suffer himself to be shot, rather than serve in the army as a soldier; and that he preferred to go to Texas, and take charge of the iron works there, and equip Kirby Smith's army, as he had done the armies of the East. This was at once accepted, his commission and passes made out, and his salary fixed at ten thousand dollars a year, to be paid in paper negotiable anywhere, as he told Gorgus their scrip was worthless. While at Richmond, he visited Petersburg, and saw Gen. Grant blow up the mines there, and received, from Col. Gorgus, the rebel plan for destroying the Northern cities. He then made his way, with his wife and daughter, towards the Mississippi, his real objective point, where, after some wonderful adventures, they finally were taken up by the United States gun-boat "Curlew," and conveyed to Cairo. From thence, by order of President Lincoln, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and gave Gen. Heintzelman the details of the rebel plans for destroying the Northern cities. He then returned to Greenup County, Kentucky. Shortly afterwards, he went to Macon, Illinois, and purchased a hotel, which was soon after burned, without much loss to him; he then bought the lease and furniture of Hotel Bates, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and, after running that house very successfully for a year or so, sold it at an advance of fourteen thousand dollars. He was now able to pay off entirely an anti-war debt of seventy thousand, and, in 1869, took charge of the Ashland Hotel, at Ashland, on the Ohio River, which he has since carried on successfully. Before the war, Col. Bell was a Whig in politics, and, during the war, was a Union

man. In 1873, he was the Republican candidate for Congress from his district, but withdrew in favor of Mr. John Means, who was beaten by the Hon. John B. Clarke. He is a man of great native ability; of peculiar business adroitness and energy; great personal daring, and an adventurousness which would always bring him to the surface in social or political turmoils; an invincible will, and, although habitually deferential and unobtrusive, in any great emergency he would doubtlessly trample on men as he would on their ideas; and yet his generous, expansive, rugged nature could not stoop to be low or dishonest; a man whose body is far above the average among men, and who presents, mentally and physically, a combination of striking and admirable traits. In 1846, Col. Bell was married to Miss Clara G. Greene, daughter of Dr. Henry E. Greene, of Greenup County, Kentucky, a lady of superior excellence, who has been an almost infinite source of strength by his side, through every step of life. They have one child, Mary Bell, who shared their dangerous but romantic life, during the war, in the South, and who is now the wife of Dr. F. W. Tiernan, a leading physician of Ashland, Kentucky.

HORNTON, HON. DAVID, Banker and Manufacturer, was born January 4, 1796, in Milford, Delaware. His father, James Thornton, came to Kentucky about 1808, and, after remaining in Louisville for a time, finally settled at Versailles, in Woodford County. David Thornton received a good English education, and, at an early day, was apprenticed to a saddler; and, after reaching the age of twenty-one, he engaged in business for himself, and was remarkably successful. Industry, thrift, and sobriety, added to a clear and well-balanced mind, and a manly and generous disposition, were qualities which fitted him for the battle of life, and sustained him through a long career of usefulness and honor. After fourteen years in his trade, he devoted himself to merchandising, and subsequently to the manufacture of hemp. In 1835, he was elected a Director of the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort; and, there being no bank in Versailles, the banking business of the county was largely transacted through him, in which he acquired great reputation for his prudence and integrity. In 1844, he was elected, by a large majority, to represent his county in the Legislature. In that position he gave universal satisfaction, and, in 1846, was elected from his district to the State Senate. He co-operated with the Whig party during its existence, and was a staunch supporter of its champion, Mr. Clay. During the war, he was known as a firm though conservative Union man, and afterwards, as did a majority of the Union men of the State, preferred the Democratic to the Republican

party. In 1852, he was chosen President of the Versailles branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, located there in that year, and was annually re-elected until the closing of the bank, and was then elected President of the Commercial National Bank of Versailles, holding the position up to the time of his death. As a banker, he applied the same conservative principles which had given him success in other affairs, and the business of the institutions over which he presided was uniformly profitable. In 1820, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued, throughout his life, as one of its most earnest and faithful workers. He was distinguished for his great liberality to religious and charitable enterprises, and for his unselfish participation in every thing looking to the welfare of the community. Before the late civil war, he was possessed of a considerable fortune; but, during this period, reverses occurred which greatly reduced his property. Yet he never complained, and his life throughout demonstrated that he was no seeker of wealth for its own sake. He discharged all the duties and obligations of life, unaffected by the smiles or frowns of fortune, and left an untarnished name, a legacy to his family. He died, February 6, 1873, full of years and honors. Mr. Thornton was married, in 1823, to Miss Charlotte Railey, and much that was good in his life was doubtlessly owing to her many virtues and admirable qualities. The venerable widow still resides in the old family residence, built about the time of their marriage; and six children—three sons and three daughters—the result of this marriage, still survive.

ENNEDY, HON. FRANKLIN, Lawyer, was born November 3, 1817, near Paris, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His father, Jesse Kennedy, was a native of the same county, and was a farmer. Jesse Kennedy represented Bourbon County, for several terms, in the State Legislature; was, for many years, Justice of the Peace in the county; was commander of a brigade of pack-horses in the war of 1812; was a prominent citizen of the county, and died in 1863. His grandfather, Thomas Kennedy, was one of the early Maryland pioneers to Kentucky; lived, for a time, in the fort at Boonesborough, and finally, after the cessation of the Indian troubles, settled in Bourbon County. F. Kennedy's mother was Polly (Waugh) Kennedy, a native of Fairfax County, Virginia. He was raised on the farm, and inured to its hardships. His education was liberal, and was obtained chiefly at Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. In 1842, he commenced reading law, and prepared for his profession under Thomas Elliott, at Paris. In 1844, he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the prac-

tice of his profession at West Liberty, Morgan County. After three years of successful practice in the mountains, he returned to Paris, and associated with Judge Richard Hawes, who became the rebel Provisional Governor of Kentucky, during the late civil war. In 1859, he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in his profession until 1866; he then returned to Kentucky, and resumed his profession at Paris, where he has since resided, and where he is justly distinguished for his ability and fidelity as a lawyer. He was elected to represent Bourbon County, in the Legislature of the State, in 1849, and was re-elected, in 1853, serving two terms. He is now a Democrat in politics, but was, originally, an "Old-line Whig," and voted for all the Presidential candidates of that party, until its dissolution. In 1860, he voted for Bell and Everett. Mr. Kennedy is a Universalist, and a bachelor.

KOBAY, REV. THOMAS WILLIAM, D. D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Russellville College, was born September 15, 1809, at Fort Hill, North Providence, Rhode Island. He was baptized into the Baptist Church, at Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1837. After spending some time at Brown University, under the presidency of Dr. Francis Wayland, he graduated at the Columbian College, Washington City, in 1844. In 1841, he was licensed to preach, by the Lebanon Baptist Church of Lancaster County, Virginia; August 4, 1846, was accepted, by the Board of Foreign Missions, as a missionary to China; on August 25, of the same year, was ordained in Washington, by a called council of E Street Baptist Church, and sailed, with his wife, for China, March 11, 1847; and, arriving there in the following June, proceeded to his station at Shanghai. On account of ill health of his wife, he returned to America in 1850, and, soon after, became pastor of the Raleigh Baptist Church; and during this time, for two years, was editor of "The Biblical Recorder." In 1853, he accepted the pastorate of Yancyville and Trinity Churches, in Caswell, North Carolina; in 1858, was pastor of Sumterville and Jones Creek Churches, in Sumter County, Alabama; in 1859, was elected Professor of Theology in Harvard College, at Marion, in that State; in 1868, removed to Paducah, Kentucky; and, in September, 1870, entered upon his duties as Professor of Ancient Languages, at Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky. After the war broke up the college at Marion, Alabama, he took the Professorship of Belles Lettres, in the Judson Female Institute of that city; was also engaged in teaching at Paducah; and, since 1870, besides attending to his duties in the college, has devoted much time to preaching the Gospel. His wife, the daughter of Rev. Addi-

son Hall, of Virginia, died during their residence at Yancyville, North Carolina. Mr. Tobey has recently made a donation of several thousand dollars to the institution of which he is an honored professor; and, besides being one of the most earnest and able ministers of his Church, is one of the first teachers of the country.

CAMPBELL, HON. EDWARD P., Lawyer, was born October 21, 1832, in Caldwell County, Kentucky. His father, Samuel Campbell, was long a farmer of that county, of Scotch origin, and a native of Pennsylvania. E. P. Campbell received a liberal education, graduating at Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, in 1854. He studied law with George B. Cook, of Princeton, and commenced practice at that place, in 1856. In 1865, he removed to Hopkinsville, where he has since resided, engaged actively in a large and successful professional business. In 1860, he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the Second Judicial District, and held the position eight years; in 1871, was elected to the State Senate, and, after two years' service in that body, resigned to give his undivided attention to the increasing demands of his profession. During the darkest days of the war, he stood firmly by the cause of the Government, and has since been identified with the National Republican party. In 1872, he was nominated by his party as Presidential Elector for the State at large, but business engagements prevented his accepting. Mr. Campbell was married, in 1858, to Miss Caroline E. Taylor, daughter of Dabney Taylor, of Jefferson County, Kentucky. They have five children.

MORTON, MARMADUKE BECKWITH, Banker, was born September 13, 1796, in Louisa County, Virginia. His father was William Jordan Morton, a Virginia farmer, who came to Kentucky in 1815. His grandfather was Joseph Morton, an Englishman, who came to America before the Revolution; and, although taking no part in the war, was for seven months held as a prisoner. He had only one son, William Jordan Morton. The subject of this sketch had but little school education, owing nearly all his knowledge of that character to subsequent observation and personal studies. He was raised, as a farmer's son usually is, to hard labor. In 1819, he entered the Clerk's office in Logan County, Kentucky, as deputy, and served as such until 1829. He, meanwhile, also performed the duties of Justice of the Peace. From 1830 to 1850, he was Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Logan County, Kentucky. In October, 1850,

he entered the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Russellville, which had just been started, as cashier, and held that position until 1863, when its affairs were closed out. He then became a partner and cashier in the banking house of Nimrod Long & Co., at Russellville, where he has ever since remained. He united with the Methodist Church in December, 1826, and has, for more than fifty years, taken an active part in the affairs of that Church, and led a life consistent with his long religious profession. He at one time owned fifty slaves, none of whom did he ever whip, and so highly was his kindness toward the slave race regarded by them, that no less than one thousand of them applied to him to buy them, and so bring them into his kind mastership. He was married, in 1827, to Miss Nancy Caldwell, and again, in 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Colwyn; by his first marriage, he had three sons, and, by his latter union, one daughter. Of his sons, Daniel Morton, who was a physician, is dead; William Morton, a farmer, married a daughter of Judge C. Warren, who was also niece to Judge Hise; David Morton is a minister of the Gospel, in Montana Territory; and Nancy, his daughter, married James H. Bowden, an able lawyer of the Logan County bar, who represented the county in the Legislature one term. Marmaduke B. Morton is now an aged man, has lived more than sixty years in Logan County, a valued citizen, respected and esteemed by all; his honesty and integrity proven by many years of dealing and intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and his Christian character and charity shown by the many and consistent acts and positions of his life. He has filled many public and official positions of trust, and always with fidelity and capability, and even now, in his old age, continues a career of wide responsibility.

WATTS, JOHN R., was born January 14, 1843, at Bardstown, Kentucky. His father, Elijah S. Watts, followed mercantile pursuits; was a Kentuckian by birth, and of Virginia parents. His mother was Elizabeth Picksley, a native of Kentucky. His parents had twelve children, and he was their seventh child. He received a good English education, having spent four years in St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown. At the age of sixteen, he began business in Louisville; and, on the breaking out of the war, entered the service of the Government, under Gen. John M. Harlan; and was actively engaged in that command, participating in the battle of Chickamauga, and various other engagements, until wounded in a skirmish at Chattanooga. On again entering the army, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry, serving under Gen. Burbridge; but was soon after connected with the court, or

Judge-Advocate's, department, where he remained until the close of the war. He subsequently entered the house of Brinley, Dodge & Hardy, afterwards Hewitt, Field & Co., in Louisville, where he remained seven years, establishing for himself a fine business reputation. In 1872, in connection with Samuel R. Chambers, he commenced business for himself, as commission merchant and dealer in agricultural implements. He was successful from the start; and the growth of their business made it necessary to seek more commodious quarters, in their present place on Main Street. They have established the largest trade in agricultural implements that has ever been carried on in Louisville, and their house has gained a high commercial position in that city. Mr. Watts was married, in 1867, to Miss Sallie C. Balmforth, daughter of James Balmforth, a business man of Louisville.

MORRIS, COL. JOHN DABNEY, Farmer, Lawyer, and Soldier, son of Richard Morris, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia, was born January 28, 1816, in Hanover County, Virginia. His ancestors were English and Welsh. His education was chiefly under the direction of private tutors at home, until his seventeenth year, when he entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and graduated in 1834. He soon after began the study of law, in the office of Judge Lomax, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. In the following year, he was licensed to practice, and, in the same year, located in Madison County, Mississippi, where he began business, but, in a few months, went to Texas, to join in the revolution. He entered the Texan service as a private; was advanced to a lieutenant-colonelcy; was engaged in the battle of San Jacinto; subsequently, was, with the famous Hays Texas Rangers, in other engagements; and was mustered out, at the close of the war of Texan independence. When the war closed, he settled in San Antonio, Texas, and resumed the practice of his profession, with great success. He became Commonwealth's Attorney, and, in 1846, was elected to Congress from that State. At the expiration of his term, he was re-elected, and served out his second term. In 1842, he was sent as a commissioner to Mexico, to negotiate concerning the border difficulties; in 1844, he returned to Kentucky, to look after his inheritance; and has since remained in this State, residing chiefly near Hopkinsville; in 1849, he was a member of the Convention, at Frankfort, for the framing of a new Constitution for the State; at the commencement of the war, he joined the Southern side, and was sent by the Confederacy to New Orleans, to take charge of some of its financial interests there; after the fall of Fort Donelson, he joined the army of the West, as a private; was afterwards sent to

West Virginia; served on the staff of Gen. John S. Williams; was colonel of a cavalry regiment, and participated in many important battles of the war; was twice a prisoner; once sentenced to death, but finally exchanged, by the special application of Jefferson Davis; and, at the close of the war, returned to Christian County, where he has since remained, engaged in farming and the practice of law. He is a fine lawyer; but his circumstances render his professional efforts of less concern to himself, and enable him to take life easily. He has rare executive ability, is extremely social and genial in his manners, is broad and liberal in his views and practices, is of decidedly fine appearance, is greatly attached to his family and friends, and is a universally esteemed and valuable member of the community. Col. Morris was married, in 1845, to Miss Margaret Lewis Merriwether, daughter of Dr. Charles Merriwether, of Albemarle County, Virginia. They have two children: Richard E. Morris is a merchant of Memphis, Tennessee; and their daughter, Mary, is the wife of Thomas M. Barker, a farmer of Christian County.

TAYLOR, LEONARD W., M. D., was born February 22, 1823, in Lexington, Kentucky. His grandfather, Leonard Taylor, was a Virginian, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War; emigrated to Kentucky about 1790, and settled at Harrod's Fort, now Harrodsburg, in Mercer County, where he afterwards became a successful farmer, and remained during his life. Leonard Taylor, his father, was born at Harrod's Fort, in 1794, and became one of the most active, successful, worthy, and influential merchants, and one of the most esteemed and valuable citizens of Lexington, where he died in 1865. The subject of this sketch received his education at Lafayette Seminary, then in charge of the venerable Beverly A. Hicks; and, soon after leaving school, began the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. Lloyd Warfield, then one of the leading physicians of Lexington. After three years' study with Dr. Warfield, he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, attended two full courses of lectures, and graduated in 1845, receiving the degree of M. D. In the Winter of the same year, he commenced practice in Carrollton, Carroll County, Kentucky, where he remained for twenty-eight years, in active and successful practice, more than realizing, in every sense, the most sanguine expectations of himself and friends; his practice extending over a vast territory in the vicinity of his home, and bringing in a large number of patients from abroad. In 1873, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, with a view to lessening his heavy country professional work; and here his former good fortune, and many of his former patrons, followed

him. Dr. Taylor was married, in 1849, to Miss Mary F. Malin, daughter of Judge Joseph Malin, of Vevay, Indiana. They have five sons and one daughter, all living.

HELM, HUBBARD D., Farmer and Politician, was born February 21, 1822, in Newport, Kentucky. His parents were Francis T. and Sallie B. Helm; the former a native of Virginia, the latter of the District of Columbia. His father was a son of William Helm, a captain in the Revolutionary army; was a midshipman in the navy, during the early part of the war of 1812; was afterwards transferred to the army, with the rank of lieutenant; came to Kentucky in 1817, and located at Newport; was the first Mayor of that city; was, for fifteen years, Deputy Clerk of Campbell County; was, for a number of years, postmaster of Newport; and died in 1872. His mother, Sallie B. McKinney, was the daughter of Col. John McKinney, a native of New Jersey; an officer in the Revolutionary War, afterwards in the regular army, and was stationed at Newport, Kentucky, in 1816. Hubbard D. Helm was educated in Cincinnati, and in the schools of his native county; and, at manhood, turned his attention to farming, to which he has since largely given his energies. In 1856, he was first elected Sheriff of Campbell County; re-elected in 1858; again elected in 1864, and re-elected in 1866, 1868, and 1870; was Master Commissioner of the Chancery Court of Campbell County, from 1860 to 1862; and, in 1869, was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced law. In politics, Mr. Helm has always been a Democrat of the strictest school; and has been a power in his party, at times absolutely controlling the politics of his county. In 1860, he voted for Stephen A. Douglas; but, during the civil war, stood on the side of the South in principle and sympathy. Religiously, he is connected with the Catholic Church.

FITHIAN, WASHINGTON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born January 8, 1825, in Salem County, New Jersey. His parents were Joel and Sarah Dick (Sinickson) Fithian. His father, Dr. Joel Fithian, was a native of New Jersey; in 1831, moved to Oxford, Ohio, and followed the medical profession through life. His mother was daughter of Thomas Sinickson, of New Jersey; and members of both families were officers or soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and were among the early settlers of New Jersey. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, mainly at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated in 1845. In that year,



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Oliver P. Hill

he began the study of medicine; prepared for his profession under his father, at Oxford; attended lectures regularly, and graduated in the Ohio College of Medicine, at Cincinnati, in 1848. In the same year he located at North Middletown, Kentucky, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He established a valuable and successful practice at North Middletown, and remained there fifteen years. In 1864, he removed to Paris, where he has since resided, after a short stay, in the preceding year, at Shelbyville. He has held no political offices; has given his time and energies to his profession, to which he has been greatly attached, and in which he occupies an enviable position. He is a member of the Licking Valley Medical Society; has contributed with his pen to the medical literature of the day; and has, by his practice and life, been an advocate of the most elevated standard for the noble profession. In politics, he is an independent. His first Presidential vote was cast for Gen. Taylor, and he voted with the Whig party during its existence. At the election preceding the war, he voted for Bell and Everett. During the rebellion, he was an earnest Union man, and was several months a surgeon in the Federal army. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Church; and through life has been distinguished for his great integrity of character, and his exceptional personal, social, and professional habits. Dr. Fithian was married, September 18, 1850, to Lucinda Hutchcraft, a native of Bourbon County, and daughter of Reuben Hutchcraft, farmer of that county.

HILL, OLIVER PERRY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, son of John and Malinda Hill, was born March 2, 1814, in Garrard County, Kentucky. Both of his parents were natives of the same county. Malinda Pollard, his mother, was the daughter of Absalom Pollard, one of the early settlers of Garrard County, and member of a family long distinguished in the history of Virginia. His father was a substantial farmer, and son of William Hill, a Virginian pioneer, who went out in the war of 1812, and died, in 1814, from sickness contracted in the service. Dr. Hill remained on the farm until his twenty-first year, in the mean time acquiring a fair education in the select schools of the county. In 1835, he began to read medicine at Lexington, under the direction of Dr. William Pawling; after a thorough preparation, he attended lectures and graduated in medicine at Transylvania University, in 1838; in the same year, located, for the practice of his profession, in his native county; now resides at Lancaster; established a large and valuable practice; stands in the front rank of his profession; has been eminently successful, and stands deservedly

high in the community, professionally, and as a valuable citizen. He has never sought political preferment in any way, devoting his energies to his profession, in which he has always taken a deep interest. In 1860, he voted for Bell and Everett, the anti-war or Union candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, but is now identified with the Democratic party. His first Presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren. Dr. Hill was married, July 5, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Edna Salter, of Garrard County, and daughter of Michael Salter, a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and one of the pioneer farmers of that county.

THOMAS, EDMUND PENDLETON, Lawyer, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, May 9, 1798. His father, Roland Thomas, brother of John P. Thomas, for many years Treasurer of Kentucky, also brother of Edmund Thomas, the first Register of Kentucky, was once Clerk to the State House of Representatives, and Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts of Henry County from 1799 to 1827, the time of his death. His mother was Kate Johnston, niece of Judge Edmund Pendleton, of Virginia, and of John Taylor, of Caroline County, Virginia. The subject of this sketch was a classmate, at school, in Frankfort, with Thomas F. Marshall, and Judge White, of Florida. At the age of fourteen, his public career began, as deputy in the Circuit and County Courts of Henry County, and, in that capacity he served until 1827, when he was appointed Clerk of both courts, and continued without interruption to hold the office, until 1862. In the Winter of 1824, he was Assistant Clerk of the State Senate. In 1862, on leaving the office he had filled so long, with such great credit to himself, and so acceptably to the people, he commenced the practice of the law. For nearly fifty years he had been in the best of law schools, and now commenced practice with an uncommon experience, and a fund of information which might not be gathered in the entire life of the average lawyer. In 1866, he was again elected Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, and remained in the office until 1874, now having held the office several years over half a century, and presenting an instance of one of the most remarkable official careers on record in the history of the country. During much of his official life he was a farmer, and was probably one of the most extensive and successful in the State. He sowed the first blue grass ever put out in the county of Henry. In farming and stock-raising, as in every thing else, he exhibited great judgment and taste, and here too, as elsewhere in his remarkable career, the spirit of romance and poetry pervaded his life and work. On entering the legal profession proper, in 1862, he was as-

sociated with Judge William S. Pryor, now of the Court of Appeals; and afterwards with Judge Samuel De Haven; and, lastly, with Judge George C. Drane, of the Circuit Court. During his long official career, he never drew a bond, or issued a process, that was successfully assailed, and so methodic was his whole life that he could now enter the Clerk's office and find any paper on file without index or alphabet. He was Sheriff of Henry County, in 1820 and 1821, and has been largely identified with all matters of importance in the county for three-quarters of a century—whole generations of business men having come and passed away during the active business period of his life. But probably, after all, his greatest work was done in the Church. When there were but twelve persons in the county belonging to the Disciples' Church, he espoused its cause, in 1830, and, by his own personal efforts, and his great liberality in the use of his means, it has risen to be by far the most powerful Church in the county, now numbering one thousand four hundred and fifty members. He has made several fortunes and spent them, mainly for the Church and the community. So largely has his liberality influenced his whole life, that, in his business, he has never attempted the collection of a fee-bill by placing it in the hands of an officer for that purpose. He has found time in his long business life to cultivate his liking for literature and science, having read over a vast field; and, above all, to enliven and enrich his great native taste for the beautiful and noble in the open book of nature, and to keep his own spirit in harmony with the unwritten music and poetry of creation. He is an orator of great magnetic force and uncommon beauty of diction, with a splendid presence, and an earnestness that is overpowering. In the ministry, he would have been a Whitefield, a Williams, or a Spurgeon. This is but a brief sketch of one of the most remarkable men of the country, whose life has been mixed of strange, uncommon, noble, and generous elements, and yet not always free from eccentric and daring freaks; a man whose whole life is an interesting study. Standing two inches over six feet high, he is as full of vivacity as the ordinary business man of fifty; with great powers of physical endurance and mental activity, hardly ever having had a pain, or been afflicted with an ill usually falling to the lot of man. In politics, he is a Democrat, and still takes an active interest in political affairs, and is altogether one of the most remarkable men living in Henry County. Mr. Thomas was married, February 19, 1819, to Miss Mary S. Johnston, daughter of Major Thomas Johnston, who represented Shelby County, for several years, in the State Legislature, and was a major in the war of 1812. They have had eight children, five of whom are now living. Edmund, their son, is assistant Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Louisville, and a man of splendid business and social attainments.

LAUGHTER, GOV. GABRIEL, was born in Virginia, in 1767, and, while a boy, came to Kentucky, and located in Mercer County. He commanded a regiment of Kentucky troops in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815; was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1816, and, after the death of Gov. Madison, occupied the Gubernatorial chair until the end of the term. He appointed John Pope Secretary of State, and, owing to some prejudices then entertained towards that gentleman, the question of re-election of a Governor on the death of an incumbent of that office was agitated over the State; but he maintained his position, and, after the resignation of Mr. Pope, until the close of his term, performed the duties of Secretary of State himself. He was a member of the Baptist Church; was generally a delegate to its conventions; and was one of the most influential and valuable members of that denomination. Gov. Slaughter died on his farm in Mercer County, in 1830.

TEVENSON, REV. EDWARD, Clergyman, son of Thomas and Sarah Stevenson, was born October 3, 1797, in Mason County, Kentucky. He received a limited education, but became familiar with the English branches, and made some progress in the study of Latin. He early united with the Methodist Church, and soon felt it his duty to preach the Gospel, delivering his first sermon in his father's house; from that period, became a leader in his community. Although possessing a fine personal appearance, and great powers as an exhorter and singer, his defective education prevented his joining the Conference until he was twenty-three years of age. He was admitted on trial in 1820, and appointed to the Lexington Circuit, with Nathaniel Harris and Samuel Demint. In 1821, he was stationed on the Greenbrier Circuit; in the following year, to the Bowling Green Circuit. At the Conference of 1823, he was appointed to the Bowling Green and Russellville Station, his reputation already preceding him, at every point, as one of the most powerful preachers in the country; and, from the time of his advent in Russellville, Methodism made rapid progress. In 1824, he was appointed to Russellville only; and now, taking rank among the first ministers of his connection, was appointed to the most important stations in the State, ministering for the Churches at Lexington, Frankfort, Shelbyville, Maysville, and Louisville, making for himself every-where a warm place in the affections of the people. In 1834, he was stationed at Mount Sterling, Kentucky; and, while in charge of that Church, became quite a controversialist, defending the doctrines of his Church, with great ability, against the advance of the new religious movement,

headed by Alexander Campbell. From Mount Sterling, he returned to Lexington; and was afterwards stationed at Danville, and Harrodsburg. In 1839, he was stationed at Hopkinsville; the following year, at Russellville; and, in 1841, was placed in charge of the Hopkinsville District, extending to the mouth of the Cumberland river and to the Tennessee line. He passed over this extensive field, preaching with all the animation of youth and the fervor of the early apostles, being received every-where with the greatest delight; and, during his four years' residence in that district, eleven hundred members were added to the Church. He next took charge of the Brook Street Station, in Louisville, and, in 1853, was Presiding Elder of the East Louisville District. At the General Conference, in 1846, he was elected Secretary of the Missionary Society, and also Assistant Book Agent; took charge of the Book Concern of the West, then located at Louisville; and, in 1854, when the Southern Methodist Publishing House was located in Nashville, Tennessee, he was elected as the principal Agent. Although uneducated to business habits, he managed the affairs of the agency with great skill, meeting the hearty approbation of the Church; but, feeling no longer able to serve the Church in that capacity, was relieved, by his urgent request, in 1858, being appointed in that year, by the General Conference, to the Presidency of the Russellville Collegiate Institute, presiding over its affairs with satisfaction until his death. Born and reared in the South, during the great civil war his sympathy was with that section, and he shared with his friends the calamities of the times. He was a member of the General Conference, in 1836; again, in 1844; was a member of the Convention at Louisville, in 1845; of the General Conference of 1846, and of every succeeding Conference until his death. Mr. Stevenson was twice married: His first wife died in 1839, and his second survived him. He died July 6, 1864, in Russellville, Kentucky.

LAY, HON. BRUTUS J., Agriculturist, was born July 1, 1808, in Madison County, Kentucky. He was educated at Centre College, Danville; and, in 1837, settled in Bourbon County, where he has since engaged extensively in farming, and in raising choice breeds of cattle, being one of the most extensive fine-stock breeders in Central Kentucky. In 1840, he was elected to the State Legislature; was elected President of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society, about the same time, and still holds that position; in 1853, was elected President of the State Agricultural Society; after serving four years, was re-elected, and, at the expiration of the second term, declined re-election; was again

elected to the Legislature, in 1860; was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as Chairman on the Committee of Agriculture, and as member of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

IRTLE, REV. JOHN, Clergyman, was born November 14, 1772, in Berkeley County, Virginia; and, after marrying Amelia Fitzpatrick, came to Kentucky, remaining for a short time in Washington County; and, in 1799, removed to Elizabethtown, where he taught school, and acted as deputy clerk for Major Benjamin Helm. In 1802, he returned to Washington County; and, in 1809, joined the Methodist Church, and became a powerful preacher. He was a man of natural eloquence, and impressive personal appearance. He was a man of expansive and vigorous mind, well trained and methodical; and was one of the most able among the early ministers of the Methodist Church in Kentucky, as well as one of the most useful and valuable citizens. He died in 1826.

IRELAND, J. ALEXANDER, M. D., was born September 15, 1824, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His paternal grand-parents were both natives of Scotland. His father, William Ireland, was a Kentuckian by birth; followed agricultural and mechanical pursuits; was one of the solid, upright, and useful men of Jefferson County, and died in 1870. His mother, Jane Stone, whose parents were Virginians, of English ancestry, was a native of Jefferson County, Kentucky. Of the four surviving children of William and Jane Ireland, the subject of this sketch is the oldest. He received a good English education, with a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek; and, at the age of seventeen, commenced the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. James M. Pendergrast, in Jefferson County; subsequently continued his studies at Louisville, under Drs. Bullitt and Cummins; attended lectures, in the Winter of 1845, in the medical department of the University of Louisville; graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1851, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in the city of Louisville. In 1854, he removed to his farm in the country, continuing there in the practice of medicine until 1864, when he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Kentucky School of Medicine; removed to Louisville, and filled the position to which he had been appointed until that institution was merged into the University of Louisville, being elected at that time as Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University. Upon the re-establishment

of the Kentucky School of Medicine, he was again placed in the Professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, which position he resigned on the occasion of his election to the Chair of Diseases of Women and Children in the Louisville Medical College, in 1870, and has since filled that place. In 1875, he was elected to the same chair in the Kentucky School of Medicine, which he also still continues to occupy. In 1876, he was a delegate from Kentucky to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia; and, at the last meeting of the Kentucky State Medical Society, of which he is a member, he was appointed a delegate to the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Medico-chirurgical Society, and has taken an active interest in the local and State organizations of the profession. In 1848, he was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church, and, although actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession, was, for many years, regular pastor for several Churches in his denomination, preaching for the Church in Jeffersontown, Jefferson County, for one year; serving as pastor of the Baptist Church in Jeffersonville, Indiana, for some time, and, also preaching for other Churches in Bullitt and Jefferson Counties for several years. He is a life-member of the General Association of Kentucky Baptists, and is regarded as one of the most substantial, earnest, and valuable men of his Church. During his active professional labors, he has found some time for literary pursuits, and has written some for the press, both religiously and in connection with his profession; and, although a man void of any disposition for personal display, and of quiet and unassuming habits, few men in his profession have done more hard and successful labor, and few physicians enjoy, deservedly, a more wide-spread reputation in his section of the State, and especially in that branch of the medical profession relating to the diseases of women and children; and, in the Church, in which he has been a member for thirty-five years, he has been a most active worker, and a pillar of strength. He is a man of fine personal appearance, above six feet in height, and weighing over two hundred pounds, and of fine bearing; exceptional in all his professional, social, and personal habits; agreeable and attractive in his manners; broad and liberal in his treatment of men; free from personal and selfish enmities; possesses a wide, manly charity; takes active interest, not only in every thing relating to the good and advancement of his profession and the Church, but also of the community at large; and is one of the most straight-forward, valuable, unostentatious, and useful men of Louisville. Dr. Ireland was married, in 1846, to Miss Sarah E. Cooper, daughter of Levin Cooper, of Jefferson County, and by this marriage had one son, Henry Clay Ireland, a graduate of two Colleges of Medicine, and now residing in Jefferson County, with his father. In 1859, he was again married, to Su-

san M. Brown, daughter of the late Furtney Brown, of Louisville, and, by this marriage, has one son, William F. Ireland.

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TRAPNALL, PHILIP, M. D., was born January 4, 1773, in Baltimore County, Maryland, where his father, Vincent Trapnall, was a farmer. The Trapnalls came from England, where many of them have long been ministers of the Established Church. His grandmother was a Vincent, and many of her family were also ministers of the Established Church: William Vincent, Bishop of London; Philip Vincent, Bishop of Durham; and Admiral Vincent, a naval officer, were his relations. Dr. Trapnall received a thorough literary education, and graduated in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, in the Spring of 1796. He practiced medicine at Hagerstown for two years, with great success; and, in 1800, removed to Kentucky and located in Harrodsburg, where he established a large practice, and became one of the most widely known and valuable members of his profession in the State. He had a wide range of practice, extending to neighboring towns, and even to Louisville; and, although contemporary with Ephraim McDowell, Louis Marshall, Pindall, and Ridgeley, he took a front rank in his profession. He performed a great number of surgical operations, but left no record of any important cases, and was distinguished for his want of a hobby, devoting himself with great delight to general practice. He accumulated a large library, which he generously divided among his young friends after retiring from professional life, about 1818, when he took up his residence on his farm. He was a member of the Legislature from Mercer County, from 1806 to 1810, and was a prominent and active member of that body; in 1812, was defeated for Congress by Samuel McKee, of Lancaster; in politics, was a warm partisan, even after retiring from active life, and was an uncompromising Whig. He was a member of the Episcopal Church; was a warm sectarian; was an able champion of Episcopacy, and was exceedingly well posted in the history and doctrines of his Church. He wrote many articles in defense of his Church, which were replied to by Dr. Clelland. He devoted himself, the remainder of his life, to agricultural pursuits, near Harrodsburg. He was a man of striking person and manners. He was over six feet in height, and remarkably straight, and was noted for his dignified carriage. He possessed great firmness, honesty, and purity of life; was ardently attached to his friends; was an implacable enemy; and, although marked by many peculiarities, he was surrounded by friends; and was one of the most noted and able men of his day. He died, January 31, 1853, as he had lived, with an unshaken confidence in the great

faith of his life. Dr. Trapnall was married, in 1806, to Miss Nancy Casey, daughter of Peter Casey, of Mercer County, Kentucky, a lady of fine intellect and culture, who was a helpmeet to him, and with whom he lived forty-five years, and raised a large and respectable family.

COLLINS, HON. RICHARD, Lawyer and Merchant, was born June 3, 1797, in New Jersey, and was the son of Rev. John Collins, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He studied law, and practiced that profession from 1818 to 1832, in Hillsboro, Ohio; he served in both branches of the Ohio Legislature; ran for Congress, in 1826, but was defeated; removed to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1832, and for the next twenty years engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits; was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, in 1834, 1844, and 1847; was, for many years, President of the Maysville City Council; from 1850 to 1853, was President of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad; and, in the latter year, removed to Clermont County, Ohio, where he died, May 12, 1855. He was a fine writer, a brilliant and attractive speaker, a man of fine executive ability, and endowed with admirable social qualities, and could have filled with honor almost any position in life. Mr. Collins was married to Mary Ann Armstrong, eldest daughter of John Armstrong, long one of the most influential business men of Maysville, Kentucky. One of his sons, John Armstrong Collins, was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1824; raised at Maysville, Kentucky; graduated at Miami University; practiced law in Cincinnati; in 1849, located at Lake Providence, Louisiana; and died, at New Orleans, June 10, 1850.

WING, HON. EDWARD RUMSEY, Lawyer, was born December 16, 1843, in Owensboro, Kentucky, where his father, J. M. Wing, was for many years a merchant. His mother was Emily Win, the daughter of James Win, long known as one of the most enterprising men of the Green river country. Her relative, Hon. Edward Rumsey, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was one of the most gifted men of his time. Edward R. Wing received his rudimentary education in his native town, and at the age of fifteen was placed under the care of his kinsman, Edward Rumsey, and, under the tuition of J. K. and W. K. Patterson, in Greenville Academy, and, in 1859, entered Centre College, at Danville, where he graduated with distinction, in 1861. At a very early age he evinced a remarkable capacity for public speaking, and distinguished himself by his ability as a debater during his college days. He entered the

Federal army as aid to Gen. James S. Jackson, and was by the side of that gallant officer when he fell, on the field of Perryville. After completing a course of law study with the late Judge George Robertson, of Lexington, he settled in Louisville, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He rose rapidly to prominence, and, in 1868, was the nominee of the Republican party for State Treasurer; and, although suffering from ill health, made a spirited canvass, which brought him into general notice, and especially attracted the attention of the Government, at Washington, on account of which he was soon offered the position of Minister to Ecuador, and, in May, 1870, entered upon the discharge of his duties, at Quito. The labors of his office were not onerous, leaving him abundant time on his hands, in which he devoted himself with great energy to the study of international and constitutional law, and, by way of recreation, to the classic essayists and historians of England and America. For some time the condition of his nervous system was a great source of apprehension to his friends, and he suffered a partial paralysis before his departure for South America, but it was hoped that his youth and generally good condition would outgrow the unfavorable symptoms. When on the eve of returning to the United States, he suddenly expired, on the morning of October 5, 1874. His social qualities were of the highest order; his exuberance and vivacity lent a great charm to his presence; his solid attainments, and his ambition to be great, gave promise of a distinguished future; was open-hearted, generous, and manly; was a vigorous and eloquent speaker, and a lawyer of great brilliancy. During a recent session of Congress, an appropriation of one thousand dollars was made by the Government to remove his remains from Quito to his native State. Mr. Wing was married, in 1865, to Louisa, daughter of Robert W. Scott, a distinguished agriculturist of Franklin County, Kentucky. He left no children to inherit his reputation.

TYLER, REV. BENJAMIN BUSHROD, Clergyman, was born April 9, 1840, in Macon County, Illinois. His father, Rev. John W. Tyler, was a native of Kentucky, and for many years a Baptist preacher, of Fayette County, but, in later life, became a member of the Christian Church, in which he labored for many years, and, although now old, and waiting for the call to the everlasting kingdom, still he has his hand and heart in the good cause. Elder B. B. Tyler has been a student of the Scriptures from early childhood, and the absorbing dream of his youth was to become a minister of the Gospel. He was baptized into the Church, August 1, 1859, under his father, and soon after entered Eureka

College, Illinois, with a view to completing his literary studies before entering the ministry. After leaving college, at the commencement of the war, although designing to further prepare himself by teaching for a time, circumstances immediately led him to preaching, and he was soon engaged in conducting a successful meeting at Litchfield, Illinois. At the close of the meeting he was engaged to preach in the counties of Montgomery and Macoupin, in one of which Litchfield, the scene of his first trying ministerial experience, was located. He at once engaged, with great earnestness, in the work before him, adding three or four hundred to the Church during the year. September 4, 1861, he was ordained at Eureka, Illinois. After completing his engagements with the Churches of his native and adjoining counties, he was engaged for some time as an evangelist, chiefly in Illinois. In the Winter of 1864, he located at Charleston, Illinois, and divided his time between that and the Church in Kansas, Edgar County, for one year, and subsequently devoted all his time to the interests of the Church at Charleston, meeting with great success, until 1868. In that year, he made a most successful trip as an evangelist, to the State of New York, attended the semi-annual Missionary Convention at Baltimore; preached in Washington City, Portland, Boston, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other points in the East and the British possessions; and, returning home, accepted, in 1869, the pastoral charge of the Church at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained until 1873, when he was called to accept the pastorate of the Church at Frankfort, Kentucky, filling the position with great ability and satisfaction to his people, until May, 1876, when he took charge of the First Christian Church of Louisville, where he is now stationed. He was one of the most active and valuable men who ever was pastor of the Frankfort Church, and was not only exceedingly popular with his own people, but also stood deservedly high in the estimation of the general public, and, although one of the youngest men of his Church who has held such important trusts, he is undoubtedly one of its most accomplished, able, and eloquent ministers. Mr. Tyler was married, December 25, 1862, to Miss Sarah A. Burton, daughter of J. R. Burton, of Eureka, Illinois.

ARCUM, HON. THOMAS D., Lawyer, and State Register of Lands, is a native of Lawrence County, Kentucky, where he was born December 17, 1840; his father, Stephen M. Marcum, a Kentuckian by birth, belongs to one of the oldest pioneer families of Kentucky, coming here from Virginia, and is now a resident of Cassville, West Virginia, where he is engaged in gun manufacture. His mother was Jane Dameron, and was

born in Kentucky. He acquired his early education in the common-schools of his native county. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, United States Volunteers, under the command of Col. Laban T. Moore; was shortly after made second lieutenant, and then promoted to a captaincy, and served on the staff of Gen. White, and afterwards on the staffs of Generals Gallup and Strickland, for a period of two years. His first engagement was at Middle Creek, Kentucky, under Gen. Garfield; was then assigned with his regiment to Gen. George W. Morgan's command, at Cumberland Gap; served with him in East Tennessee, in the campaign of 1862; returned with him to Greenupsburg, on the Ohio river; was called to duty in various parts of Kentucky till 1864, when he joined the forces under Gen. Sherman; assisted in his campaign, and continued under his command till the surrender of Atlanta; then, being attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps, was sent to Tennessee; and, after the battle of Franklin, returned to Kentucky, where he remained till mustered out. During his service, he participated in many of the engagements of the South-west, including Lost Mountain, Altoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, and the battle between Atlanta and Decatur, July 22, 1864. At the close of the war, he engaged in mercantile business, taking a partnership in two different firms—one at Cassville, the other at Louisa, Kentucky. He soon afterwards began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in Lawrence County, and, in a short time, became a successful lawyer. In politics, he is an earnest, active Democrat, having done good service as a campaign orator in all political contests since the war; was a member of the first Democratic Convention held in the State after the war, and has been a delegate to all the State Conventions of the party since, and is one of the most active and influential workers in the ranks of the Democracy in the State. In 1875, he received the nomination of his party for Register of the Land Office; was elected, and now holds that position, manifesting, in the discharge of his duties, that high degree of order, integrity, and punctuality, which has marked his course throughout an unusually active and successful career. He was married, January 19, 1865, to Miss Mary Bromley, daughter of John Bromley, a prominent merchant of Cassville, Virginia.

HOMPSON, JAMES BRAXTON, Lawyer, third son of Lewis M. and Mary R. Thompson, was born near Center, in what is now Metcalfe County, Kentucky, December 13, 1838. His parents were descended from two families of the Thompsons of Virginia, between whom, as has always been supposed, no kinship existed. His

grand-parents emigrated to Kentucky early in the present century. Left, when little more than seven years old, to the sole care of a widowed mother—his father having died early in 1846—his educational training was confined to such schools as were then accessible in that county, and to that home reading and study which he found leisure to avail himself of during a busy childhood. He early manifested a poetical genius of no common order; and, after the age of sixteen, he contributed much, in both prose and verse, to various periodicals—some of his best work appearing in the "Southern Literary Weekly." He published no volume, as his literary productions were but the results of leisure hours during a few stirring years; but his fugitive pieces, prose and verse, and some political speeches made during the Presidential campaign of 1860, and the beginning of troubles in 1861, have been collected, and will be published for private distribution among his friends and relatives. He was a member of the Old Presbyterian Church, but liberal in his religious views. He obtained license, after a due course of reading, and commenced the practice of law in Edmonton, Kentucky, in 1860, and began at once to rise in his profession. Of handsome appearance, agreeable manners, and unblemished morals, he won the respect of all, the cordial esteem of many, and the warm affection of those more nearly connected with him. He was bold without being aggressive; courageous without bravado; candid, yet considerate of feelings; full of scorn for cant and affectation of every kind, yet tolerant of the natural weaknesses and follies of mankind. To his friends, he was faithful; to his family, loyal in every fiber of his nature; and to himself, true. He enlisted in the service of the Confederate States in 1861, impelled by both a sense of right and that spirit of chivalry which naturally inclines to the cause of the weak. In 1862, while Bragg was in Kentucky, he recruited a company of cavalry, and was on his way from Glasgow, alone, September 29, 1862, to the place of rendezvous, to take command, preparatory to moving southwards, when he was set upon by a band of bush-whackers and murdered.

PATTON, WILLIAM MOORE, Iron Manufacturer, was born November 16, 1803, in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. He received a good education in the schools of the country, and at Huntingdon Academy, Pennsylvania.

He started in life as a teacher; was several years assistant engineer on the Pennsylvania Canal; afterwards engaged, for a time, in mercantile pursuits, at Woodbury, in that State, where he received the appointment of postmaster. In 1839, he became manager of Vesuvius Furnace, Lawrence County, Ohio, and was

afterwards, for several years, lessee of that furnace. In 1846, he became principal owner and general superintendent of Pennsylvania Furnace, in Greenup County, Kentucky, remaining in that connection until 1856, when he located at Catlettsburg, where he bought, and for several years operated, the Big Sandy Flouring Mills; in 1865, he was appointed United States Assistant Revenue Assessor and Collector for Johnson, Lawrence, and Floyd Counties; in 1867, was also made whisky inspector; in the following year, Carter County was added to his assessorship; in the Winter of 1869, offered his resignation, which was not accepted; and, in the Spring of 1871, he was finally relieved of the duties of his office, and, having disposed of his furnace and mill interests, mainly retired from business. He died August 9, 1872. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and organized the first Sunday-school under that denomination at Catlettsburg, and was one of the most energetic, useful, and valuable men in his community. From the time of his arrival in Lawrence County, in 1839, until within a few years of his death, he was largely connected with the iron interests, and was one of the most progressive and adventurous among the iron manufacturers. Mr. Patton was married, January 20, 1842, to Miss Rebecca Boal, of Muncy, Pennsylvania, sister of Senator Boal, of that State. She is still living. Their son, George B. Patton, served during the war as a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Kentucky Union Infantry; James and William, their other sons, are druggists and manufacturers at Catlettsburg, and are active, successful business men. He has one living daughter.

THOMPSON, JOSEPH ADDISON, M. D., was born July 4, 1805, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and is the son of Joseph Thompson and his wife, Eliza James, both parents having emigrated from near Richmond, Virginia, and were of English origin. His grandfather was a Colonel of Engineers, and commissioned to survey the road into the Territory of Kentucky, by way of the falls of the Kanawha. His father arrived in what is now Mercer County, and settled at Harrod's Station, as early as 1779; and was a companion of the brave but inconsiderate Gen. Hugh McGary. Dr. Thompson received a thorough education, and graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1827, and immediately began the study of medicine with Dr. J. A. Tomlinson; continued his medical studies under Dr. John Morehead, at Cincinnati, and graduated in the Medical College of Ohio, in 1830. At the time of graduation he was elected member of the Ohio Medical Society. In 1832, he went to Philadelphia for the purpose of continuing his medical studies, and assisted Dr. Moore, in the almshouse,

at the same time attending lectures in the Pennsylvania Medical College. He soon settled permanently in Harrodsburg, in the successful practice of his profession. After the commencement of the civil war, he was appointed Post Surgeon, and was located at the United States Military Asylum, at Harrodsburg, under the command of Major-General Robert Anderson. In 1867, being a practical engineer, he was appointed President of the Board of Internal Improvements, of Kentucky, by Gov. John W. Stevenson. He has devoted his long life mainly to the duties of his extensive and laborious medical practice, taking little part in the political contests and disturbances of the country. He has devoted considerable attention to the early history of the State, and published several valuable sketches pertaining to the early settlement of Kentucky. In the house where he was born, Aaron Burr was arrested, being at that time a guest of his father, and from there, in company with Gen. Adair, was sent on for his trial. He was one of the first four men who established the Odd-fellows' Lodge in Harrodsburg, and has been for over half a century identified with the various interests and events of importance connected with the history of Mercer County; and has been one of its most useful, upright, and valuable citizens. Few men have been able to endure such great fatigue, and few exhibit, at such great age, a finer state of physical and mental preservation, he engaging, even now, actively in the chase. Dr. Thompson was married, in 1836, to Miss Amanda Singleton, of South Carolina. They have had no children.

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HALL, JAMES H., Plow Manufacturer, son of Samuel and Isabella (Conrad) Hall, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1817. At the age of ten, he was thrown on his own resources; and with his own efforts to live, and get the rudiments of an education, he passed the time until his fifteenth year, when he entered a machine shop as an apprentice. After serving out his time, and working awhile as a journeyman, he began work in the plow factory of his brother, Samuel Hall, in Pittsburg. In 1836, he came to Maysville, Kentucky, where he worked for several years in the plow factory of the Messrs. Jacobs; but, in 1839, determined to start a factory of his own, he went South, with a view to ascertain the wants of the farmers of that section, with whom he wished to establish a large trade. In the Fall of 1840, he returned, and laid the foundation of the Eagle Plow Works, of Maysville, which has become one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the country. It is worthy of note that this establishment, since the second year of its existence, has continued without a misstep or reverse of any kind. Without

capital, and in pressed circumstances, he was able the first years to produce but a few hundred plows, now his annual production often reaches twenty-five thousand, and these of the heaviest and most valuable kinds, likely producing, in gross results, more real worth in his yearly work than any similar establishment in the entire West. And probably no manufactory in the country has been less dependent on borrowed capital, owing its success wholly to the energy, integrity, and intelligence of its proprietor. The products of the establishment were taken in flat-boats, by himself, down the Ohio and Mississippi, to the Southern markets, during the first years of its existence. The plows made in this factory are of steel and wrought iron, and have just celebrity in their markets for superior workmanship. They are chiefly sold in the Southern States, Cuba, Mexico, and South America. Mr. Hall has devoted himself chiefly to the interests of his business, giving little attention to politics and social turmoil. During the rebellion his sympathies were with the South, yet he took no part in the great contest. Still this did not free him from some of the inevitable hardships and misfortunes of the times. He was a Director in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, at its first organization, and so remained until the road was finished, when he served one year as its President; he has repeatedly served in the Council of the city, and been variously prominent in matters of interest to the community; and, as head of a vast manufactory, has been able to be of great value to his fellow-men. He is a man of magnificent personal appearance, and, although a little over the prime of life, of unbroken energies. His great business success would enable him to retire from active life, but he chooses still to keep the harness on. In 1840, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Mary Brook. They have seven living children, four boys and three girls; two of their sons, John H. and James H., are associated with him, and are wide-awake, energetic business men. His other sons are also engaged in the establishment.

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DAVIESS, HON. SAMUEL, Lawyer, was born November 22, 1775, in Bedford County, Virginia, and was the son of Joseph and Jean Daviess, his parents being natives of that State, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was brought to Danville, Kentucky, about 1779; chose the profession of law, and acquired a large and extensive practice. In 1822, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and, from 1825 to 1829, was a member of the State Senate, and was again elected to that body in 1833. He was, for a number of years, a member of the Board of Internal Improvement, and was actively identified with the best interests of the country. Samuel Daviess died September 28, 1856, at Harrods-

burg, Kentucky. Wm. Daviess, who has frequently served in both houses of the Legislature, and has taken a prominent position among the leading men of Mercer County, is his son.

VAN NATTA, SHELBY, Merchant and Banker, son of Samuel and Lucinda (Moffett) Van Natta, was born December 8, 1820, in Shelby County, Kentucky. His mother was a Virginian, and his father a native of New Jersey, and of German origin. Some of the Van Nattas are now prominent in the affairs of New Jersey. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and received his education in the country schools. At the age of sixteen, he began to clerk in a store at Clay Village, where he remained until 1840, when he went to Shelbyville, and has since been in business there. In 1844, he started the dry-goods business for himself, and continued it very successfully until 1856. During this time he engaged for a while in the manufacturing of hemp, but chiefly gave his means and attention to his regular business. In 1856, he was connected with the branch Bank of Ashland, at Shelbyville, as clerk and teller; and, in 1857, became its cashier. This position he continued to hold until 1869, when that bank was merged into the Bank of Shelbyville. He was then appointed to the same position in the new bank, which he has since continued to hold with great acceptability to the people and credit to himself. He was, for fifteen years, member of the Common Council or Town Board of Trustees, and for many years its President; was two years treasurer of the county, and is now Treasurer of Shelby Railroad Company. In 1855, he was made one of the corporate members of the Shelbyville Cemetery Company, and has for years been its treasurer; was, for many years, member of the Board of Trustees for Shelbyville Baptist Female Seminary, and was its treasurer during the entire existence of the school; and has, in short, been identified prominently with all the leading interests of the community. He has neither had time nor inclination to be a politician; but was a Whig before the war, a Union man during the war, and has since been an Independent. He has devoted much attention to the cause of temperance, been connected with all its movements in the county, and is now prominent in its organizations. He is a Baptist; has been an officer in the Church for twenty-five years, and has been thirty years superintendent of the Church Sabbath-school; and has not only been a pillar in the Church, but also one of the most industrious, energetic, exemplary, and useful men in the entire community. Although he crossed the mountains thirty-two times in a stage-coach, on his way to Philadelphia and New York for goods, and has done

a great deal of hard work, he is yet unbroken, and apparently but little over the prime of life. His business, social, and private habits have been exceptional, and these, with great perseverance and industry, have enabled him to acquire a competency. Mr. Van Natta was married, December 10, 1844, to Miss Rebecca S. Willis, daughter of Pierson and Elizabeth Wilson, and once a schoolmate of his own. They have three children. The youngest son, James S., is in the bank with his father; the oldest, Thomas F., is a merchant of St. Joseph, Missouri; and the daughter, Lulie V., is wife of T. C. Timberlake, Esq., of Anchorage, Kentucky.

FOWLER, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Druggist and Chemist, was born June 17, 1848, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. His father, Samuel O. Fowler, belonged to one of the old and valuable families of that State; and, during the war between Mexico and Texas, figured extensively under Gen. Sam Houston. His grandfather, Bernard Fowler, was an officer in the Revolution; his mother's father, Dr. Edward Overton, served in the war of 1812; and his uncle, Capt. John Fowler, of Lexington, was one of the first representatives from Kentucky in one branch of Congress. The subject of this sketch began his education in a commercial school at Lafayette, Indiana, and was prepared for college by Rev. C. J. Maugin, at Crawfordsville; and, in 1864, graduated at the University of St. Francis de Sales, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After graduating, he studied chemistry and pharmacy with Dr. George Mueller, of Lafayette, Indiana. He soon after commenced the drug business, and, during his ten years' connection with it, has labored hard to elevate the standard of his profession; and, as an educated and skillful chemist and druggist, has probably no superior in Louisville. His pharmaceutical preparations have won him considerable reputation, and his acknowledged skill among medicines has made him popular among physicians. He holds a certificate of the highest qualifications from the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy, and is now a member of the Louisville College of Pharmacy. He has achieved some success in a literary way, through his widely circulated "Druggist's Dream," and under the *non de plume* "Publius." He is a man of rare professional ability, of great energy and industry, of splendid personal habits; a man of worthy aspirations, and decided force and grit to carry them out. He is a zealous member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Fowler was married, September 10, 1873, to Miss J. Anna Clark, step-daughter of Judge Richard Constantine, of Fairfield, Kentucky, a lady of many accomplishments and of sterling worth, and great beauty of mind and person.

CARTER, JOSEPH C., M. D., was born December 23, 1808, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, and died at his residence, in Woodford County, Kentucky, January 26, 1876. In 1809, his parents came to this State, and settled in Woodford County. His father, Goodloe Carter, was a highly esteemed citizen of that county, and his mother, Mary Crenshaw Carter, was one of the noblest of women. Dr. Carter received a thorough classical education, and, in 1827, went to Cincinnati, where he was, for five years, a student of Dr. Daniel Drake, and an inmate of his family; during that time, spent one Winter with his preceptor in attending medical lectures in Philadelphia. In the Spring of 1832, he graduated at the Ohio Medical College, and, in the same year, entered upon the practice of his profession at his home, in Kentucky. Soon after, the country was visited by the cholera, and out of the great scourge he passed with many golden opinions of his skill and rare adaptability to his profession, and, from that time throughout his life, had a large and successful practice. He was a man of fine intellect, strong constitution, and untiring energy; was master of his profession, and would have risen to eminence in any great city; was the idol of his own community; was possessed of great dignity, yet free from haughtiness or arrogance; was kind and sympathetic, and exercised a powerful influence in the room of the sick; had fine social qualities; was hospitable and charitable; was public-spirited, and gave his means and attention to every interest looking to the public good; and was one of the most useful and valuable men of his county. Dr. Carter was married, November 13, 1832, to Miss Margaret T. Carlyle, who, with their children, Dr. D. Drake Carter, Mrs. Lack White, and Misses Ella and Josephine Carter, survived him.

FORMAN, GEORGE W., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Glascock) Forman, was born December 18, 1820, in Nelson County, Kentucky, and is the oldest of twelve children. His grandfather, Joseph Forman, came of Pennsylvania-German parentage, and his grandmother, Forman, was Rebecca Fry, of Virginia. His mother was the daughter of Micajah Glascock and Catherine Rector, both Virginians. His grand-parents came to Kentucky about 1785, and settled on Cox's Creek, now in Nelson County; there opened a farm, under the hardships peculiar to the "Dark and Bloody Ground;" and were among the most worthy of early pioneers. Dr. Forman received a good education, mainly in the best private schools of his own and Spencer Counties, and, having decided on a profession, in 1839 began the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. David

H. Cox, and, after a thorough preparation, graduated in the Louisville Medical College, in 1843, and also received a diploma from the Medical Society of that institution. He soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county, where he has since, with the exception of a short residence in Louisville, continued actively and successfully engaged. He soon distinguished himself, in his own county, as a bold and skillful surgeon, performing a number of surgical operations with successful results, when other members of the local profession would not undertake or sanction them. In the treatment of dropsy, and many peculiar forms of disease, he has been notably successful; and was remarkably so in the treatment of cholera in 1854, on its visit to his section, giving his labors often without compensation during the most urgent demands for his services, and greatly endearing himself to the community. In October, 1862, he was appointed one of the surgeons in charge of the General Hospital, at Bardstown, which position he held, with great credit to himself, until the necessities of the army service required the breaking up of the hospital, in the following May. In 1863, he was appointed, by the County Court, to assist the Draft Commissioners, at Lebanon, in determining the number of men to be taken from his county, and performed his task greatly to the country's benefit. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society. In politics, he was a member of the Whig party, and, in 1855, became the Know-Nothing candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by a small majority, in a strong Catholic county, and with a strong Democratic opposition by such speakers as Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe and Hon. William B. Read, as well as that of the Democratic candidate, Dugan. In 1860, he represented his district in the Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Bell and Everett. When the war broke out, he openly and earnestly took the side of his country, opposing all arguments and acts of the rebellion, and at times with considerable personal risk. In 1869, he received the appointment of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the Fourth Kentucky District, and, in 1873, accepted the additional duties of Assessor, and continued in the position until the appointment of Col. Burns as District Collector. He was soon after reappointed Deputy Collector, with a territory embracing seven counties; and received from the Government the appointment of Surveyor of Distilleries for the same territory, continuing until the change and consolidation of the districts under the new appointee, Col. Buckner. He soon after received his third appointment of United States Deputy Collector and Surveyor of Distilleries. Of this appointment the Democratic paper at Bardstown said: "Dr. Forman has held the office for several years, and during the administration of three different Collectors; and his reappointment is a merited recognition of



Geo. W. Forman.

his efficiency and trustworthiness as an officer." After repeated visits to Washington City, he succeeded in securing an act of Congress admitting a claim of the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike for "war damages," to the amount of thirteen thousand and six hundred dollars, and for years has been one of the Board of Managers of that pike; has in various ways been of great benefit to his county; and has, throughout his active life, been one of its most useful and valuable men. He is a writer of considerable ability, having contributed various articles to the newspapers, written a number of addresses, and also a history of his Church. He has devoted considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, and is the only man in the county who has engaged to any great extent in the nursery business, starting the enterprise in 1872; he now has on his farm ten acres of well-selected fruit and ornamental trees, under the care of a trained nurseryman. He is an active member of the Board of Directors of the Nelson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. He has always resided on the old homestead of his parents, on the Louisville and Bardstown pike, nine miles from the latter place; and has, from time to time, made additions to it, making a farm of six hundred and fifty acres, and one of the best in Nelson County, on which he has recently built a fine brick residence. Since 1869, he has devoted considerable attention to raising the Cashmere or Angora goat; and is in every way one of the most energetic and successful farmers, as well as one of the most skillful and highly esteemed physicians, in the country; and one of the most upright and valuable citizens of the county. Since 1859, he has been an active member of the Baptist Church, contributing largely with his means and presence to its welfare. He is a man of fine personal appearance, being six feet in height, and of superior self-command; has exceptional personal and social habits; is agreeable and genial in manners; broad and charitable in his views; is characteristically hospitable; and, although a man of abundant means, he is still as active and vigorous as in early manhood. Dr. Forman was married, in 1843, to Miss Elizabeth A. Wells, daughter of William P. Wells, of Nelson County, Kentucky; and, of their eight children, only two, William M. and Lydia J. Forman, lived to be grown.

EWING, HON. PRESLEY UNDERWOOD, Lawyer, was born in Russellville, Kentucky, September 1, 1822. He was the eldest son of the distinguished Judge E. M. Ewing, of the same town, and Jane P. McIntyre, one of the most brilliant and accomplished women of her time. He received a very liberal education, graduating at Centre College, in Danville, in 1840, and after-

wards studied law under his father, Judge Ewing, the Chief-Justice of the State, and graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1842. He then went on a European tour, and upon his return, in 1848, was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and was re-elected in 1849. In 1851, he became a candidate for Congress, and received the nomination of his party, over a worthy and popular opponent, Beverly L. Clark, and was elected, and, in 1853, was re-elected without opposition. For eloquence and fluency of speech he had but few peers; he had a perfect command of his voice, which, together with a certain magnetism and perfect gesticulation, made his efforts carry every thing before them. He was the opponent in politics of John C. Breckinridge, and served in the Legislature several times with him; and, although fast friends in their social intercourse, they were often pitted against each other on the floor of the House, both equally brilliant and commanding in appearance, equally handsome and chivalrous, and both equally matchless in their oratory. It has been said of Mr. Ewing that he could have gone to Congress as long as he desired, in such estimation by the people as he held. He possessed traits of character to a remarkable degree of both his parents; like his father, learned and brilliant, and like his mother, gentle, vivacious, and fond of society, in which he was a natural leader. The evening before his death, he was surrounded by a charming circle of friends, who were entranced by the sweet strains he was drawing from a violin, of which instrument he was a master. He died at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, on the 27th of September, 1854, of cholera. His untimely demise was sincerely mourned by his large acquaintance, among whom was a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Cincinnati, to whom it was said he was engaged to be married. On his tomb the words, "Died ere his Prime," are a touching tribute to his memory.

JOHNSON, HON. GEORGE W., Lawyer and Agriculturist, was born May 27, 1811, near Georgetown, Kentucky, and was the son of William Johnson, and grandson of Col. Robert Johnson. He obtained a fine literary education, graduating at Transylvania University. He studied law, and practiced that profession for some time, but finally turned his attention to agricultural pursuits; and, besides his farming interests in Kentucky, conducted cotton-planting quite extensively in Arkansas. In 1838, he was elected to the Legislature from Scott County; was always a Democrat; represented his party on several important occasions; made the race for Presidential Elector, in 1852 and 1860; declined repeatedly to be a candidate for Congress; acquired great power in

his party; was a thorough student of political science. At the very outset of the civil war, although not a combatant, by reason of an injured arm, he cast his lot with the South, and used every exertion to induce Kentucky to follow the seceded States; left his home, with Breckinridge and others, in September, 1861; made his way to Virginia, and thence to Tennessee and to Bowling Green, in his own State; set afoot, and was largely instrumental in organizing, a provisional government for the State; and, at the convention assembled at Russellville for that purpose, November 18, 1861, he saw his desires carried into effect. A Constitution for the State was adopted, under which Kentucky was admitted into the Confederacy, and he was chosen Provisional Governor. When the rapid events of the war compelled the Confederates to retire from the southern part of the State, he accompanied the army; was a part of the military family of the commander, Gen. A. S. Johnston; participated in the councils resulting in the movement from Corinth to Shiloh; went into that great battle as aid to Gen. Breckinridge; was afterwards aid to Col. Trabue, when the Kentucky brigade was separated from Gen. Breckinridge; his horse was shot from under him; he then entered the ranks of Capt. Ben. Monroe's company, and fought during the rest of the day; that night, he took the oath of a private, and enrolled himself in Company E, Fourth Kentucky Infantry; on the following day, went into battle, and early fell, mortally wounded; lay on the field until the afternoon of the 8th, when he was discovered by Gen. McCook, and removed to a United States hospital boat, where, receiving every possible care, he died on the following morning, April 9, 1862. His remains were sent to Louisville, by Gen. John M. Harlan and other Federal officers, and were from thence conveyed to his home, in Scott County, where, amidst a great display of sympathy and popular regard, his body was interred. He was a brave, generous, noble-hearted man, and was greatly honored and respected in his community and State. He left a wife and seven children.

COLLINS, RICHARD H., Editor, Lawyer, and Historian of Kentucky, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, May 4, 1824. His father, Judge Lewis Collins, was distinguished as the author of the most extensive and best known history of Kentucky, and as an editor and judge. His paternal grandfather was Richard Collins, a Virginia soldier of the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandfather was Major Valentine Peers, a Virginia officer in the Revolutionary War, on the staff of Gen. Weedon, and with Washington at Valley Forge. He was educated until sixteen at the Maysville Seminary; entered

Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, in May, 1840; graduated in September, 1842, and made A. M. of same in 1845. Among his college-mates were, Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of Louisiana; Presley Ewing, Thomas Turner, and William C. Anderson, members of Congress; Henry C. Wood, Chief-Justice of Kentucky; William T. Martin and Matt. V. Ector, major-generals; and Joseph H. Lewis, brigadier-general of the Confederate army. He studied law, and graduated at the Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1846. Among his classmates in this school were, James B. Beck, United States Senator and Representative; William E. Simms, member of United States Congress, and Senator in Confederate Congress; and James S. Jackson, member of Congress and brigadier-general United States army. Mr. Collins was editor of the Maysville "Eagle," 1845-50, and, again, 1853-57; practiced law at Maysville, 1851-53, and at the Cincinnati bar, while a resident of Covington, Kentucky, 1862-71; was founder and publisher of the Danville "Review," 1861. The great work of his life was his "History of Kentucky," two volumes, one thousand six hundred pages, published in 1874; an enlargement of his father's history of Kentucky, originally published in 1847, in one volume, five hundred and sixty pages. Of this large work, one-fifth was reprinted from the first edition of 1847; the remaining four-fifths will perpetually attest the remarkable industry, perseverance, and accuracy of the author. It is the most recent and most comprehensive history of the State, and, beyond question, the most full and complete of all the histories of the several United States. It was a high compliment to Mr. Collins that the Legislature of the State contracted with him, before it was written, for over five thousand copies of the work, for the use of the common-schools, and as a nucleus for school libraries throughout the State.

BREATHITT, JAMES, Lawyer, fourth son of William and Elizabeth Breathitt, of Virginia, was born 1794, in Logan County, Kentucky; was reared and educated in that county, and studied law, in company with James T. Morehead, in the office of his brother, Gov. John Breathitt. He finished his legal studies under John Pope, and located at Hopkinsville, where he became one of the most prominent lawyers of his State. He was an Old-line Whig, and took great interest in the affairs of his party, yet devoted his energy and time mainly to the duties of his profession. He represented Christian County in the Legislature, in 1818 and 1819. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; was amiable in disposition, but rather reserved in his deportment; was a man of strong convictions, adhering, with

great independence, to what he believed right, under all circumstances; was noted for his integrity of character, and the high moral and religious tone of his life; was a fair public speaker, without being a brilliant orator; and was one of the most intelligent, solid, and valuable men of Southern Kentucky. Mr. Breathitt was twice married: first, to the daughter of Major Peyton Short, and by that marriage had two sons, Peyton and John Breathitt; he was again married, January 21, 1830, to Miss Gabriella Harvey, daughter of the late John Harvey, long one of the influential citizens of Frankfort; by this marriage he had one son, Harvey Breathitt. The Breathitts were natives of Ireland, both his father and mother being brought to this country while children; his mother's maiden name was Whitsett; her family settled in Maryland, and many of them became distinguished in the affairs of that State.

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CONVERSE, REV. THOMAS E., Clergyman, was born in 1841, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Rev. Amasa Converse, a worthy and successful editor, and minister of the Gospel. (See sketch of Rev. Amasa Converse.) He was educated at Princeton College, New Jersey; and, in the year 1866, began the study of theology at Union Theological Seminary, in Prince Edward County, Virginia. In 1870, he was sent as a missionary to Hangchow, China; in the following year he returned to the United States, preaching on various charges in Shenandoah County, Virginia, till 1875, when he went to Bardstown, Kentucky, and took charge of the Presbyterian Church, where he is now located. He is a preacher of great earnestness and ability, and has won for himself a fine place in the esteem and affection of his Church and community. He is a man of rare culture and refinement, but plain and unassuming in his manners; is polite and courteous, and possessed of a large fund of good humor. Mr. Converse was married, in 1869, to Miss E. J. Leyburn, of Virginia.

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THOMAS, HON. SAMUEL BEAL, son of Samuel Thomas, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, August 4, 1811, and started from home to make his way in the world at a very early age, probably working for several years on one of the mail lines leading to Washington City; for there it was, in that capacity, that Edward P. Johnson, mail contractor, found him, as a mere boy, working at eight dollars per month; took a fancy for him, brought him to Kentucky, about 1828, and made him clerk in his office, and then general road agent over

his mail routes. About 1830, he and others bought Mr. Johnson out, and the firm became Hough, Carter & Thomas. With little change, this connection continued until the completion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in 1860, thus doing away with their great stage and mail route. In these thirty years they had control of the great mail routes, chiefly in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, and had a vast array of employés constantly engaged, and at one time as many as sixteen hundred horses in daily use in the work of transportation. Mr. Thomas was one of the most successful business men who ever flourished in the State. In 1830, or thereabouts, he first appeared at Elizabethtown, and from that time until the day of his death became largely a part of its history, and contributed greatly to the prosperity of the surrounding country. He had great admiration for the beautiful and grand in nature. This he evinced in his beautiful home at Elizabethtown, which he adorned with every ornament taste could dictate, and every comfort wealth could supply. In 1863, he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and served two years. He was really the originator of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, and served some time as its president; and was long a director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He was generally interested in all the business enterprises of the country, and was especially devoted to the interests of Elizabethtown, where he lived and died. He probably did more to build up the town, in every way, than any other man, although his property was chiefly in other parts of the country. The time and means spent for the benefit of that community strongly set forth the generous and unselfish nature of the man, evinced everywhere, indeed, through an exceptionally useful and successful career. During the great civil war, he was firmly attached to the cause of the Union, but sympathized deeply in the losses and troubles of his neighbors, using every effort in his power to ameliorate their condition, and soften the asperities of war. He was one of the largest slave-owners in his part of the State, and his losses, otherwise, were great, but these he took not into the account when placed against the good of his country, or the losses and troubles of his neighbors. No young man ever applied to him for help, without receiving it in some substantial way. His unbounded liberality, indeed, extended everywhere, and at his death thousands of dollars' worth of bills, and promises to pay, from those he had favored without a prospect of return, had accumulated. Yet, at his death, he was worth more than a half million of dollars. Although a man of limited education, he was, in a remarkable way, able to pass among educated men without suspicion of this want in himself. He started out to make a fortune, and from nothing arose to great wealth. He was a man of a fine head, and the clearest judgment; was remark-

able in his predictions, and hardly ever made a business mistake; was possessed of the highest grade of moral rectitude; and, while being himself temperate in every thing, he was profuse in his hospitality. He was a fine stump-speaker, and appeared every-where to advantage among men. Without pomp, he was a lordly gentleman; and, although a liberal supporter of Churches, he was connected with none, until shortly before his death. He died September 3, 1874, at his home in Elizabethtown. Mr. Thomas was married, September 19, 1833, to Zorayda Young of West Point, Kentucky, who died January 26, 1874. They had six children, only two of whom are now living: Mary Elizabeth, the wife of James B. Payne of Elizabethtown; and Ellen, the wife of Geo. W. Welsh, a prominent business man of Danville, Kentucky.

HILL, THOMAS P., Lawyer, was born August 30, 1828, in Lincoln County, and was the oldest child of Thomas and Louisa Hill; the former a native of Washington, and the latter of Lincoln County, Kentucky. Thomas P. Hill, the original member of this family in America, came from England and settled in Maryland, in 1707. Clement Hill, his grandfather, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and came to Kentucky with the first Catholic family from Maryland, and settled in Washington County; his father, Thomas P. Hill, was a young lawyer, and died, while on a visit to Louisville, at the age of twenty-five. His mother was the daughter of Randolph Peyton, son of Valentine Peyton, who was a soldier in the Revolution, an early pioneer to Lincoln County, Kentucky, and member of an English family distinguished in the early history of Virginia. Thomas P. Hill, the subject of this sketch, was chiefly educated in St. Mary's College, in Marion County, Kentucky. In 1847, he began reading law, under Hon. John Kincaid, at Stanford; in 1849, was admitted to the bar, and located, for the practice of his profession, at Monticello, Wayne County; in 1850, practiced at Somerset, Pulaski County; and, in the following year, located at Stanford, where he has since resided, made an extensive practice, and become one of the leading lawyers of that section of the State. He is a Democrat in politics, and, although usually taking an active interest in political campaigns, he has persistently refused to accept office of any kind, devoting his energies to his profession. During the great civil war, he was a decided Union man, but took no active part in the military service. He is, religiously, associated with the Christian or Disciples' Church, and is a man of known integrity of character, and high professional and social worth. Mr. Hill has been twice married: in 1849, to Miss Maria Peyton, a native of Lincoln County, and daughter of Simeon Pey-

ton, a farmer of that county; after her death, he was married, October 16, 1867, to Mrs. Frances A. Fowler (*née* Lewis), also a native of Lincoln County, and daughter of Jaquiline A. Lewis, a farmer of Boyle County, Kentucky.

JACOBS, JOHN ADAMSON, long Superintendent of the Institute for Education of Deaf Mutes, at Danville, Kentucky, was born August 19, 1806, in Leesburg, Loudon County, Virginia. His parents emigrated to Lexington, Kentucky, while he was a child, and afterward located at Lancaster, Garrard County, where his early boyhood was passed. At the age of thirteen, he was left an orphan, by the death of both parents, and for some time after was much indebted to his old bachelor uncle, Hezekiah Ricketts, for assistance rendered him. At the age of fourteen, he taught a school in Madison County, and was the first in that county to teach English grammar as a common-school study. At the age of seventeen, he entered Centre College, with the view of completing a thorough course of education, but, at the age of eighteen, was appointed Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, recently located at Danville, Kentucky, and from that time devoted himself to the interests of that institution. In order to thoroughly fit himself for the duties of the position, he spent eighteen months at Hartford, Connecticut, in the Institution for Deaf Mutes, and also studied sign language and the best methods of teaching, under eminent French teachers. Thoroughly prepared, he took charge of the institution, in 1825, and filled the position, with great zeal and faithfulness, throughout his life. He conducted the institution on the recognized principles of mental philosophy, as applied in such cases in this country and in Europe. In 1854, having enjoyed the proceeds of the boarding department of the institution, he, against the wish of the trustees, relinquished this source of profit to himself, and accepted a salary of one thousand dollars, by this unselfish act saving the institution twenty-five hundred dollars a year. In 1834, he published a book of lessons for deaf mutes, and, in 1859, two volumes, called "Primary Lessons for Deaf Mutes," which elicited much favorable attention from able judges, among whom was Charles Baker, Principal of the Yorkshire Institution, England, perhaps the oldest establishment for the education of deaf mutes in the world. To his great efforts is largely attributable the existence of the Institution for Feeble-minded, at Frankfort. For more than forty years, he worked for the charitable institution over which he had charge, his entire life being marked by the most unselfish, broad, liberal, intelligent, and manly traits. He was a Christian, and probably

America has not produced a better instance of a genuine Christian philanthropist. Mr. Jacobs died in the institution, the morning of November 27, 1869.

GRINNAN, ROBERT LEWIS, son of W. J. Grinnan and Martha (Bridwell) Grinnan, was born September 1, 1842, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. His father was a native of Prince William County; and a cotton-goods manufacturer; came to Kentucky in 1855, and finally located in Harrison County. His mother was the daughter of Richard Bridwell, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a farmer of Stafford County, Virginia. R. L. Grinnan received a good education; and first began business in the foundry of his uncle, at Maysville; 1858 and 1859, he spent in learning the cooper trade at Cynthiana; in 1860, he learned the photographic business in Maysville, and spent several years carrying on the business in different towns of the State; spent 1870, variously engaged, in California; in that year, located at Lancaster, Kentucky, where he has since resided. February 7, 1867, Mr. Grinnan was married to Mrs. Amanda Sutfield (*née* Salter), daughter of Gabriel Salter, a farmer, and, for several years, a Representative in the Legislature from Garrard County. In 1874, he was elected Police Judge of Lancaster. In 1876, he was appointed on the staff of Gov. McCreary, with the rank of colonel. Mr. Grinnan is a Democrat in politics; and is a member of the Christian Church.

REDMAN, WILLIAM G., M. D., D. D. S., was born near Eldridge, Onondaga County, New York, April 2, 1821. His parents were of German ancestry, who early emigrated to the United States, and were among the first settlers on the Hudson river. He received his education, first in the district-schools, afterwards at Cazenovia and Homer Academies. In 1843, he came to Kentucky, and began to teach school, at the same time studying medicine; and, from 1843 until 1846, studied and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated with honor. From 1846 until 1849, he practiced medicine in Shelby County, Kentucky; his health then failing, he turned his attention to the study of dentistry, and graduated in Ohio Dental College, at Cincinnati, and located at Henderson, Kentucky, where he remained ten years, engaged in active and successful dental practice. In July, 1860, he removed to Louisville, where he has a large and lucrative practice. He is President of the Southern Dental Association, and was one of the first movers towards organiz-

ing the Kentucky State Dental Association. He has invented quite a number of dental instruments, which are now in general use in the profession; among which may be mentioned Redman's cylinder pluggers, file carrier, and mallet plugger. In 1865, the Louisville Medical College conferred upon him the degree of M. D. In 1839, he joined the Methodist Church; was connected with that denomination until 1865, since which time he has been a member of the Episcopal Church. He is not a partisan in politics, generally voting for the man he deems best suited for the position. He has been for years a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, filling all the prominent chairs of his lodge. He is full of life, and has an active mind, which he keeps always employed. By his excellent habits, he has acquired a fortune which would enable him to retire from practice; but, at the age of fifty-five, he pursues his profession, and probably will continue as long as his fine constitution holds out. Dr. Redman was married, in 1849, to Miss Mary C. Chisen, of Lexington, Kentucky. They have thirteen children, ten of whom are now with them.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, Dry-goods Merchant, was born in 1779, near Enniskillen, Ireland. He early came to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he received a good education, and started in life as a teacher. Between 1790 and 1800, he came to Maysville, Kentucky, where he remained the rest of his life. Three other brothers came to America with him, all of whom raised large families, and became wealthy and valuable men. Their parents finally followed, and afterwards made their home and died in Maysville. Mr. Armstrong spent some time, after his arrival in Maysville, in a small mercantile business, through the town and county; but was finally able to establish himself in Maysville, where his business continued to flourish, year after year, until it had become of large proportions, and he one of the most wealthy, public-spirited, and valuable men in the county. He was largely concerned in the construction of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike, the first macadamized road built in the State. He was the first president of its company, and held the office during his life. He was a contemporary with Christian Shultz, Andrew M. January, and a few others, with whom he was largely instrumental in building up the town and county. The public improvements of the State, indeed, began in the Maysville pike. He built as many as a half a hundred of the houses now standing in Maysville; and built and donated to the city a house for the use of the public-schools—the only gift to the schools ever made by a citizen. His name was for fifty years identified with all the business and social interests of the community; and was,

doubtlessly, one of its most useful and esteemed citizens. He was mainly instrumental in the erection of the Third Street Methodist Church, the first built in Maysville for the Northern wing of that body. Armstrong Chapel, in East Maysville, owes its name to him; and his home was *sometimes* the church, and *always* the resort of the Methodist minister. He was a pillar in the Methodist Church. Although a liberal and public-spirited man, he was a man of moods and eccentricities; and these often gave interesting colors to his deeds and gifts. He was a man of medium size; and, although not robust, could maintain himself long under great physical and mental pressure; and was one of those men who make out of the world about what they wish. He died August 12, 1851. Mr. Armstrong was four times married: November 13, 1800, to Mary Smith, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; to Mrs. Ann Brown, of Cincinnati, in 1831; February 4, 1834, to Mrs. K. B. Pascault, of Baltimore; September 19, 1836, to Mary Nowland, of Kent County, Maryland. Only five of their children are now living: James S., of Paris, France; Mrs. Eliza Lee, of Baltimore; Mrs. Emily Dobyns, of Maysville; Mrs. Amelia Duke, of Maysville; and Frank W. Armstrong, of Hillsboro, Ohio.

 ODD, HUGH BLAIR, Retired Teacher, was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, June 2, 1813, and is descended, on both sides, from distinguished English and Scotch families; some of his ancestors being noblemen, and others leaders, in the chivalrous days of Scotland. Some of them were among the early adventurers to America; and his maternal grandfather, Col. Winslow, of the British army, finally settled in Virginia, where he died. His grandfather, Richard Todd, settled in Virginia, and there his father, William Todd, who was an Episcopal clergyman, was born. In 1834, he moved to Kentucky, and located in Fayette County, where he soon afterwards became a convert to the "Christian Reformation," and died in 1854. The subject of this sketch was educated in the private schools of Virginia, and began teaching at the age of seventeen. After teaching two years, he moved to Kentucky, in 1835; located in Fayette County, where he started his first boarding-school, and, after four years of success, bought "Green Hill," near the home of Henry Clay, and there established a school which became celebrated in the State. He afterwards carried on, for two years, a most successful school for young ladies, at Lexington. This he abandoned to take charge of the school at Carlisle, but, after remaining there two years, he was chosen, in 1841, to preside over the new school at Mt. Sterling, where he remained, with increasing popularity and success, until 1851, when he was, under substantial offers and protests from his

friends in Mt. Sterling, induced to take charge of Camden Point College, Missouri. Early in the second year after taking charge of that institution, it was entirely burned, with great loss to himself. While the fire smoldered in the ruins, he began the work of reconstruction, and with such enthusiasm as to inspire the friends, and, in an incredibly short time, he had erected a better building, in which, for several years, he carried on a prosperous school. He was then prevailed upon to take charge of the new college at Platte City, where he remained until the commencement of the rebellion, when he resigned, to cast his fortunes with the South. He was commissioned by Gen. Price to perform some services for the Confederacy; was present at many battles, and continued to serve that cause, until, broken in health, in 1862, he took charge of Rogersville Female College, in Eastern Tennessee, where he remained until the necessities of the war compelled him to close the institution, in 1864. In the following year, he took charge of the Odd-fellows' Female College, at Gallatin, Tennessee, where he remained until the Spring of 1870, when he was selected, by the Grandire of the I. O. O. F., to assist in establishing, in California, a branch office of their Widows' and Orphans' Insurance Company. In this mission he was successful, as in the other efforts of his life. He returned to Gallatin, and again took charge of the College; but, after one year, came to Kentucky, and remained at the head of the school at Carlisle, until he became the Odd-fellows' State Agent for the Widows' Home and Orphans' University, which they were preparing to open at Harrodsburg. This work was temporarily suspended in 1873, and, in the same year, he retired to his home, at Eminence, Kentucky, where he hopes to spend the remainder of his days. This is one of the remarkable characters only here and there produced in a generation. Over forty years a teacher, he carried on some of the most popular and successful schools in the country. His faculty for organizing, and leading the people to respond to his demands, was wonderful. In four States he worked, made a reputation, and left a memory that shall live far along down the current of time. He is a speaker of rare ability, every-where demanding respect, and always carrying with him the feelings of the people. For years he lived near, and was for much of his life the friend and companion of, Henry Clay. Indeed, no man living so much resembles that great statesman in the prominent features of face, the dignified bearing of person, or courtly address and manners. He now stands six feet high, perfectly erect, active and unbroken in mind and body, as at life's meridian. He was raised in the Episcopal Church, afterwards became a member of the Baptist, but is now an active worker in the Church of the Disciples. He is a member, in high standing, in several social organizations, and has, during an eventful career, lived mainly

for the good he might do mankind. Professor Todd has been three times married; first, to Eliza Dickinson, of Virginia, November 29, 1836, and from this marriage has four living children. January 20, 1862, he was married to Mrs. Kate Carr, of Sumner County, Tennessee, and from this marriage has one child now living. November 12, 1868, he married Miss Mattie T. Garth. They have one child. Professor Todd was not only fortunate in all his marriages, with beautiful and noble women, but succeeded in rearing a family not only a source of pride to himself, but of honor and worth to the world.

McDOWELL, LUCIEN, M. D., son of James E. and Lucretia Caroline (Feemster) McDowell, was born May 8, 1830, at Flemingsburg, Kentucky. His father, Dr. James E. McDowell, was a native of Fayette County; and, for thirty years, practiced medicine at Flemingsburg. He died in 1869. His grandfather, James McDowell, was a private in the army of the Revolution, and a major in the war of 1812; of Scotch-Irish extraction; a Virginian by birth; and settled in Kentucky in 1780. His mother, Lucretia C. Feemster, was a native of Abbeville District, South Carolina, and came with her parents, to Montgomery County, Kentucky, about 1816. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm some, but chiefly attended school until his sixteenth year, when he began school-teaching. For several years he was so engaged, but using his leisure hours in preparing for the medical profession, under his father. He attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and graduated in 1849. He was then, for a while, associated with his father, but, in 1850, he went to Nicholasville. In September of 1851, he was married to Eveline B. Hord, daughter of Abner Hord, a farmer of Mason County. He then located in the southern part of Mason County. In 1856, he removed to Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri, and carried on the drug business until the commencement of the war, when he became Captain of Company C of the Second Regiment, Clark's Division, State Guards. At the expiration of the six months, he became Surgeon of Artillery in the First Brigade, Missouri Confederate Troops. After the siege of Vicksburg, he was transferred to Forrest's Cavalry Corps, and made Surgeon-in-Chief to Chalmer's Division, until 1864. His health being now impaired, he took charge of Tuscaloosa Hospital, and afterwards of the hospital at Grenada, Mississippi. He was wounded by a bullet in the head, at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; and also by a bullet in the right leg, during the siege of Vicksburg; he also participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Iuka, Corinth, and other minor engagements.

Dr. McDowell's first vote was cast for Gen. Winfield Scott, and his last, before the war, for Bell and Everett. He was, originally, a member of the Whig party, but is now a Democrat.

TALBOTT, ALBERT GALLATIN, Agriculturist and Politician, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, April 4, 1808. His parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Kentucky at a very early date. The family is of English-Scotch descent. He acquired a classical education at Forrest Hill Academy, Jessamine County, with a view to adopting the legal profession, which, however, he never pursued. He early embarked in commercial and agricultural pursuits, dealing largely, also, in lands in Jessamine and Fayette Counties, with marked success. In 1846, he moved to Boyle County, and turned his attention to politics, and, in 1849, was elected as delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that year. In the following year, he was sent to the Legislature, without opposition, and, in 1855, was elected to Congress. At the expiration of his term, he was again elected; and, in 1869, was made United States Senator for four years, the expiration of which closed his political career. His political record is an enviable one, and above reproach. He is a member of the Christian Church, and as such takes an active part in advancing its interests. In 1831, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, of Jessamine County, and, in 1839, to Mrs. Maria E. Talbott (*née* Owsley), youngest daughter of Gov. William Owsley, of Kentucky, and is the father of four children.

CLARK, GOV. JAMES, Lawyer, son of Robert and Susan Clark, was born, in 1779, in Bedford County, Virginia. His father came to Kentucky at an early day, and settled near the Kentucky river, in Clarke County. Gov. Clark was educated under private tutors, was sent to Virginia, and studied law with his brother, Christian Clark; and, in 1797, entered on the practice of his profession, at Winchester, Kentucky. He soon acquired a fine professional reputation, and obtained an extensive practice. He was several times elected to the State Legislature, and took an influential position in that body. From 1810 to 1812, he was a Judge of the Court of Appeals; served in Congress from 1813 to 1816; in 1817, was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court, filling the office with ability until his resignation, in 1824. In 1823, he rendered his opinion declaring the "Relief Laws" unconstitutional; the decision, although creating great excitement, established him more firmly in the

estimation of his fellow-citizens. In 1825, he was elected to Congress, and continued to represent his district until 1831; in 1832, was elected to the State Senate, and became speaker in the place of Mr. Morehead, who had become Governor on the death of Gov. Breathitt; and, at the regular election of 1836, was elected Governor of the State, and died at Frankfort, September 27, 1839. Gov. Clark was a man of fine mental traits, and great force of character; possessed a fine person, was easy and fascinating in manners, and was universally admired, his death being widely felt and greatly deplored.

BEVIER, COL. ROBERT SCOTT, Lawyer, was born at Painted Post, Steuben County, New York, on the 28th of April, 1834. His father, Benjamin W. Bevier, was a farmer of that place, and about one year afterwards moved to Michigan, and then to Kentucky. The family, whose name originally was De la Baviere, came from France, at the time of the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day," which event compelled them to seek refuge in Holland, where they remained about one hundred years, and until they emigrated to this country with the New York Patroon Van Rensselaer. After receiving a liberal education, he commenced the study of law, under the direction of John Todd, Esq., of Russellville, a distinguished lawyer of Logan County, and continued it at the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee. On the completion of his studies, and his admission to the bar in 1852, he went to Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri, and commenced the practice of his profession. In the Winter of 1855, he went to Kansas as prosecuting attorney, and, while there, became engaged in the "Wakarusa War," and in the various conflicts with John Brown and his followers. In 1856, he located at Keokuk, Iowa, but in consequence of the strong Republican tendencies of that vicinity, he soon removed to Bloomington, Macon County, Missouri, where he continued to reside until the breaking out of the late civil war, having met with good success in his profession. During that time, he was selected as local attorney for the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the North Missouri Railroads; County School Commissioner; Douglas Elector for his district, in 1859; and was appointed by Gov. Jackson division inspector, with the rank of colonel. He was unanimously elected to the command of the regiment from Macon County, and, joining Gen. Sterling Price, was soon engaged in the struggle, participating in the battles of Drywood, Elkhorn, Farmington, Iuka, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black, and through the sieges of Lexington, Vicksburg, and Richmond. His regi-

ment becoming greatly reduced in numbers, by hard service and casualties, he was ordered to Richmond as General Military Agent for the State of Missouri, continuing there during the remainder of the war, with the exception of the time consumed in a mission of carrying foreign dispatches to Cuba, in the accomplishment of which he was obliged to run the famous blockade. At the termination of the war, he returned to his old home, at Russellville, Kentucky, being prevented, by reason of political disabilities, at that time existing, from returning to Missouri. He again resumed the practice of law, and was elected Vice-President and General Agent of the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad. He possesses fine literary qualities, and contributes to various magazines. He has also been selected as historian for the First and Second Missouri Brigade. "From Wakarusa to Appomattox," a production of his pen, has been published in serial form, in "Ware's Valley Monthly," preparatory to being issued in book form, in connection with his "History of Gen. Price's Army." He was a Greeley Elector, in 1872; was a candidate for nomination for Congress, in 1874, but failed to receive it; and is now devoting his time to his profession, having taken a high rank as a criminal and jury lawyer.

HOBBS, EDWARD D., Engineer, Railroad President, and Agriculturist, was born in 1810, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He was educated mainly in Louisville, his family having removed to that city in 1820; from 1830 to 1835, was engaged as city engineer; was the founder of the Louisville Savings Institution; established the first real estate agency in that city; in 1840, removed to his farm, near Anchorage; was elected to the Legislature, in 1843, and was twice re-elected; was elected to the State Senate without opposition, in 1847; resigned before the expiration of his term; was President of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, from 1855 to 1867, and administered the affairs of that road with great ability, being one of the most successful railroad men of Kentucky. In 1867, he retired to his farm, and has since devoted his attention mainly to agricultural pursuits, giving much of his time to horticulture and fruit-growing; and, although an invalid for a great part of his life, against he was thirty years of age, he had accumulated a considerable fortune. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church; and has been noted for his integrity of character, his sound judgment, and business skill, and is universally beloved and esteemed as one of the most energetic, and valuable men in his part of Kentucky. Mr. Hobbs was married, December 4, 1832, to Miss Henning, daughter of Samuel Henning, the brother of James W. Henning,



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John Meany

of Louisville. In 1839, he was married to Miss Craig, daughter of Dr. John D. Craig, of Georgetown, Kentucky, and from this marriage has five living children.

ANDERSON, HON. LUCIEN, was born in June, 1824, at Mayfield, Graves County, Kentucky. He received a good English education; became a lawyer; served for one or two terms in the Kentucky Legislature; in 1863, was elected a Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia; during the Fall of 1863, was taken prisoner by some "Confederates," and retained in custody until just before the meeting of Congress, when he was exchanged. He was Presidential Elector, in 1853, and was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, in 1864, and has been, throughout his life, one of the first men of his part of the State.

EGINTON, CHARLES, Lawyer, was born September 23, 1814, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, William Eginton, was a native of Ireland, and followed mercantile pursuits. Charles Eginton received a good education in his native city, and, in 1833, came to Kentucky; and, after clerking for a year or two in a store at Winchester, entered the office of Judge Simpson, as a student of law, and, before reaching his twenty-first year, was licensed to practice, remaining actively and successfully engaged in his profession in that place until 1870, when he located in Covington. While at Winchester, he practiced in the Court of Appeals; was also admitted to the sessions of the Supreme Court at Washington City, his business extending over Clarke and the adjoining counties. In politics, he was originally a Whig; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, took a decided stand in favor of the Union; in 1864, was on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector; in 1866, was Republican candidate for Congress in the Lexington district; in 1868, was delegate, from the State at large, to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago; in 1870, was the Republican Electoral candidate, canvassing the State for Grant and Wilson; in 1872, was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Covington district; but, since locating in that place, has devoted his attention almost exclusively to the duties of his profession. He has been one of the prominent Masons of the State, holding the most honorable positions in that fraternity; he has, also, been one of the most active workers in the temperance movements of the day, and was for three years editor of the "New Era," a temperance organ published in Louis-

ville. He has been a hard, persevering worker, and a diligent student; is a speaker of great force; is clear and systematic in the presentation of his causes, and commands great respect and strength in the court; and is one of the most active, successful, and able lawyers of Northern Kentucky. Mr. Eginton was married, in 1838, to Sarah L. Taylor, daughter of Reuben T. Taylor, of Fayette County, Kentucky. They have one living child, Thomas Eginton, a prominent lawyer of Winchester, Kentucky.

MEANS, JOHN, of Ashland, Iron Manufacturer, and President of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, Eastern Division, was born September 21, 1829, at West Union, Adams County, Ohio. His parents were Thomas W. and Sarah (Ellison) Means; the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Ohio, and daughter of John Ellison, one of the early settlers and valuable men of Adams County, in that State. His father is now the oldest, most extensive, wealthy, and influential iron manufacturer in the famous Hanging Rock iron and coal region of the Ohio. (For many facts concerning him and the Means family, see sketch of Thomas W. Means.) His grandfather, Col. John Means, was a colonel in the war of 1812, and four of whose brothers actively participated throughout the great struggle for American independence; was a large slave-holder and prominent man in South Carolina; became an ardent emancipationist; moved to Ohio in 1819, freed his slaves, and became one of the leading iron and business men of South-eastern Ohio. John Means spent the greater part of his boyhood at school; on account of ill health, left Marietta College without graduating, in 1848; in the following year, took a special course of business instruction, in another institution, and commenced life as store-keeper at Ohio Furnace, then owned by his father and David Sinton, of Cincinnati. He afterwards became book-keeper at that furnace; and, in 1851, went to Buena Vista Furnace, in Boyd County, Kentucky, and soon after became its manager, holding the position until 1855. In that year he located at Catlettsburg, and became the financial manager and supply agent for the furnace, acting in that capacity until the commencement of the civil war, in 1861, caused the fires to go out in these great furnaces. In 1857, he removed to Ashland, Kentucky, where he has since resided. He was one of the originators, in 1856, of the Cincinnati and Big Sandy Packet Company, made up chiefly of large freighters in the iron region, but which was not organized into a regular corporation until 1866; since which he has been one of the directors, and has always been one of its stockholders. This company first went into operation with one boat, the "Scioto," but now embraces all boats running from

Pomeroy, Huntington, Portsmouth, Maysville, etc., to Cincinnati; is still under the original management; still has connected with it all the original stockholders now living; and is one of the richest corporations of its kind in the country. In the Spring of 1856, he became a Director in the Kentucky Iron, Coal, and Manufacturing Company, organized for the purpose of building the city of Ashland, and establishing manufactories and railroads. He continued to be one of its directors, and, since 1865, has been its president. He was one of the organizers of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, Eastern Division; has since been one of its directors and stockholders; in 1869, became its vice-president; in the following year was elected president, and still holds that position. This is the most influential and wealthy corporation in the Ashland section. To this company belongs the Ashland Furnace, one of the largest and most complete in the United States; uses bituminous coal from the veins south of Ashland, and is now making over a thousand tons of iron monthly. This enterprise was originated and planned by him, and the entire structure was built under his supervision. The honor of *firing* this great furnace, first, was enjoyed by two of his daughters, August 30, 1869. He was one of the organizers of the Ashland Coal Company; also, in 1864, of the Hanging Rock Iron and Coal Company, now owning Pine Grove, Union, and Ohio Furnaces, and the coal mining interests of Hanging Rock, Ohio. He is one of the Directors of the Norton Iron Works, and was treasurer for the company while building the works, in 1872. In 1873, he was one of the organizers of the Lowmoor Iron Company, in West Virginia. This company own four or five miles square of fine ore lands in that State, designing ultimately to erect large works for the manufacture of iron in the best possible methods and without the admixture of foreign ores. He is also president of this company. He has a large interest in the forty or fifty thousand acres of mineral and other lands belonging to these various companies; and has generally been concerned in the adventures of his father, being also joined by him in his own enterprises. In 1856, he was one of the originators of the Bank of Ashland; was its cashier from January, 1866, to July, 1869, and, after resigning that position, remained in its directory until the winding up of its affairs, in 1872. In that year, the Ashland National Bank was organized, with the old directory and a few additional members, he taking the position of its vice-president. In 1870, he was interested in laying out the Amanda Furnace addition to Iron-ton; in that year he bought the ground and laid out the Ashland Cemetery, and is now one of the trustees in its management; in 1860, was elected a trustee of the town of Ashland; has since been continually re-elected to the same position; is now a member

of the City Council, or government of Ashland, and has been largely connected with every movement of advantage to the town and community since its organization. During the war, he was commissioned, by the Military Board of the State, to forward and pass over public ways all soldiers, recruits, and war equipage in his part of the State; and, in 1872, was appointed by Governor Leslie as one of the five Commissioners from Kentucky, to confer with five Commissioners from seven other States, for memorializing Congress as to the improvement of the Ohio river. He owns the Ashland Academy property, and is one of the most liberal patrons of education, and an earnest supporter of the common-school system of the country. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a Republican, and during the civil war was an ardent supporter of the National Government. In 1874, he was the Republican candidate for Congress, for the Tenth District, and, although he would not exhibit himself before the people as a candidate, he received a majority of the votes cast in his own county. He was one of the first to uncover the mineral wealth of Eastern Kentucky; was largely instrumental in bringing in capital and skill, and establishing various industries; and has been an almost inexhaustible source of strength in the development and improvement of that section of the State. He has probably never undertaken any cause or work that he did not bring to a successful issue; and is one of those men who know no such thing as failure. He is in the prime of life, has fine social and personal qualities, is absolutely unpretending in manners, of undoubted integrity, clear judgment, exceptional business and executive ability; and, while living greatly for the benefit of others, has accumulated a fortune for himself, and has certainly been one of the most useful men Eastern Kentucky has ever had. Probably to himself and associates, more than to any other men, belongs the credit of developing the mineral wealth, and establishing the trade and prosperity, of a large part of the Ohio Valley. Mr. Means was married, October 25, 1854, to Mrs. Harriet E. Perkins, youngest daughter of Dr. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio, a member of the Legislature, Assistant State Geologist, and one of the most learned and prominent men of his profession in that State.

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 MITH, HON. JOHN SPEED, Lawyer and Statesman, was born July 31, 1792, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. He studied law, and settled in Richmond, Kentucky, when its bar was one of the ablest in the country. He rose to eminence in his profession; represented Madison County in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, being elected first in 1819; was subsequently

elected to the same body in 1827, re-elected in 1830, also, in 1839, 1841, and 1845; in 1827, being Speaker of the House; in 1846, he was elected to the State Senate, serving until 1850; in 1821, was elected to Congress, serving one term; was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Kentucky, by President Jackson; was sent on a mission to South America, by President J. Q. Adams; in 1839, he was sent, by the Legislature of Kentucky, as one of the Commissioners to the Ohio Legislature, to influence that body to pass some laws to prevent citizens of Ohio from assisting negroes in escaping from their masters, and to provide a more efficient method for recapturing fugitive slaves from Kentucky; handsomely performed his mission; was several years Superintendent of Public Works in Kentucky; and, in the campaign of 1813, served with distinction as aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison. Mr. Smith was one of the most accomplished and able lawyers of his day, and one of the most enterprising, popular, distinguished, and valuable men of Kentucky. He died June 6, 1854, in Madison County, Kentucky.

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COOK, ARCHIE BROWN, A. M., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born September 23, 1828, in Noblestown, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. His father, John Cook, was a farmer of that county, and relative of Rev. Dr. Cook, a distinguished Presbyterian minister of Ireland. He began school in his native county; spent some time at Wheeling, Virginia, in the academy of Rev. William Wallace; was afterwards under the tutelage of Rev. David Wallace, now President of Monmouth College, Illinois; entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and graduated, as one of the orators of his class, in 1848. In 1851, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He soon after came to Jefferson County, Kentucky, and, after spending a short time in teaching, in 1849 began the study of medicine, under Dr. E. D. Foree; completed his preparatory studies under Dr. J. A. Glenn, of Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania; attended lectures, in the Winter of 1851, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; graduated, in the Spring of 1853, in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville; and, in the Fall of that year, entered upon the practice of his profession in New Castle, Henry County, where he soon acquired a fine practice. He soon after accepted the Professorship of Anatomy and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine; held the position till 1856; was then elected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisville, holding the position several years. During this time, he taught private classes in various med-

ical branches, and gave special lectures in surgery and surgical anatomy, being also successful in building up a large and lucrative practice in Louisville. In 1863, he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine; held the position till the Fall of 1866, when, the two medical faculties uniting, he took the Chair of Surgical Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs and Rectum, in the University of Louisville. In 1867, he was again elected to the Chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery, in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and is now President of the Faculty; in 1875, was elected to the same chair in the Louisville Medical College, filling both positions at the present time. He has contributed a number of articles to the medical journals. In 1859, he published a paper in the "Semi-monthly Medical News," on the "Fixed Apparatus; or, Immediate Dressing in Fractures of the Femur," since using it with great success, securing bony union in the intra-capsular fractures of old persons, without deformity, and very little shortening of the limb. In January, 1850, he published in the "Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal," an article on joined twins, illustrated with plates, from a dissection by his hand, of a case of that kind of *lapsus nature*; and another article, in the "Medical and Surgical Reporter," on an operation for adhesion of the soft palate and uvula to the wall of the pharynx, in which a new method of dressing with lead plates was recommended, to prevent adhesion. He has successfully performed several operations in ovariectomy, hernia, and lithotomy; is conservative in his practice and remarkably cautious, but is intrepid in operation when the case actually demands it. In 1860, he was appointed surgeon, with the rank of major, on Gen. Buckner's staff, in the Kentucky State Guards; for ten years, was physician to the Episcopal Orphan Asylum; for several years, was connected with dispensaries for the benefit of the poor, in the organization and management of which he took an active part; was fifteen years one of the surgeons in the Louisville City Hospital; was twice elected member of the Board of Health, serving on important committees; in 1870, was, by unanimous vote of the City Council, elected member of the Board of Commissioners of Charity, and was Chairman of the Hospital Committee; in 1855, became a member of the American Medical Association; was a member of the State Medical Society; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and, the Medico-chirurgical Society of Louisville. He is a man of generous sympathies, never withholds his aid from the poor; is attractive in manners, takes a lively interest in all matters of importance looking to the public good, and especially in the line of his profession; and is one of the most popular, able, and successful physicians and surgeons in Louisville. Dr. Cook was married, February 21, 1872, to Mrs. Fannie M. Roberts, of Louisville.

HINES, CAPT. THOMAS HENRY, Lawyer, was born in Butler County, Kentucky, October 9, 1838, and is the son of Warren W. and Sarah J. (Carson) Hines. The family is of English origin, but were long settled in Virginia. His grandfather came from that State to Kentucky during its early settlement. He received his early education in the county schools; this necessarily being limited, he pursued his studies with great energy, unaided, and attained such proficiency, that, in 1859, he was offered a position in the Masonic University of La Grange, Oldham County, which he accepted, and held until the commencement of the civil war, when he resigned, September 18, 1861, and entered the Confederate army; and here began a career which has a place in the history of the county. When he entered the service, he organized a cavalry company in Bowling Green, of which he refused the captaincy, and was made lieutenant. This company was disbanded after the battle of Shiloh, and he joined, as private, the First Kentucky Cavalry, under Gen. Morgan. But in 1862, he organized another company, of which he was chosen captain; was assigned to the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, and placed in the brigade of Gen. John H. Morgan. During the Winter of 1862-3, he sometimes commanded the brigade, and, through the rest of the war, was in command of many expeditions which occasioned great excitement at the time. Among the most notorious was one of fifteen men, through Southern and Western Kentucky, during which he destroyed Federal supplies to the value of half a million of dollars; he also commanded the advance regiment during Morgan's raid of 1863; at Buftington Island, was captured with his regiment, and, with the officers of his command, was confined at Johnson's Island; was one of the seventy officers who were held as hostages for Gen. Straut, who was confined at Richmond, Virginia; was removed to the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio; there planned and executed the escape of John H. Morgan, himself, and five others, by boring through the floor with knives, and making their bedclothes into ropes, with which they scaled a wall thirty-five feet high. Capt. Hines bought tickets for himself and Morgan, and they reached Cincinnati, were conveyed across the Ohio river in a skiff to Dayton, Kentucky, where they were furnished horses, and rode twenty-eight miles without stopping; then, by easier stages, reached Overton County, Tennessee. Their way lay through a mountainous region, and, in a narrow defile, Morgan hid in the bushes by the way, while Capt. Hines endeavored to obtain a guide; scarcely had he succeeded, when he saw a company of Federal troops approaching. Anxious to save his chief, he rode towards them, exclaiming, "Come on, we'll soon catch those rebs!" and turned with them, as if for that purpose. After riding on some distance, the

captain of the Federal company became suspicious, and he was about to hang him; but, relenting, took him to a house in the neighborhood, where they supped together; here he had an excellent opportunity to escape, but forebore to take advantage of the captain's friendliness; went on to camp, and was started North. He again attempted to escape, but was discovered by the gleam of a dagger he carried on his person; was taken to headquarters, where he was joined by three other prisoners; and, in the morning, while talking with the guard, he suddenly dashed through them, and made his escape to the woods; rejoined the Confederate forces, and continued in the service till the close of the war. For brave and meritorious conduct, he was promoted brigadier-general; but peace was declared soon after receiving his commission. He then went to Toronto, Canada, and commenced the study of law, under John C. Breckinridge; remained till March, 1866, then went to Memphis, Tennessee, and completed his law studies, under Gen. Alfred Pike, at the same time taking the editorship of the "Memphis Daily Appeal." In October, 1867, he removed to Bowling Green, where he has since resided, and at once began the practice of his profession. In 1870, he was elected Judge of Warren County; resigned in 1872, and has since devoted himself to the active and successful practice of the law. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Nannie Sproule, daughter of John V. Sproule, of Butler County, Kentucky.

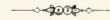
DICKINSON, THOMAS C., Retired Banker, was born February 4, 1808, in Barren County, Kentucky. His father, Benjamin T. Dickinson, was a brick-mason, and emigrated from Virginia to this State about 1806. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch, like most youth of his time, received but a limited education, and, at the age of thirteen, was bound to the trade of blacksmithing. Two years after the expiration of his service, having had a little experience in other businesses, he returned to Glasgow, and bought the shop where he had learned his trade, in which he carried on the business very successfully for many years. During the late civil war, he shared with his neighbors the troubles of the times; his shop, materials, and service being demanded, without his consent, alternately by the armies of both sides, and usually without compensation. Although he was, politically, an Abolitionist always, yet during the rebellion his sympathies were with the South. This position, while appearing untenable, was one into which many honest and determined men of his section were forced by long, endearing associations, and the necessities of home and business. In 1835, he was first elected trustee of the town of Glasgow, and was re-

elected to the same position for many years. After having retired from the trust for several years, in 1851 he was again elected to the same place; but the task had become irksome, and he soon after resigned. In 1858, he was appointed a Director in the Glasgow branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and held the position during its continuance in that town. In 1869, on the organization of the Deposit Bank of Glasgow, he was elected one of its Directors. In 1871, he was elected to the presidency of that bank, on the resignation of Gov. Leslie from the position. He held this place until the Summer of 1876, when he resigned, and retired from active life. He has been largely identified with the various interests of his community for over half a century, and has maintained a reputation above reproach. He has ever been a man of the most unflinching integrity, and one of the most industrious, honorable, and valuable members of society. For thirty-five years, he has been a member of the Disciples' Church; and has attempted, through his long and honorable career, to be of some service to the cause of religion. Mr. Dickinson was married, October 28, 1830, to Miss Fanny Hall. After her death, he was again married, in 1844, to Miss Martha V. Day. He has seven living children. His oldest son, Michael, has long been cashier of the bank of which his father was president.



MCBRAYER, JOHN ALLEN, M. D., was born October 3, 1817, in Anderson County, Kentucky, and descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, some of whom have long been residents of Anderson County, occupying prominent positions in society. He received his education chiefly in the private schools of the country, and entered upon the study of his profession under Dr. Redman, of Lawrenceburg, with whom he completed a full course of reading, and, being limited in means, entered upon the practice of his profession at Mount Eden, Kentucky, continuing with great success for two years, in the mean time prosecuting his studies with vigor, and attending lectures, of Winters, in Louisville. In the Spring of 1842, he received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Institute of Louisville, and at once located at Harrodsburg, where there seemed to be no opening for a new physician; but, by his great skill, and the readiness and the energy with which he applied himself, his success was soon complete. That industry, activity, and energy which distinguished his boyhood, he carried into his profession, and did an incredible amount of practice. While he had a strong hold on the confidence of the rich and influential, he was the earnest friend of the poor and needy. Few men, in so short a period, ever made so striking and attractive impression on society. As a practitioner, he was bold, but regulated and guided

by a clear insight and discrimination. He gave promise of great skill in surgery, and, although he did not reach that age at which first surgical skill is developed, he performed many minor operations, at the time delicate and novel in that section of the country. From great labor and exposure of his practice, in 1845, he began to decline in health; in the following Winter went to the West India Islands; and returned, unimproved, and resumed his professional duties during the Summer of 1847; went to Mexico to spend the Winter; was there appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, serving with great fidelity and energy until the Spring of 1848, when he returned home, and, continuing to decline, died March 23, 1850. He had the habit, from principle, of never being idle, and, when not employed professionally, was constantly engaged in writing and study. He left two large manuscript volumes of descriptions of travels, and was a writer of great strength and beauty. He was a Democrat in politics, but was neither an active partisan nor a noisy politician. Ten years before his death, he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and was warmly attached to its interests. He was unselfish and generous in his nature, was at peace with all mankind, and was, in the highest sense, a philanthropist, and was one of the most noble and valuable men in the country.



WITHERSPOON, JOHN, Merchant and Banker, was born January 26, 1807, in Franklin County, Kentucky. His family is of Scotch origin, and removed from Virginia to Kentucky during its early history. His father, Robert Witherspoon, married a Miss Sallie Johnson. John Witherspoon began his education in the schools of his district, receiving his first instruction under Mr. Bulware, and pursuing a higher course of study with Charles P. Samuels. He went to Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, January 1, 1827, and taught school six months; then began a preparatory course of medical reading; but, previous to entering upon a full course, he spent a short time in Missouri. In the Winter of 1828-9, he attended the Medical College of Cincinnati, and was there when Gen. Jackson passed through the city on his way to Washington to be inaugurated. He soon after began the practice of medicine, in the southern part of Franklin County, and continued there till 1833. In June of that year, he went to Lawrenceburg, the cholera at the time raging through the country. In 1854, he, with Mr. Saffell, of Frankfort, purchased the stage-line then in operation between Danville and Louisville; in 1856, he made a short business visit to Minnesota, with Sanford McBrayer, of Harrodsburg; in 1858, he extended his stage business by purchasing the lines

from Nicholasville to each of the points: Harrodsburg, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster, and Albany; also from Stanford to London, Kentucky; and continued his interest in this business for a period of twenty years. In 1856, he added to his other business interests that of merchandising, with Mr. Saffell as partner, which he conducted several years. His enterprising spirit, however, led him to engage extensively in farming, in which he devoted a great deal of attention to the raising of cattle and hogs. In 1866, he, with his nephew, John A. Witherspoon, opened a bank in Lawrenceburg, under the firm name of J. & J. A. Witherspoon; in 1874, it was changed to the National Bank of Anderson County, and, in 1877, it was again changed to Anderson County Deposit Bank, and of which his nephew is President. At the beginning of the war he owned a large farm near Lawrenceburg, was a great sufferer from the incursions of both armies, although his sympathies were with the Southern cause. He is an influential member of the Baptist Church, and takes an active and prominent interest in the religious welfare of the town. He was married, in 1836, to Miss Susan Lilliard, and has five children living, of a family of nine. His oldest son, L. J. Witherspoon, is a farmer, and also engaged in the grocery business; his second son, O. H. Witherspoon, is a physician; and his third son, A. C., is bank director, and carries on the saddlery business. His daughter, Eliza J., is married to W. H. Shipman; and the second daughter, Maggie L., is the wife of M. W. Curry, of Harrodsburg. Mr. Witherspoon is a robust, honest, and outspoken gentleman; is still actively interested in all questions of the day; is a great lover of children, and is a man much respected in his community.

DICKINSON, JOSEPH SANDRIDGE, M. D., was born in Louisa County, Virginia, January 1, 1827. His father, Roscoe Cole Dickinson, was also a native of that State, and descended from an English family, who emigrated to the Old Dominion at a very early period. His grandfather was a man of superior attainments, and high social position in his community; and was the friend and associate of John Randolph. His mother, Miss Emily Harris, was also a native of Virginia, and was descended from a family of worth and distinction. Although born and reared on a farm, he availed himself of the best schools of the State and obtained a very liberal education; commenced his medical studies at the age of twenty, in the office of Dr. F. Runyon, of Trenton, Todd County, Kentucky, his parents having removed to that county in 1831; continued these studies for two years, attending at the same time the Winter sessions of Louisville University; graduated in the Spring of 1849,

and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Trenton. Two years after, desiring to attain to greater proficiency in his profession, he attended Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where the celebrated Doctors Miegs, Pancoast, Madder, Mitchell, Dunglison, and Bates, were professors. His efforts to thoroughly fit himself for his responsible duties were highly appreciated by his patrons, and he soon rose to eminence in his profession, and has met with uniform success in the most complicated cases submitted to his treatment. He votes the Democratic ticket, but his professional duties prevent him taking an active part in politics. He was married, October 24, 1854, to Miss Martha Gertrude Ware, daughter of Edmund Ware, of Todd County; united with the Baptist Church in 1856; is a consistent Christian, and earnest advocate of all the moral and social reforms of the day; and in all the duties of life manifests an energy and perseverance which make a successful and useful citizen.

JACOBS, PROF. JOHN ADAMSON, Principal of Kentucky Institute for Deaf Mutes, was born in Cass County, Michigan, November 6, 1839. His paternal ancestors were natives of England, and came from there to Virginia. His father, Edward T. Jacobs, was a farmer, and, during part of his life, a teacher. He removed from Michigan to Howard County, Missouri, while John was an infant, and continued to reside there, with his family, for nineteen years. John attended school there, and mastered the ordinary branches of an education. When he was nineteen years old, his father moved to Kentucky, and he commenced a private collegiate course of study, including the classics; his uncle, John A. Jacobs, whose sketch appears in another part of this work, being his principal teacher. In 1859, he became an assistant teacher in the institution of which he is now the principal, which position he held two years; in 1862, he entered the Federal army, and served until the close of the war, taking part in many of its most important engagements; in 1865, returned to the Institute, and was appointed a permanent teacher there, where he remained until 1869, when, at the death of his uncle, J. A. Jacobs, who had been principal for forty-four years, he was unanimously chosen, by the Board of Trustees, to succeed him, they reporting him to the Legislature of the State, as follows: "that he had given himself with great diligence to the acquisition of the sign language, in all its complex forms and variations, and had become thoroughly conversant with the philosophy and art of teaching, adopted, with such marked success, by the late principal; and they regarded themselves fortunate in finding among the teachers one so well qualified to assume this responsible position. He has done so well,

that the Trustees feel every confidence in his entire ability to fill the position to the entire satisfaction of the Legislature." This report was received, accepted, and the recommendation confirmed. He is a Presbyterian in belief, and takes a leading part in the religious exercises of the Institute. He is unmarried. His character is that of a just and honorable man, faithful and persevering in duty, and worthy of the position he holds.

HAMILTON, MAJOR GURDON DWIGHT, Manufacturer and Soldier, is the son of Gurdon Hamilton, a native of Connecticut, and a respectable farmer, now residing at Rochester, New York, at which place he was born April 18, 1842. Commencing his education very early, at the common-schools, he, at the age of eighteen years, entered the Normal School of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and remained there until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. Enlisting under the first call for volunteers, he joined the Eighth New York Cavalry, and at once proceeded to the front, with the army of Virginia. Enlisting as a private, he speedily rose from the ranks, and was promoted, through the regular grades, until he attained the captaincy of his company, and finally was commissioned as major, each promotion being for meritorious conduct. At the battle of Five Forks, his regiment, in less than five minutes, lost one-third of its men in a charge. During his long service, he seemed to wear a charmed life; for he escaped the perils of war to the last, the nearest thing to disaster being his imprisonment, for a few days, at Harper's Ferry. On one occasion, at Stony Creek, during the famous Wilson raid, he and his command were surrounded three different times, and, in each instance, succeeded, by sheer bravery, in cutting their way through the Confederate lines. It is worthy of note that, at the time of this occurrence, they were literally worn out, having been deprived of their regular rest and sleep for over ten days. At the surrender of Lee, his regiment received the first flag of truce. His whole service is a record of narrow escapes and brilliant action, and includes participation in sixty-four encounters with the enemy, and the loss of three horses shot from under him. At the close of the war, he returned to his home, and purchased a farm in the Genesee Valley, and for four years tilled the soil. He then moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged, with Mr. Judge, in the manufacture of cement, sewer and well pipe, the partnership continuing for four years; at the expiration of which he purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business successfully in his own name. His patent well-pipe has proved a great success, preventing, as it does, the entrance into the well of any filth or foreign

matter, and is used exclusively by the city authorities. Mr. Hamilton is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, a Mason of many years' standing, and much respected in the community. He was married to Miss Frances M. Warner, daughter of Sylvester Warner, Esq., of New York. They have two children.

SCHMITT, JACOB, Hardware Dealer, was born February 1, 1823, in the Rhine Province, Germany. His father, Christian Schmitt, was a blacksmith, who emigrated to America in 1842, located in Cincinnati, there followed his trade, and died in 1854. Jacob Schmitt was sent to school from his sixth to his fourteenth year, when he began learning the blacksmith's trade, in his father's shop, continuing this apprenticeship for three years. In 1840, he left home, embarked on the ship "Athens," and, after a sixty days' passage, landed at New York City; finding his way out to Massillon, Ohio, he there followed his trade about eight months. After being in Cincinnati several months, he located at Louisville, working at his trade until 1846, from which time to 1854 he carried on business for himself. From 1854 to 1856, in partnership with George Barthel, he engaged in business on Market Street, near First, dealing in hardware, cutlery, iron, etc., etc.; purchased the interest of Barthel in 1856, and, for twenty years succeeding, carried on business at different localities on Market Street, moving, in the Spring of 1876, to his present store, No. 99 Market Street. Mr. Schmitt is one of the Directors of the German Insurance Bank; and has been for eighteen years a Director of the German Insurance Company. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd-fellows, and Druid orders. Mr. Schmitt was married, January 1, 1846, to Louisa Fuellhart, and had by this marriage seven children, four of whom survive; his second union was with Mary E. Everback, of Louisville, and by the latter union he had five children. In 1865, he returned to his native land on a three months' visit. Mr. Schmitt is generous and sociable; is an active and successful business man, and one of the leading German citizens of Louisville.

APPLETON, JOHN WILLIAM, Merchant, was born on the 10th of November, 1823, in Fayette County, between Georgetown and Lexington, Kentucky. His father, Joseph Appleton, was a carpenter, and came from the East, settling in Fayette County at an early date. Being left motherless at an early age, he was boarded and brought up in another family, and did not enjoy any superior educational advantages, but managed to secure a good,

plain English education. At the age of twenty years, he was apprenticed by his father to D. L. Zimmerman, a tailor of Lexington, to learn that trade, and with whom he remained for two years as journeyman. He then entered into a partnership with Mr. Zimmerman, which lasted for seven years, during which time the business of the firm was changed several times, though being chiefly confined to dry-goods. Mr. Appleton continued in the dry-goods business until 1864, when he retired for a time; after which he formed a partnership with Dudley M. Craig, under the name of Craig & Appleton, with whom he continued for some months, carrying on one of the largest wholesale dry-goods houses of Lexington. Disposing of his interest to the firm of Craig & Son, he again retired, but, after a short rest from business, became senior partner in the present firm of Appleton & Lancaster. During this time, he has been a safe business man, passing through the several critical financial periods with security. As one of the leading citizens of Lexington, he takes an active part in promoting its interests, contributing liberally to its institutions, and using his influence on the side of justice. In politics, he was a Whig, until the demise of that party, when he connected himself with the Republican party, of which he has since been an unflinching member, though compelled, like many others, to conceal himself at times, to save his life, during the troublesome times of the war. For a number of years, he has been a member of the fraternity of Odd-fellows, and has passed through all the chairs of his lodge, of which he was treasurer for some seven years. His religious faith is with that of the Baptist denomination, of which he is one of the most generous supporters, and in which he takes an active interest, having served in such offices as a layman may be eligible to. On May 22, 1856, he was married to Miss Kate H. Webb, of Fayette County, by which marriage they had three children: Henry W., who married Susan Berry, of Lexington; Emma T., and J. W., Jr. Industrious, persevering, of strict integrity, he is a bright example of a good business man and citizen. In appearance, he is small of stature and spare in build, and does not possess a very robust constitution.

BIBB, HON. GEORGE M., Lawyer and Judge, was born October 30, 1776, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and was the son of Rev. Richard Bibb, a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Judge Bibb graduated in letters at Hampden Sidney and William and Mary Colleges. He studied law, practiced for a time in Virginia, and, in 1798, settled at Lexington, Kentucky; rose rapidly by his solid legal attainments, and was con-

sidered one of the most able lawyers of the State. He was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, January 31, 1808; in the following year was appointed Chief-Justice by Gov. Scott; resigned in 1810, was re-appointed under Gov. Desha, in 1827, and again resigned in the following year. He was elected to the United States Senate, in 1811, and resigned his position in 1814; was again elected, and served in that body from 1829 to 1835; during the war of 1812, was one of the strong supporters of Mr. Madison's administration; from 1835 to 1844, was Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court; resigned that position to become Secretary of the Treasury, in the Cabinet of President Tyler; at the close of that administration entered upon the practice of the law in the District of Columbia, also acted as assistant in the office of the Attorney-General, and died in Georgetown, D. C., April 14, 1859. He was eminent in his profession; had an ardent temperament, subject to bursts of excitement; had an iron frame, capable of great endurance; and was one of the most able and noted men of his day. Judge Bibb married a daughter of General Charles Scott, and, in 1832, was again married, in Washington City. He raised a large family of children, some of whom survived him. His brother, John B. Bibb, still resides at Frankfort, Kentucky.

BRANDEIS, SAMUEL, M. D., was born December 4, 1819, in the city of Prague, in Bohemia, an Austrian province. Simon Brandeis, the father of the subject of this sketch, was for many years an extensive manufacturer of calicoes and muslins. The early education of Dr. Brandeis was in the Catholic Gymnasium at Prague. At a later period, he studied medicine at Vienna; was a private pupil of Prof. Hyrtal, the great anatomist, and finished his medical studies in 1845. He immediately began practicing his profession in his native city, remaining there during the next three years; when, having become involved in the political troubles attending the revolution against the Austrian rule in Bohemia, he was compelled to leave the country; emigrated to the United States, and settled at Madison, Indiana. After practicing some three years in that city, his attention was drawn to the inviting professional opening in the city of Louisville. Having removed thither in April, 1852, he succeeded speedily to an unusually promising practice. In 1860, he was appointed Adjunct Professor in the Kentucky School of Medicine; in 1861, in the earliest hours of the civil contest, he offered his services to the United States Government; served for a year in the Government Hospital at Louisville, and was detailed to serve as a member of the Board of Examiners, however, resigning this latter position to re-enter upon private

practice. In 1866, in recognition of his eminent ability and integrity, he was made President of the Board of Examiners of applicants for pensions; and, in this capacity, received many letters from the department authorities at Washington, acknowledging his zeal and the value of his services. He also occupied the position of President of the Board of Health of Louisville. Dr. Brandeis is a frequent contributor to medical publications, upon a wide variety of subjects, interesting and valuable to the medical fraternity at large. In 1849, he married a lady from his native town; they have now seven living children. Dr. Brandeis is unostentatious, and of a warm-hearted temperament. His reputation and practice are not confined to the limits of his home, but extend in the adjacent parts of Kentucky and Indiana. He has been a practitioner for over thirty years, and has always been an eager and zealous student; he stands deservedly high in his profession, and in his private and social life is a man of admirable and exemplary habits.

BUSH, JOSEPH H., Artist, was born in 1794, at Frankfort, Kentucky; and was the son of Philip and Elizabeth Bush. He went to Philadelphia at the age of eighteen, under the patronage of Henry Clay, and there studied art under Sully, subsequently pursuing his profession in New Orleans, Vicksburg, Louisville, and Lexington, and attained considerable distinction. Among his best portraits were those of Gen. Z. Taylor and Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley. He was a religious artist; and died January 11, 1865, at Lexington, Kentucky.

BRUCE, BENJAMIN GRATZ, Editor of the "Kentucky Stock Record," was born December 19, 1827, at Lexington, Kentucky; and is of Scotch and English parentage. His father was long a manufacturer in Lexington, when that city was the center of the manufacturing interests of the South-west. He received his early education under Rev. Charles Crowe, a learned Episcopal clergyman, and finished his literary training in Transylvania University. He studied medicine with his kinsman, Dr. J. M. Bruce, and, in 1850, graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University. After practicing his profession for one year, he entered into the wholesale grocery business, which he continued for several years. In 1865, in connection with his brother, S. D. Bruce, he started the "Turf, Field, and Farm," a paper which became widely known and of standard authority throughout the country. In 1873, he sold his interest in that journal, and, two years later, started the

"Live Stock Record," at Lexington. Since his eighteenth year, he had written for sporting papers, and had now acquired a reputation which insured the success of his new paper. His knowledge on subjects connected with his paper is prodigious, and almost inexhaustible, giving to his writings the respect of all readers of stock literature, and placing him among the best judges in the country on all such topics. His stock of information on the pedigree and performances of the race-horse is very extensive, embracing as well the horse of England as of this country, and doubtlessly outranks any American in turf affairs. He was one of the originators of the "Stud-book," laboring on that work for several years, and, mainly through his proficiency, it became the only recognized history of the blooded horse in this country. He disposed of his interest in the "Stud-book" just after the close of the late civil war. Besides his writings for his own and other papers, he is the author of some poetic productions of merit. He is a man of large build, weighing over two hundred pounds; is quiet and undemonstrative in his habits, and somewhat retiring in his tendencies, devoting himself mainly to literary pursuits. On November 1, 1849, he was married to Louisa A. Chiles; and, of their nine children, three are now living.

VAN SEGGERN, HENRY GERHART, Manufacturer, was born in Berne, in the Dukedom of Oldenburg, Germany, on the 5th of August, 1814. In 1835, when twenty-one years of age, he landed in New York City, where he was variously employed, principally as carpenter, which trade he had learned in his native place, until 1841, when he moved to Louisville. His first employment in that city was as carpenter, in the shop of Mr. Phillips. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Bahrmann, which, however, only lasted two years. In 1850, he commenced on his own account. In 1855, he commenced the planing mill on the site now occupied by the Franklin planing mill, and succeeded in securing a good and extensive business, when, in 1861, his establishment was destroyed by fire. He immediately rebuilt it, and was successful until 1872, when, although he was rapidly accumulating a fine fortune, he was forced to suspend, by being obliged to meet the payments of others, for whom he had become security. His partners purchased the property, and he is now operating the mill for their mutual benefit. His life has been one of activity, and all that he had accumulated was the legitimate result of industry and prudence. In 1865, he was nominated as a candidate for the Legislature, and through his popularity was elected, serving one full term and part of the term made vacant by the

death of Mr. Irvine. For a number of years, he was a Director of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, and one of the organizers of the German National Bank, of which he served for some time as president. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and, for ten years, occupied the office of president of the congregation. In 1838, he was married, in New York City, to Miss Margaret Wordell, and is the father of three children, two of whom survive. His son, Frederick, is now engaged in the flour, grain, and lumber trade. Mr. Van Seggern is a fine type of the representative German, and is universally respected and esteemed as a good and useful citizen.

DAVIS, SAMUEL, Editor, was born August 15, 1809, in Bedford County, Virginia. His father, John Davis, was early a farmer and tanner by pursuit; moved to Cincinnati, in 1815, and was for many years a dry-goods merchant in that city. Samuel Davis received a good English education, in the best private schools of Cincinnati, and, at the age of twenty, entered the "Gazette" office, under Charles Hammond, to learn the printing business; in 1834, went to Russellville, Indiana, where he published the "Herald," and served two years as Treasurer of the county; returned to Cincinnati, in 1844; became connected with the "Cincinnati Chronicle;" in 1848, established the "Covington Journal," which was continued, with little interruption, until 1876, and in that year he became interested in the "Covington Ticket." Until 1860, he was a member of the Whig party, but has since been identified with the Democracy, and now sustains the policy of President Hayes. He is a man of fine habits, agreeable and attractive manners, and has long occupied an influential position in his community. Mr. Davis was married, in 1834 to Miss Rebecca Wallace, of Logan, Ohio. They have four living children. Two of his sons are printers.

HELM, HON. WILLIAM S., was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, May 6, 1806. Joseph Helm, his father, relative of Gov. John L. Helm, was a farmer, and emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky early in the settlement of the State. He was three times married, and was the father of twenty-one children, all of whom lived to mature years. He was prominent in the early Indian troubles; held important positions in his county; and was justly distinguished among the leading men of the county. On the farm where he first settled, in Lincoln County, he died, in his eightieth year. The subject of this sketch, after acquiring a fair education, spent three

years as Deputy Clerk in the County and Circuit Courts of Lincoln County. February 23, 1830, he was married to Miss Rebecca Henton, of Shelby County, whose father, Major Wm. Henton, was believed by some to be the first white male child born in Kentucky, at Harrod's Station. During the year of his marriage, he settled on a farm in Shelby County, where he lived until 1874. In 1842, he was induced by his friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. This was during one of the most remarkable monetary and business crises in the history of the State, when the productions of the farm sold at a merely nominal rate, and general bankruptcy threatened the country. He took the relief side of the dilemma, advocating the necessity of the State Government coming to the relief of the people. This made him popular, and secured his election. He served one term in the Legislature, with honor to himself, and acceptably to his constituency. He was many years magistrate in the county, and was "High Sheriff" at the time the new Constitution came into effect. He was afterwards often sought to take public positions; but these he declined, preferring the quiet and certainty of home to the vexations and chances of politics. He has always been a man of strong and well-defined political and social views; and, when the rebellion broke out, convictions of right induced him to take the side of the South; yet he took no active part in the war against the Union. In 1874, he removed to Eminence, Henry County, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the coal and lumber business. He has for many years been a member of the Christian Church. He is one of the oldest men of the county, and few men of his age, anywhere, enjoy such a high degree of physical and mental strength. He is now, at seventy, one of the finest specimens of a well-preserved gentleman, in every way sustaining the traditional popular characteristics of the Helm family. January 3, 1856, Mr. Helm was again married, to Miss Ann Collier, who is now living. From his first marriage, he had ten children, seven of whom are now living. He has also raised the three children of his first daughter, Mrs. Mary Hocker.

SHARP, COL. SOLOMON, Lawyer, a native of Virginia, was born in 1787, and while a boy was brought to Kentucky by his parents, who settled near Russellville. His father had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Col. Sharp enjoyed the limited educational advantages peculiar to many men who have become distinguished in the affairs of the country, and, at the age of nineteen, was admitted to the bar. He entered the law profession without influence, and rose to be one of the most distinguished and able men of the State. As soon



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David A. Frazier.

as eligible he was elected to the Legislature and was frequently re-elected, both from Logan and Franklin Counties, and acquired distinction in the deliberations of that body; from 1813 to 1817, he was a member of Congress, and was one of the foremost supporters of the administration of President Madison, who considered him the ablest man of his age who had represented the West. He married the accomplished daughter of Col. John M. Scott, of Frankfort, and removed to that city, where he remained during his life, and where he established the reputation of being one of the most able and successful lawyers of Kentucky. He was appointed, by Gov. Adair, Attorney-General of the State, filling that important position with great satisfaction to the country. In the midst of a most honorable career, he was assassinated at his own house, in Frankfort, November 6, 1825. The terrible event caused a feeling of horror throughout the country, and the Legislature offered a large reward for the apprehension of the murderer.



AYRE, DAVID A., Banker, was born March 12, 1793, in Madison, New Jersey. His parents were in humble circumstances, but were industrious and honest, and, above all, were Christians. In 1811, he came to Kentucky and settled at Lexington, where he resided continuously until his death. At the time of his arrival in Lexington, he was without money and without friends. He had acquired a knowledge of silver-plating, and to that devoted himself until 1823, and for the next six years connected with his trade a broker's office. In 1829, he turned his attention wholly to the banking business, in which he amassed a large fortune, and for half a century was one of the most valuable citizens Lexington ever had. He had a rare combination of gifts; although greatly devoted to the acquisition of wealth, was at the same time a cheerful giver, and never displayed the traits of the miser or spendthrift; trusted to his head in trading, and to his heart in giving, and rarely found either to fail him; without a very liberal education, he belonged to that class of men who despise alike help or hinderance in making their way in the world. He brought unbounded cheerfulness everywhere into his presence, and, while being innately modest, detested rowdiness and profanity. He possessed peculiarities and eccentricities, but they rather served to bring him into general favor. He was a man of strong and subtle intellect, which gave him great promptitude in action, and his conclusions hardly ever failed in bringing about the highest good. He was always ready to co-operate in any public enterprise by which the city in which he resided, or the State of his adoption, might receive benefit, ever contributing with a liberal hand to

the accomplishment of that end. His influence and power were not felt alone among business men. His office was the resort of the most distinguished men of Central Kentucky, numbering among his associates, Clay, Crittenden, Wickliffe, and Morehead, and by them his advice was considered wise and good. The manner in which he used his wealth, probably more than any thing else, is worthy of regard; avarice never took possession of him, and bitter thoughts never poisoned the milk of human kindness in his heart. As he grew rich, he commenced distributing; and, as he advanced in age, he became gentler and more loving. He was an earnest Presbyterian of the Calvinistic school, and yet was without narrowness or bigotry in his views and charities. He recognized his dependence on his Creator, and therefore felt his obligations to man. It was this, no doubt, to a great extent, which led him to bestow his bounties, and to extend his hand for the good of those around him. He looked well after the interests of his family, then to the interests of his neighbors, and, finally, to the general public; and, having no children of his own to be educated, he devoted his means and heart largely to the education of others. In 1854, he donated to the trustees, in perpetuity, for female education, the costly buildings and grounds now occupied by the institution known as the Sayre Female Institute. To that magnificent gift he added largely during his life, until the institution which bears his name, in the completeness of its appointments for educational purposes, ranks as one of the first in the valley of the Mississippi. In 1825, Mr. Sayre married Abby V. Hammond, of Norfolk, Virginia, who was his faithful counselor, and encouraged him in his good works. She still survives him. He died in Lexington, September 11, 1870, and his death was accompanied by every demonstration of sorrow and respect, from the citizens at large, the officers of Sayre Institute, of which he was the founder and benefactor, and from the Northern Bank of Kentucky, with which he had been from time to time connected. The fountain of his moral life and actions was Christianity, and, abiding firmly in the fulfillment of the great faith in which he had lived, he sank peacefully into the arms of death. His place may not be filled in a generation.



DUDLEY, HON. WILLIAM A., Lawyer, was born June 9, 1824, at Lexington, Kentucky, and was the son of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley. He received a liberal education, graduating at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1842; studied law, and entered into practice at Lexington, in 1844; was appointed Quartermaster-General of Kentucky, in 1861; was elected to the State Senate, and served in that body from 1865 to 1869; in 1866, became

President of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and soon after began the construction of the Louisville Short Line, from La Grange to Cincinnati. He was a man of admirable executive ability, and displayed many of the fine traits which had distinguished the old families from which he descended. He died March 19, 1870.



PEED, HON. JAMES, Lawyer and Statesman, was born March 11, 1812, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His ancestors came from England, and settled in Virginia about 1695. His grandfather, James Speed, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and came to Kentucky in 1783.

His father, John Speed, settled in Jefferson County, when a young man, and there resided until his death. James Speed is the oldest son of a large family of children. He received his early education at a school in his father's neighborhood, from which he entered St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1828. He then spent two years in the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court; attended lectures in the Law School at Lexington; in 1833, entered on the practice of the law at Louisville; gave his undivided attention, with great success, to the profession until 1847; in that year, was elected to the State Legislature; in 1849, was the emancipation candidate, against James Guthrie, pro-slavery candidate, for the office of delegate to the State Convention, called to frame a new Constitution for Kentucky, but was defeated; from 1856 to 1858, was Professor in the law department in the University of Louisville, while at the same time assiduously and successfully prosecuting the business of his profession; in 1861, took a decided stand for the Union, against secession; was appointed mustering officer for the Union troops organized in Kentucky, under Mr. Lincoln's first call for volunteers; in the same year, was elected to the State Senate, and served until 1863. In 1864, he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States, by Mr. Lincoln, and continued to occupy that position until July, 1866, when he resigned, because of the decided difference in political sentiments between himself and Andrew Johnson. In 1866, he presided over the Convention of Southern Unionists who were opposed to the policy of President Johnson, which met at Philadelphia. In 1868, he received the vote of Kentucky, in the National Republican Convention, for nomination for the Vice-Presidency; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1872, and in 1876, serving each time on the Committee on Resolutions; in 1872, was again made Law Professor in the University of Louisville, which position he now fills; and is also actively engaged in the practice of the law, being senior

member of the firm of J. T. & J. Speed, composed of himself, his son, James Speed, Jr., and Thomas Speed, a relative. As a man, he is void of all pretense, is generous and confiding; is firm in maintaining what he conscientiously believes to be right; while desiring the approval of his fellow-men, is yet ready to support his principles against opposition; his high integrity, uniform courtesy, punctiliously fair dealing with members of his profession, having won for him the highest esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a speaker of great force and precision, often rising to eloquence; possesses fine practical business talent; displays an unusual amount of accurate legal learning and executive skill; and is not only one of the most distinguished and successful lawyers in Kentucky, but also stands in the front rank of his profession in the country. Mr. Speed was married, in 1840, to Jane Cochran, daughter of John Cochran, a Scotchman, who came to Kentucky, from Philadelphia, in 1835. They have had seven sons, six of whom are living. The oldest entered the Union army at the age of eighteen, and served as staff officer throughout the war. In the family circle, the most pleasing traits of Mr. Speed's character are displayed; his house being unshowy, and surrounded by an air of comfort and contentment. At his hearth-stone, youth, manhood, and age mingle in freedom unrestrained, save by love and respect.



YANDELL, LUNSFORD PITT, JR., M. D., Surgeon and Physician, was born June 6, 1837, at Craggy Bluff, Rutherford County, Tennessee. His father, L. P. Yandell, Sr., is a physician, of Scotch-English ancestry, who located at Louisville, Kentucky, attaining the highest professional eminence and distinction for a period of over forty years; and is, perhaps, as widely known as any other physician in the State. The subject of this sketch received his early education in a select school, at Louisville, where he remained till his seventeenth year; he then began the study of medicine, in the University of Louisville, where he graduated in 1857; he afterwards studied one year in the dispensary and hospital at Louisville. In 1858, he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1859, he was appointed to the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Memphis Medical College. On the 4th of May, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, as a private, in the Fourth Tennessee Regiment; was soon appointed assistant surgeon, and subsequently surgeon, of his regiment. He afterwards served as brigade surgeon, medical inspector, and medical director. He took the oath of allegiance, and was paroled April 15, 1865, in North Carolina, serving at that time on the staff

of Major-General Hardee. In August, of the same year, he came to Louisville to practice his profession; in 1869, he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisville, where he is now Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine. In 1867, he went to Europe to study venereal and skin diseases. While there, he was the active correspondent of the "Louisville Courier," "Louisville Journal," "Western Journal of Medicine," "Nashville Journal of Medicine," and the "Atlanta Medical Journal." As a writer, he has fairly earned the reputation of being forcible and pungent. His medical contributions have many admirers in the ranks of the profession, and have been extensively copied by the medical press. His style is vigorous and compact, without verbiage, and especially marked by good common sense. His letters to his father, during the war, were occasionally printed in the "Courier," and widely copied. One of these letters complete was adopted by the Government in its records of the rebellion. Dr. Yandell was married, in December, 1867, to Louise, daughter of William R. Elliston, of Nashville, Tennessee, and by the union he has three children. As a physician, he has a large practice, and belongs to a family whose name is almost synonymous with the progress of medicine in the State during the last half century. He has attained professional eminence and honors while yet barely in the prime of life. He is very practical, cautious, and provident; is a man of splendid appearance, and pleasing, attractive manners; is a genial companion, and extremely broad and charitable in his life; is one of the most easy, able, and versatile writers in the country, and one of the most accomplished and successful physicians in Kentucky.

HILLIPS, REV. WILLIAM, Clergyman, was born May 7, 1797, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. In 1828, he was licensed to preach; and, after engaging as a local preacher until 1831, was received on trial by the Kentucky Conference, and appointed to the Winchester Circuit. He was next stationed at Lexington, and subsequently at Newport and Covington. He not only exhibited a high order of talent, but also began to be felt, in the Church, as a writer of great force. His articles in the "Western Christian Advocate," on Campbellism, were remarkable for their force and clearness, and attracted general attention throughout the Church, they being published in book form, afterwards, by request of the Kentucky Conference. In 1836, he was elected assistant editor of the "Western Christian Advocate," but was soon after attacked with fever, and died August 4, 1836. He excelled in every department of the Christian ministry, and, as a practical preacher, had few

equals in the West. His son, John M. Phillips, is now associate Agent of the Eastern Book Concern of the Methodist Church in New York.

HEYWOOD, REV. JOHN HEALY, Clergyman, was born March 30, 1818, at Worcester, Massachusetts. He was the son of Levi Heywood, a lawyer of fine standing in that city. He attended the common-schools of his native city until his twelfth year, when he was prepared for college by George Folsom, an able teacher of Worcester. He entered Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1832, and graduated in 1834. After teaching school in Boston for a year, in 1837, he entered the School of Divinity at Harvard College, graduating in 1840. Just after his graduation, he was called to the pastorate of the First Unitarian Society of Louisville, Kentucky, of which congregation Rev. James Freeman Clark had been pastor during the seven years just previous. He entered upon its duties with an earnestness which soon won the respect and confidence of his people. His first labors commenced at the church on the corner of Fifth and Walnut, which was vacated by the congregation in July, 1870; they then dedicated and occupied the present edifice, January 15, 1871, which was destroyed by fire in December of the same year, and rebuilt and reopened December 15, 1872. He has been in charge of the pastorate of this society now nearly forty years, and is the oldest-located minister in the city of Louisville. He was largely instrumental in building up the educational interests of Louisville. In the early history of the public-school system of that city, his time and thoughts were largely devoted to its promotion. For many years, a prominent member of the Board of Education, he was, for fourteen years, its president, and to his wise counsels, active supervision, and efficient management, is attributable that success which has made the public-schools a source of pride to the city. He was associated with the United States Sanitary Commission during the war. His efforts largely aided in forming, in 1864, the "Old Ladies' Home," whose benefits are well known in the community. He was for two years and more an assistant in the editorial management of the "Louisville Examiner." He has been a frequent contributor to the "Christian Register;" he prepared the Report on Intemperance for the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches, held at Saratoga, New York, in September, 1874; also an article on the same subject for the "Unitarian Review," which was published, called "Unitarian Views Vindicated." He was first married, in 1848, but in the following year his wife died; was married, in 1853, to Margaret R., daughter of

the late John Cochrane, of Louisville, and has one daughter. Mr. Heywood is a gentleman whose energetic labors, public and ministerial, have made him hosts of friends, and no enemies. However differing in religious views, his best friends are among the clergy of other denominations. When he came to Louisville, severe attack and criticism were being made upon the Unitarian doctrines, but he simply said, "I will live it down;" and all will admit that his long and active life has been thoroughly consistent with the broad Christian doctrine which he has ever preached. He is a careful student, sound thinker, and wise teacher. His sermons have always been marked rather by their enforcement of the duties and privileges of practical piety, than by abstruse theorizing upon theological mysteries. He has always been among the foremost to propose and organize works of public benevolence and usefulness, and his efforts have always been in favor of divesting such work of any thing like sectarian character, and of giving to it the united support of all sects and classes. The appreciation in which he is held by the community was shown some ten years ago, when it was rumored that he was about to remove from the city, by the prompt and emphatic protest of its best citizens, that Louisville could not afford to lose so good a man.

COLLINS, LEWIS, an Historian of Kentucky, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, December 25, 1797, and died (away from home) at Lexington, eight miles from the spot of his birth, January 29, 1870, aged seventy-two. He was the third son of Richard Collins, a soldier of the Virginian army of the Revolutionary War. Thrown upon his own resources, by being left an orphan at thirteen, he began practical life as a printer; at seventeen was assistant editor, and at twenty associate publisher, of the "Union," at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky; November 1, 1820, before he was twenty-three, he removed to Maysville; was editor and proprietor of the "Maysville Eagle," and so continued for twenty-five years. The paper is still published (1877), the second oldest in Kentucky, and the third oldest in the West. He was a bookseller for over twenty years, School Commissioner of Mason County for nearly twenty years, and the first Judge of the Mason County Court, 1851-54. The great work of his life was his "History of Kentucky," five hundred and sixty pages, eight volumes, published in 1847, which was the standard history of the State until 1874, when it was revised, enlarged fourfold, and republished, by his son, Richard H. Collins. A resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, passed a few months after his death, "expressed its appreciation of Judge Collins's great purity

of character, enlarged public spirit, and valued services; of his association, for a half century, with the press of the State, which he adorned with his patriotism, his elevated morals, and his enlightened judgment; and of his authorship of a "History of Kentucky," which evidenced extended research, and was an invaluable contribution to the literature and historical knowledge of the State."

MCHENRY, REV. BARNABAS, Clergyman, was born December 6, 1767, in North Carolina, but was raised and educated in Virginia; at an early age entered the Methodist Church, and began to preach, at the age of nineteen, in North Carolina; in 1788, he preached on the Lexington (Kentucky) Circuit; in the following year, was on the Danville Circuit; during the next three years, traveled on the Madison, Cumberland, and Salt river charges; engaged in teaching for several years at Frankfort, Danville, and Richmond; subsequently removed to his farm, near Springfield; was afterwards engaged in the Salt river district; in 1821, had charge of Bardstown and Springfield Station; was superannuated in 1822; occupied a high place in the ministry of his Church; was exceedingly popular over the country; was a man of many admirable and attractive qualities; and was one of the most useful and valuable pioneer preachers of Kentucky; he died of cholera, June 15, 1833, his wife and daughter dying of the same disease a few hours afterwards. Mr. McHenry was married to Sarah Hardin, daughter of Colonel John Hardin.

PETERS, HON. BELVARD J., Lawyer and Judge, was born November 3, 1805, in Fauquier County, Virginia. His father, William Peters, emigrated to Kentucky in 1809, and settled on a farm in Woodford County, devised to him by his maternal grandfather, Capt. John Ashby. After being three years under the tuition of Dr. Lewis Marshall, at Buck Pond Academy, Woodford County, he was sent to Transylvania University, and graduated in the literary department of that institution, in 1825. He read law under Chief-Justice John Boyle, of Mercer County; was admitted to the bar, and began the practice, at Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky, in February, 1827. In the Fall of 1829, he was appointed County Attorney by the Bath County Court, and held the office until his resignation, in the Fall of 1836, having held that office for four years after he removed to Montgomery County. In 1832, he was appointed by the Montgomery County Court to the same office, and held the position until the Spring of 1845,

when he was elected member of the Kentucky Legislature from Montgomery County, having previously removed from Bath County. He was again selected as a candidate, in 1846, but declined, that he might be enabled to pursue his profession with more diligence. He immediately resumed the practice of law, in Mt. Sterling, which he has pursued with great energy and success. In 1848, he was induced, by Judge Farrow, to accept the Clerkship of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of James G. Hazelrigg, and held the position until 1851; but was not a candidate for election under the new Constitution. In 1856, he was a candidate for Circuit Judge, but was defeated by Hon. J. W. Moore. In 1860, he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, from the First District, overcoming a political majority of over two thousand votes, his competitor being Hon. James Simpson. He was re-elected in 1868, defeating his opponent, Hon. George W. Williams, of Paris, by nearly ten thousand votes. His term of office expired in 1876. Though past the age of seventy, he is possessed of great mental and physical vigor. He came of a distinguished and long-lived family, and those who have the good fortune to know him well, wish him great length of days, and the full enjoyment of his declining years, and the honors he has so worthily won. Judge Peters was married, September 1, 1831, to the daughter of Hon. Kenaz Farrow.

GRIMBLE, HON. LAWRENCE S., Lawyer, was born August 26, 1825, in Fleming County, Kentucky. He studied law, and entered into the practice of that profession. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, in 1851 and 1852; was Judge of the Equity and Criminal Court of the First Judicial District, from 1856 to 1860; from 1860 to October, 1865, was President of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company; was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committees on Revolutionary Claims, on Manufactures, and Revenue Frauds; was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, and placed on the Committees on Invalid Pensions and Indian Affairs.

HANKS, THOMAS H., Lawyer, was born November 6, 1823, in Anderson County, Kentucky. His father was of Scottish ancestry, was a native of Virginia, but moved to Kentucky as early as 1800, settling in Anderson County. Thomas H. Hanks received a plain English education in the best schools of his native

county. In 1848, he began the study of the law, in the office of G. W. Kavanaugh; but, in the following year was elected member of the Legislature, and, in 1856, was made Circuit Clerk for Anderson County, holding the position until 1862; in the mean time studying law, was admitted to the bar by Judges Duvall and Kavanaugh, in the same year. Shortly after entering upon the practice of his profession, he was elected County Attorney for Anderson County, and held the position one term. He has been engaged in most of the important cases in the circuit of his practice; has been very successful; and, as a criminal lawyer, stands among the first in the State. In politics, he is an active Democrat. He is a lawyer of ability, a fine public speaker, of unpretending and agreeable manners; is widely known and influential in his county; and is a man of fine natural talent and splendid personal appearance. Mr. Hanks was married, in 1858, to Miss M. R. Myers, daughter of Silas and Sarah Myers, of Anderson County, Kentucky.

PORTER, REV. DOCTOR NEWTON, M. D., was born in Henry County, Kentucky, January 17, 1816. His father, Eli Porter, emigrated from Virginia, and settled in Henry County, Kentucky, near New Castle, in 1814, where he remained during his life. His mother was Martha Ball, daughter of John Ball, an old Virginia gentleman, and soldier of the Revolution. The Porters were Welsh; and the Balls, English. The subject of this sketch was the last in a succession of seven sons, and a family of fourteen children. Being the seventh son, the old tradition of mysterious powers probably induced his parents to christen him Doctor. However this may have been, he has vindicated the tradition, in his long and remarkable career. He was early sent to school, as the farmers' boys of that day; but made no great advancement until after the death of his parents, when, at the age of sixteen, he began, in a systematic way, to educate himself. He then attended some of the best schools in the country, and took a course in Georgetown College. During these years of struggle for an education, he taught, commencing his first school when not quite sixteen years of age, and remained a professional teacher for sixteen years. During this period, he selected the law for a profession; but was afterwards induced to study medicine. While teaching, at the age of twenty-three, he began his medical studies, under the direction of Dr. N. Green, then of Carrollton, Kentucky. He pursued the study of medicine for twelve years, before he found it convenient (for want of means) to graduate; and, notwithstanding he was obliged to practice some, on account of the importunities of friends, yet he would not regularly announce

himself as a physician until after he had attended lectures, and graduated, in 1851, in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. He graduated at the head of his class, and was awarded the valedictory. At the age of thirteen, he joined the Baptist Church; and, in 1841, was ordained as a minister of that denomination, in the community where he was raised. He was two years pastor of East Baptist Church, in Louisville; for some time pastor of the Church in Frankfort, and of various Churches over the country; and is now pastor of three Churches, to which he preaches regularly. In all this time, he has practiced his profession honorably, and profitably to himself, and with the highest praises from the community, his medical practice extending over a circuit of many miles, and being one of the most lucrative and successful in the professional history of the country. He is now one of the leading obstetricians, and has doubtlessly performed more obstetrical surgical operations than any man in his part of the State. He regards all his attainments in life as being the result of determined personal effort, home study, and untiring application and devotion. He is yet a hard student, has a large and well selected library; has read over a vast field, and probably no man in Henry County is more generally and thoroughly well informed. He is a fine writer, and has written voluminously for the medical and religious journals. His theological productions have been of a decidedly controversial nature. He is a member of various medical societies, State and national, and served two years as President of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He was several years Secretary of the Kentucky State Baptist Ministers' Meeting; and was for fifteen years Secretary of Sulphur Fork Association, of his Church. He was at a time President of the Board of Trustees of Eminence College, and President of Eminence Male and Female Seminary. Has been President of Eminence Cemetery Society since its organization; was also, at a time, President of the Board of Town Trustees; President of Eminence and Shelbyville Turnpike Company; a Director in the Eminence Bank since its organization, and a member of high degree in various popular social organizations; and, indeed, has been prominent in most affairs of importance in his community. He has been a resident of Eminence since its foundation, and located near the present site of the town twelve or thirteen years before it was laid out as a town. Dr. Porter has been twice married. First, in 1841, while he was yet a student, to Miss M. E. H. Rees, daughter of Thomas F. Rees, of Henry County. After her death, he was again married, in 1852, to Miss Kesia Scott, daughter of Levi Scott, of the same county; and now has three children living: one daughter, who is principal of the female department of Eminence Seminary, a lady of superior culture; one son who is a farmer, and one an apothecary. This is but a brief

record of the most remarkable career of a man whose professional and private habits have been models of correctness, who has literally preached and practiced, in a sense of which he may well be proud, and who justly occupies an honored place in a community he has served so long and faithfully.

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GANT, HENRY CLAY, Merchant, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, January 4, 1829. Archibald Gant, his father, was a Virginian, of English extraction; emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and became one of the first settlers, and most prominent merchants of Hopkinsville. The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of his native town, and, at the age of fourteen, entered his father's store as clerk. On the death of his father, in 1853, he succeeded to the business, which he carried on successfully until 1857, when he removed to Missouri, where he remained in active business for several years. In the Fall of 1865, he returned to Hopkinsville, and, in 1868, in connection with his brother, started a large dry-goods establishment, which is now one of the most extensive, liberally conducted, and successful of its kind in Southern Kentucky. Mr. Gant is a Mason in high standing; and, although not connected with any Church, he is a patron of all Churches, and is free in giving material and moral support to every good and worthy social cause, and, deservedly, ranks as one of the most open-handed, public-spirited, and useful men in his community. In 1857, Mr. Gant was married to Miss Missouri Thompson, daughter of Judge J. V. T. Thompson, of Liberty, Missouri. They have two living children.

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GILTNER, ELDER WILLIAM S., President of Eminence College, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 18, 1827. On both sides, his ancestors were Germans, and some of them were prominent in the wars and adventures of Frederick the Great, conspicuously sharing the favors of that eccentric monarch. They emigrated to America, and located in Kentucky before it became a State. John Giltner, his father, was a farmer of wealth, was born in Kentucky, and was one of the early converts to the "Christian Reformation," under Rev. B. W. Stone. He died in Bourbon County, in 1864, at the age of sixty-eight. The subject of this sketch began his education at Woodland Academy, in Fayette County. After spending several years in school, some misfortunes befalling his father, and having acquired some knowledge of drafting, and having a de-

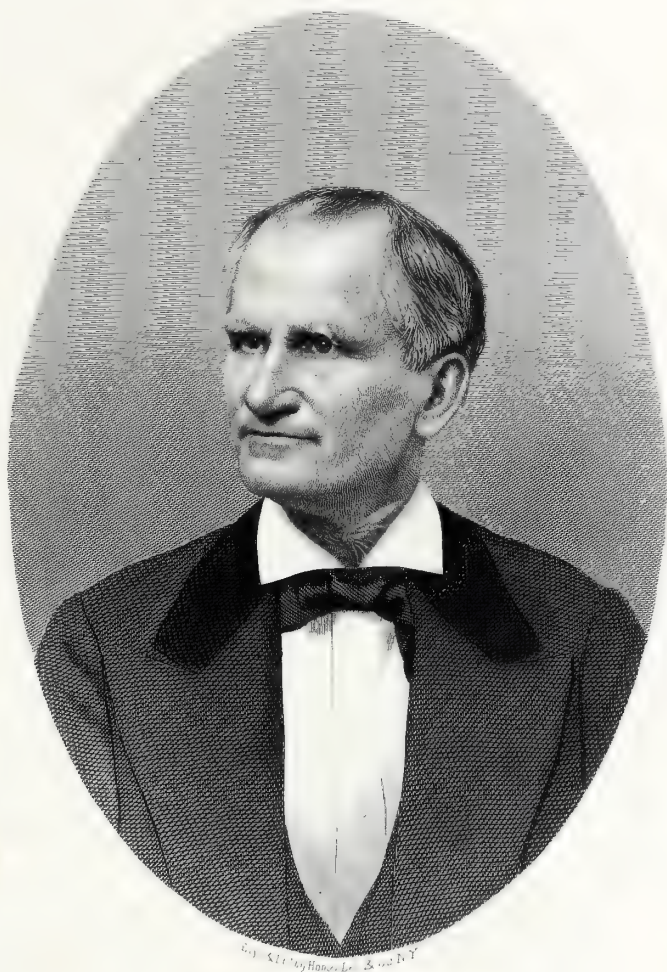
cided taste in that direction, he at once set out in life as an architect and builder. This he followed, with great success, for four years. He then determined to finish his education, and, accordingly, at the age of twenty-two, entered Bethany College, Virginia. In 1852, he graduated, taking the valedictory in a class of eighteen, and at once took charge of Sylvan Academy, in Fayette County. At the end of the first six months, he accepted the pastoral charge of the Christian Church in Paris, and the Principalship of the Tubman School at that place. These positions he held five years, and, in 1858, accepted the Presidency of Eminence College, at Eminence, Kentucky; and immediately entered upon his office at the commencement of the second year of that institution, since which time his ministerial work has necessarily been in the missionary field. He has been mainly instrumental in gathering the funds for, and building, Antioch Church, in Bourbon County; the new church in Paris; Bagdad Church, in Shelby County; and the churches in Taylorsville and Russellville. The last was the work of accident, and shows the great inventive and business ability of the man. He was going to fill an engagement at Glasgow, and, missing the train at a station on the railroad, went on a construction train to Russellville; there met the few members of the Church; preached on the Lord's-day; set afoot the project for a church building; solicited the funds on the streets; and, in one week, had raised four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, had the securities deposited in bank, and the church under contract. But once since has he been in Russellville, and that was at the dedication of the now prosperous church, which he founded, in the providence of God, like a work of chance. For eighteen years, Prof. Giltner has presided over the college at Eminence. Under his superior management and ability, it took the rank of college, by act of the Legislature. He now mainly owns the college and the fine farm connected with it; has devoted much of his time to beautifying the grounds, and has, by great energy and perseverance, made it not only one of the most beautiful and fascinating, but also one of the most successful and prosperous, educational institutions of the country. As an educator, he, doubtless, has few superiors; is broad and liberal in his views, and is wide awake to all the progressive tendencies of the age. He is a writer of great ability, but, as yet, has necessarily confined his writings to educational themes and contributions to journals of the Church. Although he has been quiet, and largely neutral on political questions, yet he did not hesitate, during the late rebellion, in his adherence to the cause of the Union. For twenty-three years, he has been a minister in the Christian Church, and, although unable much of that period to hold pastoral relations with Churches, he has been an ever ready and indomitable worker as a missionary and evangelist.

In the meridian of life, few men have lived more actively or successfully. His organizing and general business capacity is extraordinary, all his operations being characterized by quick perception, rapid decision, and energetic execution. He is one of those men who recognize no such thing as failure, and whose future may be set down as a success from the history of his past. Prof. Giltner was married, August 26, 1856, to Miss Lizzie Rains, the daughter of Elder Aylette Rains, one of the oldest and ablest clergymen of the Reform Church. Mrs. Giltner is matron of the college, an artist and poet of decided ability, and a woman of great beauty. They have three daughters and three sons. Miss Annabel Giltner, the oldest, is an artist of great promise. The second daughter, Lizzie D. Giltner, although young, is a mathematician and linguist of more than ordinary ability.

MORRIS, GEORGE VALENTINE, Merchant, was born June 3, 1821, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were George Morris and Mary (Cress) Morris. His father was a Marylander; was, some way, concerned in the war of 1812; settled on the line of Bourbon and Nicholas Counties, in Kentucky, where he married; and afterwards moved to Cincinnati, where he died, in 1826. The grandfather of this subject was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and a direct descendant of the celebrated signer of the Declaration of Independence, Robert Morris. His mother, Mary Cress, was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and daughter of George Cress, a pioneer farmer of that county, and of German extraction. At the age of twelve, the subject of this sketch went to live with Henry and R. M. Bishop, then merchants of Elizaville, in Fleming County, where he learned business, and acquired a fair education. In 1841, he went to Maysville, where he spent five years, as salesman and book-keeper for J. B. McElvane, in the grocery and commission business. In 1846, he returned to Flemingsburg, and bought out the business of R. M. Bishop & Co., who were then carrying on a retail dry-goods and grocery trade in that town. He associated with him his brother-in-law, George W. Bishop, who retired in 1855, since which he has continued a large, valuable, and wide-spread business alone. He has enlarged his trade in different directions, adding the grain and commission, and establishing several stores through the mountain regions; much of his direct personal attention being given to the business of his drug-house at Flemingsburg, which is one of the largest establishments of the kind in Eastern Kentucky. He was married, May 1, 1845, to Mary A. Bishop, a native of Fleming County, daughter of Henry Bishop, a merchant of

1873, April 28. His mother, who was the daughter of Benjamin Holston, a prominent planter and influential citizen of Wythe County, is still living. The Hounshells, for several generations, have been men of remarkable physical strength and courage, imperious in will, quick and impulsive in temper, self-reliant and generous, and of that martial spirit which fights from pure love of fight; the Holstons were also a family of talented, sensitive, honorable men. The characteristics of these families are largely displayed in David Stuart Hounshell, who was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington. In 1854, he entered upon the study of the law, at the noted school of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, at Lexington, Virginia; graduated, and was admitted to the bar in the following year; and at once commenced the practice of the law in his native county; in 1857, removed to Jeffersonville, Tazewell County, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. About this time, he became acquainted with the Floyds; was greatly attached to them; with them, espoused the cause of the South; threw himself into the contest with all the ardor of his nature; entered the Confederate service, as Major of the Fifty-first Virginia Infantry; assisted in the organization of Floyd's Brigade, at Camp Jackson, Wythe County; in May 1862, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, for distinguished skill and gallantry in the battle of Princeton; in the following year, was promoted Colonel of the First Battalion, Virginia State Line, under Gen. Floyd; and participated in many of the great battles of the war, in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. He was married, December 31, 1861, to Miss Lucy Rodgers, daughter of John Rodgers, a planter of Greenbrier County, and, at the close of the war, resumed the practice of the law at Lewisburg, in that county; in 1867, left Virginia, followed by the confidence, esteem, and affection of the people of that State; and, after remaining for a time in Catlettsburg, located with his family at Newport, Kentucky, in 1869, where he has since resided; became established in the confidence of the people, and placed himself in the first rank of his profession. He has always been a student of history and philosophy; has a fine memory, never letting a fact or idea escape him; is rapid, accurate, and methodical in his thoughts; is a fluent, forcible, and polished speaker; is greatly devoted to his profession; has an unlimited capacity for work, and is never daunted by an obstacle of any kind. In person, Col. Hounshell is slender, but powerfully built; six feet in height; erect, sinewy, and active, with fine, energetic features. He is a man who despises the low and mean; has a high sense of honor; is an enthusiast in his devotion to his friends; of unbounded generosity; is fearless in the discharge of his duty; and his great personal gallantry, in a more romantic age, would make him chivalrous to the last extreme.

TRABUE, STEPHEN FITZ-JAMES, Lawyer, was born September 19, 1821, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and is descended from an old and distinguished family of Huguenots, who fled from France during the days of the persecution of that people. His father, Chastine H. Trabue, was a prominent merchant for many years, and, at his death, was engaged in the banking business at Louisville. His grandfather, and all of his family who were able to bear arms, were soldiers in the war of the Revolution; and, when the second war with England began, they, to a man, took up arms in defense of their country. This family of patriots left Virginia about 1783, and, coming to Kentucky, were among the first land-owners in Woodford County. Some members of the family settled in the Green river country, and others in other parts of the State, where they became conspicuous in the affairs of the early settlements, and Indian wars, and were ever ready to buckle on their armor in defense of their country. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Trabue, and, by her marriage with his father, two sections of the family, long dissevered, were again united. Her father, James Trabue, was commissary-general under Gen. George Rogers Clark, and was present with him at the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. He located large tracts of land in Bourbon and Harrison Counties, and was one of the wealthiest land-owners in the State. Stephen F. J. Trabue received a fine education under private tutors, and at Adair Academy, and Tuscumbia, Alabama; and, although he never took occasion to graduate in any institution of learning, he became a fine scholar, and is thoroughly versed in the Latin, Greek, and French languages. He chose the law for a profession, and entered upon its study, in 1841, at Frankfort, in the office of Cates and Lindsey, and graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, the following year. From early youth, he displayed not only great aptitude in learning, but more than ordinary ability for trade and speculation, and engaged quite successfully, before entering upon his professional studies, in dealing in the depreciated paper of the banks of Mississippi and Alabama. Immediately after finishing his legal preparation, he went to Richmond, Virginia, and Washington City, with a view of recovering the bounty lands, amounting to about ten thousand acres due the heirs of his grandfather, for services during the Revolution. This induced him to engage in land speculations in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kentucky, west of the Tennessee river, which he continued with great success, until 1852, accumulating a large fortune, a great deal of which, his restless, enterprising spirit led him to sink in the coal banks at Hawsville and other points on the Ohio river; and, after other considerable losses, brought about by the necessities of his friends, he finally returned, in 1854,



S. J. J. Traluc

to Frankfort, with a view to settling down on his farm, and entering upon the practice of his profession. He had early taken an active interest in the politics of the State, and, in 1847, he was induced to make the race as an independent candidate for Congress, from the Ashland district, his opponents being the late Gov. Morehead and Dr. A. K. Marshall. In 1849, he again made the race for Congress against Mr. Morehead, and, although developing great strength, and contending against the old prejudice against young aspirants to public favor, succeeded in reducing Mr. Morehead's majority to sixty-seven votes. But these brilliant contests were of great advantage, being largely instrumental in breaking up the old tendencies to follow in party ruts, and in placing at the head of public affairs a younger and more energetic class of men. In 1872, he was again candidate for Congress, during the famous Greeley-Grant-O'Connor campaign, his opponent being Senator J. B. Beck. He made the race as an Independent, and, although by taking this position he was unable to win the hearty support of either Republicans or Democrats, and, notwithstanding the district was Democratic by six thousand, he received a majority in his own town, and alarmingly reduced the usual majority in the district. Although he has taken an active interest in political affairs, and has made some exciting contests, he has continuously engaged in the pursuit of his profession, in which he has been prominent in many of the leading cases before the courts of the State. He is a lawyer of fine ability and scholarly attainments; is an earnest, eloquent public speaker; is a man of large views; has great administrative ability; is conscientious and just in his dealings with men, and is possessed of those traits of character which would bring him to the front in any public emergency. He occupies a high position in some of the social organizations of the day, in which he has been a leader; and is one of the most active, energetic, and enterprising men of his section. Mr. Trabue was married, June 1, 1854, to Miss Alice E. Berry, daughter of E. T. Berry, one of the leading farmers of Henry County, Kentucky. They have five children—four sons and one daughter. Their son, Edmund F. Trabue, is a lawyer of Louisville.

ALLEN, COL. JOHN, Lawyer and Soldier, son of James Allen, was born December 30, 1772, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. His father emigrated to Kentucky, in 1780, and settled near the present town of Danville; in 1784, he settled in Nelson County, on Simpson creek, and was one of the most valuable, adventurous, and useful, of the hardy pioneers of Kentucky. Col. John Allen attended school at Bardstown, for a time, under Dominie Shackel-

ford, and afterwards finished a fair education under Dr. James Priestly. At this school, he had for his associates Joseph H. Daviess, John Rowan, Felix Grundy, and others, who became distinguished in the history of Kentucky. In 1791, he commenced the study of the law, at Stanton, Virginia, under Archibald Stewart; continued his studies for several years; returned to Kentucky, in 1795, and settled at Shelbyville, engaging in the practice of his profession, until the war of 1812. He raised a regiment of riflemen for service under Gen. Harrison; part of his command was engaged in the battle of Brownstown, in 1813; at the river Raisin, his regiment constituted the left wing of the American army, and there, with many of the brave men from Kentucky, he found a bloody grave. Col. Allen had already risen to great distinction in his profession, and was noted for his great integrity and devotion to manly principles. He was a man of fine mental traits, great dignity of character, brave to a fault, and was, in every way, a fine specimen of the accomplished gentleman of that day. *

BRADY, JOHN A., M. D., was born September 13, 1832, in Washington County, Kentucky. His father, Milton A. Brady, was a farmer of that county, native of Kentucky, of Virginia parentage. Dr. Brady attended the schools in his native county, and finished his education in St. Mary's College, near Lebanon. He began the study of medicine, in 1852, in Mackville, Kentucky, under the supervision of Dr. H. C. Allen; attended lectures in the Winter of 1854, at the University of Louisville, under Gross, Miller, Rogers, and Flint; and graduated at the New York University, in the Spring of 1856, under Mott, Draper, Bedford, and Post; commenced practice immediately, at Mackville, with fine success, until the breaking out of the civil war. He entered the army as Surgeon of the First Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. Frank Wolford, and served with the regiment until the battle of Perryville; was in the Sandy Valley campaign, under Gen. Garfield; was detached from the regiment, and placed in charge of the sick and wounded in the Third Army Corps, under General Gilbert, was subsequently ordered to Lebanon, where he acted as medical director until the closing of that post. In the Spring of 1863, was ordered to the Louisville Hospital; remained in charge until expiration of his time of service, and was mustered out in Fall of 1864, when he at once located in Louisville, and entered actively upon the practice of his profession, in which he has taken a front rank among the physicians of that city. He served as a member of the Board of Health, in 1866 and 1867; is member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, and, since 1864, has been a member of the State Medi-

cal Society; has always been a Whig in politics, and votes the Republican ticket. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Church. Dr. Brady was married, October 14, 1856, to Martha J. Peter, daughter of Eli Peter, of Shelbyville, Kentucky.

CARTMELL, SIMON MORGAN, M. D., son of David Cartmell, was born January 2, 1818, in Charleston, West Virginia. His father was a member of one of the old families of Virginia, was a lawyer by profession, and died at Charleston in 1823. His mother, Nancy Morgan, was the daughter of Simon Morgan, a Virginian officer in the Revolutionary army. She moved with her family to Kentucky, and settled in Fleming County, about the year 1823; and in the private schools of that county, and at Flemingsburg Academy, he received his education. In 1836, he began reading medicine at Flemingsburg, under the direction of Dr. L. D. Anderson; attended medical lectures at Transylvania University; in 1838, entered on the practice of medicine at Concord, Lewis County; met with great success at once; in 1848, removed to Mt. Carmel, Fleming County; in 1851, located in East Maysville; in this year entered the University of Pennsylvania, and received his medical degree in 1852; then located at Washington in Mason County; in 1861, entered the Government service as Surgeon of the Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Charles A. Marshall; was in active service with the regiment for three years, in Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky; in 1864, returned home, and actively resumed the practice of his profession at Maysville, where he has since resided, established a large practice, and been distinguished for his skill and success. He has always taken a lively interest in public affairs, although he has never sought or held a political office, and is decidedly averse to social or personal pretensions or display. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison; voted for Bell and Everett, in 1860; was an ardent Union man during the war, and is now a Republican in politics. Dr. Cartmell was married, in 1848, to Lucretia Taylor Wood, daughter of Charles Wood, of Mason County, a soldier in the war of 1812.

HAWKINS, EDMUND WALLER, Lawyer, was born March 9, 1815, in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and was son of Joseph L. and Mary J. Hawkins. His father was a farmer by pursuit, and died in Virginia, his native State, in 1823. His mother was born at Bryant's Station, and was the daughter of Rev. William E. Waller, who

came from Virginia while Kentucky was a part of that State; and was, with Ambrose Dudley, Moses Bledsoe, William Marshall, John Gano, and some others, among the most noted of the pioneer ministers of the Baptist Church in Kentucky. Mr. Hawkins came to Kentucky in 1831; and, for some time, wrote in the office of his cousin, Richard P. Butler, Clerk of Gallatin County, during his leisure hours studying law, under the supervision of Gen. William O. Butler, also his relative. He entered Hanover College, at South Hanover, Indiana; and, after pursuing a thorough and full course of study, graduated in 1837; in 1840, he graduated from the law department of Transylvania University; in the same year, located, for the practice of the law, at Warsaw; in 1853, removed to Newport, where he has since resided, actively and successfully engaged in his profession. In 1840, he was elected to represent Carroll and Gallatin Counties in the Legislature; from 1858 to 1862, was Mayor of Newport; during the war of the rebellion, was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment of the Sixth Congressional District, by President Lincoln, but resigned after two years' service; he was candidate for Presidential Elector, on the Republican ticket, in 1876. He was a member of the old Whig party until its demise; cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison; and, in 1860, voted for Bell and Everett, the so-called Union candidates for President and Vice-President. He is a fine speaker, has great strength in the court, and is distinguished as an upright and able lawyer; is a man of fine personal and social traits; as a politician, is broad and liberal, stooping to nothing low or unfair; in all conditions is incorruptible, and is justly and universally esteemed as a valuable citizen. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hawkins was married, in 1854, to Miss Mary Mundy, a daughter of Harrison Mundy, a farmer of Owen County, Kentucky.

SHUCK, MICHAEL S., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born December 12, 1799, near Pittsburg, when his parents were on the way from Pennsylvania to Kentucky. His parents were John and Mary Shuck, both Pennsylvanians. They came to this State in 1799, and settled in Marion County. His father was a farmer by pursuit; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; and died in 1814. The death of his father left him early to shift for himself; and, after acquiring a fair education, he learned the trade of wheel making, and was wonderfully successful; but, after spending five or six years in acquiring an education, and working at this trade, he commenced reading medicine, in 1823, at Lebanon, under Dr. J. A. McElroy. After a thorough preparation, he graduated in medicine at Transylvania Univer-

sity, in 1827; at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Lebanon, where he has since resided. He was probably the first graduate in medicine, at Transylvania, from Washington County; performed the first surgical operation which attracted much attention in that county; for a long time was the surgeon of that part of the country; had an extensive practice; was zealous in advancing the interests of his profession, to which he was greatly devoted. He was not only successful professionally, but as a business man; and an energetic, valuable citizen. He now enjoys a comfortable fortune, and the universal esteem of the community, in which he has been a physician for half a century. Since 1832, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been long prominent in its local affairs. Since the dissolution of the old Whig party, he has been identified with the Democrats. Dr. Shuck was married, February 12, 1828, to Priscilla Irvin, daughter of John Irvin, a farmer of Boyle County. They have had but three children, one of whom is now a physician of Lebanon, Kentucky.

AVIS, HON. GARRETT, Lawyer and Legislator, son of Jeremiah Davis, was born September 10, 1801, near Mt. Sterling, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. His father served some time in the Kentucky House of Representatives, and was a man of strong and admirable traits of character; and died, December 25, 1813, at Mt. Sterling. His mother was a Miss Garrett, of a family long known, down to the present time, as prominent in the affairs of her native State. Both of his parents were Marylanders by birth; came at a very early day to Kentucky, and settled in Montgomery County. His brother Amos was elected to Congress in 1833, and died at Owensville, in the Summer of 1835, before the time for his re-election. Mr. Davis received a common English education, in the schools of his native county; and afterwards, by his own private efforts, acquired a good knowledge of Latin, Greek, history, and other higher branches of learning; and became one of the refined and intelligent men of the country. He had a remarkable memory, and hardly ever forgot any thing he read or heard at any time in his life. He early chose the profession of the law, and entered on its study with great zeal. With a view to obtaining a more practical knowledge of his profession, he obtained the position of deputy in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County. In 1823, he removed to Bourbon County; there continued to write, for some time, in the Circuit Clerk's office of that county. In 1824, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of the law at Paris. In 1833, he was first elected to represent Bourbon County in the lower branch of the Legislature, and was twice re-

ected. In 1839, he was elected to represent the Maysville district in the Congress of the United States; was elected for three consecutive terms from the Ashland district, to which Bourbon County had been transferred; declined re-election; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849; was opposed to some features of the new Constitution; withdrew from the Convention without signing that instrument, and became its earnest opponent before the people. In 1861, he was elected to succeed John C. Breckinridge in the United States Senate; and, at the end of his term, in 1867, was re-elected for six years. He was a prominent leader in the Know-Nothing movement; was nominated by the American party as their candidate for President, in 1856, but declined; was again nominated by the American party for Governor, in 1855, and again declined; and, in 1848, was nominated by the Whigs for Lieutenant-Governor, also declining to make that race. From early manhood until the death of Henry Clay, he was one of the most intimate personal and political friends of that statesman, and acquired great distinction, in Congress and at home, for his earnest defense and support of the doctrines and measures of the Whig party. He was strongly opposed to secession; was a Union man during the war; and was one of the few distinguished Kentuckians who, during the first years of the conflict, favored the prosecution of the war, and supported the policy of the Administration. During the last years of his life, he earnestly assailed the leading measures of the Republican party, in Congress and at home, and became thoroughly identified with the Democracy. Few men lived a more active life; few men had greater physical and mental powers to support an active career; no movement of importance in the State went without his influence in some way; at the outset of the rebellion his open and vigorous defense of the Union gave the Government strength in the State, and weakened the efforts of its enemies; throughout the entire country his name was recognized as a power during the early dark days of the Republic; when the country was safe, and old things were done away, and new issues began to arise that he considered inimical to his State, and impolitic outside of it, he was forced to range himself with the political party which he had fought during the greater part of his life; yet the great cardinal principles which he had supported remained. His name will take its place in history among those of the most able, wise, and useful men of his day. He was a bold and fearless defender of any cause he espoused; a deep and exhaustive reasoner; a fine speaker; an able lawyer; was of a superior order of intellect; and, in every respect, one of the first men of his State. He died at his residence, near Paris, Kentucky, September 22, 1872, before the expiration of his second Senatorial term. Mr. Davis was married in 1825, to the daughter of Robert Trimble,

once Chief-Justice of Kentucky, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. She died at Washington City, in 1842, leaving two daughters and a son. In 1845, he was married to the widow of Thomas Elliott, a prominent lawyer of Paris. His son, Robert Trimble Davis, is a lawyer, of Paris, and has represented his county in the State Legislature.

ROOT, OLIVER W., Lawyer, son of Ira and Sarah A. (Perry) Root, was born October 3, 1835, in Newport, Kentucky. He was liberally educated, graduating from Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in 1858. He at once began the study of the law; graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, in 1861, and immediately entered on the practice of his profession at Newport. He was elected County Attorney of Campbell County, in 1861; was elected City Solicitor of Newport, in 1865, and re-elected in 1868; ran for Congress, on the Republican ticket, in 1867, receiving two thousand votes more than any Republican who had previously made the race for the same office; was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, in 1869 and 1873, and, during those exciting campaigns, vigorously canvassed his own State and Ohio. Mr. Root is one of the foremost lawyers at the bar of Northern Kentucky, and is an orator of uncommon versatility and power, few men in the country being his superior before a jury, or in the assemblies of the people.

BUCKNER, BENJAMIN FORSYTHE, Lawyer, was born August 19, 1836, in Jacksonville, Illinois. His parents were Aylette and Charlotte (Forsythe) Buckner, the former a native of Henderson, and the latter of Bourbon County, Kentucky. His father was a lawyer by profession, during the last years of his life was Clerk of the Circuit Court for Clarke County, in which county he lived during the greater part of his life; he died in 1867. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin Forsythe, a Bourbon County farmer. He was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, leaving that institution in 1852; was for several years deputy in the office of the Circuit Court, in Clarke County; devoted his leisure hours to reading law under his father; in 1856, attended lectures at the Louisville Law School; in the following year, was admitted to the bar, and entered on the practice of the law, at Winchester. When the civil war began, he entered the United States army, as Major of the Twentieth Kentucky Federal Infantry; served till the expiration of the term for which his regiment was

enlisted, in 1863; participated in the great battle of Shiloh, and in numerous less important engagements in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama; returned to Winchester and resumed the practice of his profession; in 1870, removed to Lexington, where he has since resided. In 1865, he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1874, was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Lexington District, consisting of Fayette, Bath, Bourbon, Scott, Clarke, Woodford, and Madison Counties. In politics, he is a Democrat. Judge Buckner was married, in 1862, to Miss Helen P. Martin, daughter of Dr. Samuel B. Martin, of Clarke County, Kentucky.

HUNTER, REV. HIRAM ALIFF, was born August 13, 1800, near Lynchburg, Virginia. His father, James Hunter, emigrated to Kentucky in 1804, and settled on a farm near Russellville. Hiram A. Hunter was educated in private schools and the Russellville Seminary till his fourteenth year, then commenced studying law; soon afterwards professed religion, at a Presbyterian camp-meeting, and at once commenced the study of theology. In 1818, he was a member of Gen. Jackson's body-guard, during the first Seminole War; witnessed the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the capture of Fort St. Marks and Fort Barancas, and those military events which led to the political difficulties with Spain, and the cession of Florida to the United States. After his return from the war, he was licensed, in 1820, as a preacher of the Gospel, by the Logan Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; was appointed to a circuit, and traveled in Kentucky two years; was then in charge of various congregations in the State of Indiana for the next fourteen years. From 1827 to 1834, he taught school at Washington, Logansport, and Princeton, in that State. Returning to Kentucky in 1835, he had charge, for fourteen years, of a Church at Owensboro; then, for four years, at Uniontown, in Western Pennsylvania; then four years pastor of a congregation at Philadelphia, in the same State. He then returned to Louisville, and for three years ministered to the congregation worshipping at the corner of Floyd and Chestnut Streets. In 1861, he resigned this pastorate; joined the Union army, as Chaplain of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, Col. W. P. Boone commanding, remaining in active service over three years. He then returned to Louisville, was appointed and acted as hospital chaplain till the termination of the war. In 1866, he took charge of four congregations in adjoining counties, but resigned in 1867, when the Green River Synod appointed him synodical missionary, he acting in that capacity for four years, visiting Ohio, and for a few months laboring in the Miami Presbytery. His health

declined, and he was placed upon the superannuated list in 1872, after fifty odd years' service in the Lord's vineyard. While in Indiana, he numbered among his pupils several Pottawatomie Indians. He is a Mason, an Odd-fellow, and a member of a great many temperance societies. He was married, in 1822, to Avice Cowardin, and has by her one surviving child; was again married, to Susan Robb—one surviving child the issue of this union; was a third time married, to Mary Jane McNeely, by whom he has one living child; and, in 1844, was united to Emily Griffith, having three children now living, the issue of this marriage. Mr. Hunter is a theologian, a fine preacher, and an earnest, faithful pastor. His has been an unusual service in the ministry, not wanting in those trials which the older circuit riders long encountered.

DUDLEY, COL. WILLIAM, was a native of Spottsylvania County, Virginia; and emigrated to Kentucky at an early age, settling in Fayette County, where he was long one of the leading magistrates, and was one of the most valuable and prominent citizens of that county. He served, under Gen. Harrison, in the campaign of 1813, and held the rank of colonel of Kentucky troops; and, on May 5, was sent, at the head of a detachment, to spike a British battery before Fort Meigs; accomplished his mission; and, probably in a moment of rash gallantry, in attempting to follow up his success, was surrounded by the Indians and terribly defeated, and, while fighting desperately himself, was surrounded and cut to pieces. He was a brave man, and his fate will long be remembered and deplored by Kentuckians. This engagement is known as "Dudley's Defeat."

BRADFORD, JOHN, Editor and Publisher, was born in 1749, in Fauquier County, Virginia. He served for a time in the war of the Revolution; visited Kentucky in 1779; took part in the Indian wars, and engaged in the battle of Chillicothe, Ohio; settled permanently with his family in Fayette County, Kentucky, in 1785; in 1787, founded the "Kentucke Gazette," in connection with his brother, Fielding Bradford, the first number of the paper being issued at Lexington, on August 18 in that year. The "Gazette" was the first newspaper published west of the Alleghany Mountains. In 1788, he published the "Kentucke Almanac," the first pamphlet west of the mountains. The material for this printing-office was carried from Maysville on pack-horses; and the office was established on a lot in Lexington which was granted for that purpose—"as long as the press is

in town." In March, 1789, the paper was changed to "Kentucky Gazette;" and was continued by him until 1802, when it was passed into the hands of his son, Daniel Bradford, who published the paper for several years. Mr. Bradford was Chairman of the town Trustees of Lexington, and, as such, welcomed Gov. Shelby in 1792, that town then being the capital of the new State. He was the first State Printer; printed books as early as 1794; was, at one time, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University; filled many places of trust; was a useful and good man; was universally esteemed, and at his death widely mourned. He was married, in 1761, to Miss Eliza James, daughter of Capt. James, of Fauquier County, Virginia.

BELL, THOMAS, Steamboat Cabin Builder and Designer, was born in Robinson Township, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, four miles from Pittsburg, September 1, 1823. His father, Joseph Bell, a farmer by occupation, was a member of an old Virginia family of Irish descent, that emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1768. The early education of Thomas Bell was limited, he being able, on account of the necessity of services on the farm, to attend school but a portion of each year. Being, however, fond of books, he managed to fit himself for the position of a school-teacher, which profession his active temperament did not allow him to follow long. He next tried store-keeping, but abandoned it for the same reason. His natural taste was for civil and mechanical engineering, but his pecuniary necessities did not allow him to indulge it to any extent. Being obliged to earn his living, he took employment in the saw-mills of the neighborhood, at which he continued for several years. In October, 1848, he moved to Louisville, and obtained a situation as clerk in a ship-yard; here he derived the benefit of his hard study; for, being called upon to wind up the affairs of a bankrupt concern, he accomplished the task so well as to establish for himself a reputation as a book-keeper and accountant. He was employed, in 1850, by the firm of McLaren & Co., steamboat cabin builders, then located on Fulton Street; and, after a few years, acquired a third interest in the concern. In July, 1872, this firm was dissolved, and succeeded by that of Bell, Cogshall & Hielerich, which is still in existence. Since the association of Mr. Bell with these concerns, they have built one hundred and sixty-five steamboat cabins, besides carrying on an extensive house building and box department. Since 1862, the designing of the interior of the cabins and furnishing the working drawings, has been the duty almost exclusively of Mr. Bell; and such has been his beauty and originality of design, that this company has, for many years,

enjoyed, as cabin builders, a wide and deserved reputation. They have built the cabins for some of the largest and finest steamers afloat on the Western waters, among which are the "Ruth," "City of Vicksburg," "City of Chester," "City of Helena," "Belle of Memphis," and the celebrated "R. E. Lee." Mr. Bell is an active inventor, and his office is strewn with the evidences of his genius. But, being busily engaged with his legitimate duties, and not having time to give his inventions the attention they require, others have stepped in and reaped the benefits. In social life, Mr. Bell is of a kind disposition, and has all the beautiful traits which go toward making the valuable citizen; he is loved by his children; and is charitable to the needy. Started in the world with a five-dollar bill, and told to do the best he could, he has, by hard work and cautious investment, amassed sufficient to live comfortably. A large share of his fortune is the legitimate returns for acts of kindness. In December, 1851, he married Miss Susan Shields, daughter of David Shields, well known in former times as a river pilot. The marriage has been blessed with two children.

THOMAS, CHARLES FREDERIC, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born April 27, 1822, in Woodstock, Vermont, and is the only living son of Charles and Hulda Thomas. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and a farmer by pursuit. Dr. Thomas received a thorough literary education; studied medicine under Drs. Alonzo Clark and Benjamin R. Palmer, both distinguished medical teachers and practitioners; attended lectures at the Vermont Medical College; removed to Ohio; attended lectures and graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Pomeroy, where he continued with success until 1857, when he located in Covington, Kentucky, and soon established a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Newport and Covington Medical Society, and has served as its President; is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; of the Cincinnati Medical Society; of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate from Covington to the convention of that Association in 1877; was a member, for several years, of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the Meigs County Medical Society, of which he was an officer; was for a time a Professor of Surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; at the opening of St. Luke's Hospital in Cincinnati, he was appointed one of the Consulting Surgeons; and on the establishing of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, in Covington, he became one of its corps of surgeons, acting in that capacity for several years. During the civil

war, he was a warm supporter of the Union, and was appointed Physician and Surgeon to the Government Military Hospital, established in his city; has, also, been largely identified with various affairs of interest to his community, outside of his profession, having been a member of the Covington Board of Education, and actively participated in other matters looking to the welfare of the city. He is prominently connected with some of the social organizations of the day; has been greatly devoted to his profession; is peculiarly exemplary in his private character and life; is a man of commanding and attractive person; and is one of the most thoroughly well-read, successful, and popular physicians in Northern Kentucky. Dr. Thomas was married, December 22, 1844, to Miss H. Augusta Train, daughter of Col. Harry Train, of Washington, New Hampshire. They have two children. Their daughter, Sarah E., is the wife of E. C. Goshorn, a manufacturer of Cincinnati; and their son, Dr. Charles Thomas, a physician of Covington, is a graduate of Yale, and Bellevue Medical College, and is one of the most promising young men of his profession.

HAMPTON, REV. WILLIAM, Farmer and Clergyman, son of William and Melinda (Shortridge) Hampton, was born June 27, 1808, on the Big Sandy river, four miles from its mouth, in Kanawha County, Virginia. His mother was daughter of George Shortridge, a Virginian who emigrated to Kentucky, and became prominent in the Indian wars, and early affairs of the State. His father was a flourishing farmer, and son of Dr. Henry Hampton, a prominent physician of Virginia, and cousin of old Gen. Wade Hampton, an officer in the Revolution, and also in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch received his education in the log school-houses of the country, and that mainly in the Winters, or between intervals of labor on the farm. Throughout a long, active career, he took every means possible to increase his stock of learning, until he has become one of the most thoroughly read men in the community. In 1828, he was married to Miss Sallie Buchanan, daughter of William Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, who was cousin to President James Buchanan; and immediately afterwards went into a cabin on the bank of the Big Sandy, in Kentucky, sixteen miles from Catlettsburg, and settled down to raising corn and cattle. At that time he owned one hundred dollars' worth of property. He has always lived within a few miles of his native place, and has become one of the most successful farmers, stock-raisers, and traders in his part of Kentucky, and is now one of the most comfortably situated men in the country. He has been identified with most interests of the community, and has been one of the most

active and useful citizens. In politics, he has always been a Whig; and, although he served fifteen years as a justice of the peace in Greenup County, Kentucky, he has never taken an active part in any political contests. Since 1836, he has been a licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has for forty years been an active local minister; has been one of the most influential and valuable men in that denomination in all that portion of the State. He never chose to become permanent pastor of any Church, or to take charge of a circuit. In 1874, his wife died, and on the 28th of July in the following year, he was again married, to Mrs. S. C. Mason, daughter of John W. Hite. He has, from his first marriage, six living children—five sons and one daughter. John W. Hampton, his son, who was a soldier in the Confederate army during the rebellion, is now an enterprising young lawyer of Ashland, Kentucky. His other sons are business men, located in different parts of the country, and constitute a part of one of the most noted families in the country, a race of able, spirited, and useful men.

MURRAY, LOGAN CRITTENDEN, Merchant and Banker, was born August 15, 1845, at Cloverport, Breckinridge County, Kentucky. His father was Col. Murray, a tobacco dealer of that county, and one of its most wealthy and substantial men. He is a brother of General Eli H. Murray, of Louisville. Logan C. Murray was educated at a private school, and in a neighboring country school. He was then sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey, where he graduated, in 1866. He at once entered business, at Louisville, as a tobacco dealer, continuing in that line till 1870, when he was appointed Cashier of the Kentucky National Bank, of Louisville, the largest National Bank in the State. This position he still fills. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, with which he united in his youth; and is now a Trustee of the Chestnut Street Church, at Louisville, of which the Rev. A. B. Simpson is pastor. He is also an active member of several societies, in which he exerts not a little influence. On the 6th of November, 1866, he was married to Hattie, daughter of A. A. Gordon, of Louisville, and now has four children. Logan C. Murray is a gentleman of fine business qualifications; energetic and systematic in such relations; cautious and exacting in the management of the interests of others, although generous and liberal in his private interests and relations. In temperament, quiet and even; his friendship is sure and enduring. As a citizen, he is progressive and public-spirited. His standing in commercial and social circles is very high; and he is one of those few men whose "word is as good as their bond."

PRATHER, WILLIAM VAUGHAN, was born April 29, 1839, in Fleming County, Kentucky. His father, Jeremiah Prather, was a thrifty farmer of that county, and died in 1856, leaving six children, of which Vaughan, then sixteen years old, was the eldest. Jeremiah Prather married Lucy Hull, daughter of Samuel Hull. Samuel Hull was a native of New Jersey; he settled in Mason County, Kentucky; and there married Sarah Wallingford; his mother was a Vaughan. Jeremiah Prather, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed from Berkeley County, Virginia, and settled at May's Lick, in Mason County, in the year 1790; and, after living there several years, finally settled in Fleming County. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm, working in the Summer, and attending the district-school in the Winter, until he was nineteen years of age. In 1858-9, he attended the Maysville Seminary, under the tutelage of Prof. W. W. Richeson, under whose instruction Gen. Grant, Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, Hon. E. C. Phister, Hon. O. B. Hord, and many other men of distinction, received that thorough training which laid the foundation for their usefulness. He then began teaching school, and, during his leisure, read law. In 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, at Mt. Olivet, Robertson County. He was County Attorney of that county for three years, and, in 1869, was elected to represent Nicholas and Robertson Counties in the Legislature, and was a member of that body in the session of 1869-70, and the adjourned session of 1871. Mr. Prather was married, April 29, 1869, to Lizzie Ewing, daughter of Col. William Ewing, of Fleming County. In 1873, he located at Cynthiana, where he now resides. Politically, he is a Democrat; religiously, he is associated with the Baptist Church. He is a man of good personal and professional habits, and stands well at the bar.

WILLIS, BENJAMIN GRANT, Lawyer, was born March 9, 1823, in Boone County, Kentucky. His father, Benjamin Garrett Willis, was a native of Madison County, Virginia; came to Kentucky in 1804; settled in Adair County, but subsequently removed to Boone; was sheriff of the county for several years; son of William Willis, a soldier in the Revolution; was a farmer, and died in 1828. His mother, Ann Moseby (Grant) Willis, was a native of Scott County, and daughter of John Grant, after whom Grant County was named, who came to Kentucky with Daniel Boone; remained for a time at Boonesborough, and, subsequently, with his brother, built Grant's Station, near the head of Elk-

horn; was for several years member of the Legislature of Kentucky, and was a conspicuous figure in the early Indian troubles of the State. Benjamin Grant Willis entered Indiana University, at Bloomington, at the age of ten, and with wonderful success pursued a thorough classical and scientific course of study, for three years. He then returned to his home, in Boone County, and, after spending two or three years in rest, and work on the farm, in 1839, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. In 1840, he left school, and began the study of the law under James M. Preston, of Burlington. In 1842, he was examined by Judge Henry O. Brown, and John J. Marshall, and admitted to the bar. In the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession, at Burlington; in 1844, practiced for a few months in Helena, Arkansas; returned to Burlington; and, in 1848, removed to Brookville, the seat of Bracken County, where he has since remained, in the active practice of his profession. In 1851, he was elected County Judge of Bracken County, and held the position till the Fall election of 1854. In 1866, he was elected County Attorney, and occupied the office for four years. He has always been a Democrat, and gave his first Presidential vote for Lewis Cass; his last, before the rebellion, to John C. Breckinridge; and his first Gubernatorial vote, for Gen. William O. Butler. Mr. Willis was married, July 29, 1845, to Clara J. Payne, a native of Augusta, and daughter of John Payne, who was, for forty years or more, Clerk of Bracken County.

OOLLEY, JUDGE AARON KITCHELL, Lawyer, was born in January, 1800, at Springfield, New Jersey. He graduated at West Point Military Academy, with the honors of his class; was retained for some time as assistant professor; studied law at Pittsburg, with Hon. Richard Biddle, brother of Nicholas Biddle, the famous banker; in 1823, began the practice of his profession at Port Gibson, Mississippi; in 1827, visited Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently became a law partner of Robert Wickliffe, whose daughter, Sallie Howard Wickliffe, he had married; obtained a large and lucrative practice; in 1832, was elected to represent Fayette County in the Legislature; served in the State Senate, from 1835 to 1839; was circuit judge for seven years; was for a time professor in the Lexington Law School, with Judge Robertson and Thomas A. Marshall; and, in 1849, was a candidate for the last Constitutional Convention of the State, but died of cholera, just before the election, August 5, 1849. He was one of the most accomplished, attractive, and popular public men of Fayette County, and was one of the most able and influential lawyers of that day in Central Kentucky.

OYLE, GEN. JEREMIAH TILFORD, Lawyer and Soldier, was born in May, 1818, in Mercer (now Boyle) County, Kentucky, and was the son of Chief-Justice John Boyle, one of the most illustrious judges that Kentucky ever had. (See sketch of Judge John Boyle.) His mother was a Miss Tilford, a name well known in Kentucky. He was educated with great care, and was a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. He also graduated at the Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Kentucky, and settled, for the practice of his profession, in Harrodsburg. Soon after, the county of Boyle was established, and, Danville becoming the county seat, he removed to that place, where he engaged successfully in the practice of the law until 1861. He was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney, but resigned the position in order to attend to his lucrative law business. He attained considerable distinction at the bar, and was conceded to be an eloquent advocate, and an excellent counselor. Some years after moving to Danville, he married a daughter of Hon. Simeon Anderson, of Garrard County, and was subsequently engaged in business with his brother-in-law, William C. Anderson, who was at one time a member of Congress. (See sketch of Hon. William C. Anderson.) In the great contest preparatory to the election of delegates to frame a new Constitution for the State, in 1849, he advocated with great zeal the emancipation of the slaves, and both by his pen and eloquence before the people proved himself one of the ablest champions of that cause in the State. When the civil war commenced, he gave his support to the cause of the Union, and raised a regiment for the service; for meritorious conduct on the field, in 1862, was promoted brigadier-general; and was soon after placed in command of the department of Kentucky, assuming the direction of military affairs in the State. This position, peculiarly trying to a native Kentuckian, owing to his love of justice, and great magnanimity of character, he discharged with singular faithfulness, and met the approval of the Government, and also of those in the State who knew the motives of his action. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, commanding a brigade in Nelson's division. After having served with distinction for several years, in the department of Kentucky, he resigned, being actuated by the unpleasant nature of the duties which his command imposed upon him. He was a man of untiring energy; and every thing calculated to promote the material prosperity of the State found in him an able and willing advocate; he was the first person to urge the construction of street railways in Louisville, and, perhaps, owing to his earnest labors in that direction, that city now possesses its excellent system of roads. He was president of and organized the original company, and under his direction the first street railway was built in that city, and that at a time when almost



Gen. J. B. Fry

insurmountable difficulties surrounded the undertaking. Soon after the civil war, he took hold of the Edgefield, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad, which had been dragging along with great difficulty for several years, and with his usual zeal imparted life to the enterprise. He visited Europe to negotiate with the French stockholders of the road, and so successful was he, that he was able to prosecute the work with great rapidity to its completion. He subsequently devoted himself with great vigor to the inauguration of the narrow-gauge railroad system in Kentucky; and, by his presentation of the subject, gained the favorable attention of the public. He was a man of great firmness of character, engaged with enthusiasm in whatever he undertook, and seldom failed in his purpose; had extraordinary administrative ability; was quick in his impulses, hasty in forming his judgment, but ever ready to forget and forgive; was generous and charitable to a fault, assisting unsparingly those in need; and, in his private life, was strongly attached to the domestic circle, of which he was the life; and was a most exemplary Christian. Gen. Boyle died at Louisville, of apoplexy, July 28, 1871, and left a wife and seven children, four sons and three daughters, who mourn his untimely death. His oldest son, Col. William O. Boyle, who was born in 1846, left the Naval Academy, in 1862, and joined his father, who was then in command of a brigade of troops in Columbia, Kentucky; soon fell sick; after recovery, was appointed lieutenant in the Ninth Kentucky Federal Infantry, but was detailed as aid on the staff of his father; in 1863, largely at his own expense, raised the Third Battalion of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and was made its commander, with the rank of major; served under Generals Burnside, Schofield, and Stoneman; subsequently joined Sherman at Chattanooga, distinguishing himself for gallantry at Cassville, Resaca, and numerous other engagements; commanded his regiment in Stoneman's raid into Georgia; and, when the command was surrounded, cut through with his regiment, returning safely to Marietta, with the loss of sixty men; was sent back to Kentucky to recruit, and accompanied Gen. Burbridge on his expedition against the Salt-works of Virginia; commanded the Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry in Stoneman's expedition of 1865, to East Tennessee; and fell, while leading his brigade, at the battle of Marion, on the 18th of December, in that year. He acquired the title of "Boy Major," and was the most youthful officer of his rank in the Federal army. He was ambitious for military fame, and was possessed of those qualities, mental and physical, which would have greatly distinguished him in life. He possessed, to a high degree, the admirable traits of heart and mind which distinguished his grandfather, and the noble soldierly qualities of his father; and was endowed with the elements of success in the walks of peace.

ROUSSEAU, GEN. LOVELL H., Lawyer and Soldier, was born in 1818, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. He left home with a limited education; and, while employed at daily labor, acquired the French language. At the age of twenty-one, he began the study of the law; was admitted to the bar in 1841, at Bloomfield, Indiana; in 1844, was elected to the Indiana Legislature. In 1846, he enlisted a company for the Mexican War, and fought bravely, especially distinguishing himself at the battle of Buena Vista; was elected to the Indiana Senate, immediately after his return from Mexico; and, although locating in Louisville in 1849, continued to serve his Indiana constituents, at their urgent request, for some time, while living out of the State. He soon took a prominent place at the Louisville bar; and, on the breaking out of the war, began to recruit for the Federal army, locating his camp in Indiana. He was early made a brigadier-general; participated in many engagements in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; for bravery at Perryville, was advanced to the rank of major-general; distinguished himself at the battles of Stone river, Shiloh, and Chickamauga, and subsequently commanded the districts of Northern Alabama and Tennessee; in 1865, was elected, as a Union candidate, to the Lower House of Congress, where he took sides with the Democrats; in 1867, was sent to take possession of Alaska, in the name of the United States; and, on his return, was appointed to the command of the Gulf Department; and died in New Orleans, January 7, 1869. Gen. Rousseau was a man of uncommon personal presence and commanding figure; and was a soldier of great bravery and administrative ability.

WARD, HON. ANDREW HARRISON, Lawyer, was born January 3, 1815, in Harrison County, Kentucky, near the county seat. His parents were Andrew and Elizabeth (Heddington) Ward. His father was a native of Virginia; came to Kentucky when a boy, with his parents, and settled in Jessamine County; in 1800, removed to Harrison, where he remained until his death, in 1842; was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the subsequent Indian war; and was a soldier under Gen. Harrison, when the subject of this sketch was born, and for whom he was named. Both of his grandfathers, Ward and Heddington, were soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and among the early and valuable pioneers of Kentucky. Elizabeth Heddington, his mother, was a Baltimorean by nativity, and came with her parents, at an early day, to Harrison County, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, and usually spent his Winters in the country schools. He finished his edu-

cation at Transylvania University, at Lexington. In 1837, he took a position as clerk on a steamboat in the Tombigbee river, where he remained several years. In 1842, he began the study of the law, and prepared for his profession under Major James R. Curry, of Cynthiana; was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in that place, in 1844. He was elected to represent Harrison County in the Legislature, in 1863; in 1865, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Sixth District, and was defeated, owing to the interest then taken by Government troops in the elections of Kentucky. In 1866, however, he was renominated for Congress, and elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Green Clay Smith, who had been appointed Governor of Montana. He served one term in Congress, and was distinguished for his determined opposition to most of the reconstruction measures of the Republican party. At the expiration of his term, he resumed his legal practice, at Cynthiana, with his former ardor and exceptional success. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay, and his last, before the war, for Bell and Everett; and during the rebellion he was distinguished as a Union man, and for his opposition to secession, as well as to the extreme measures of the National Government. As a lawyer, he stands among the first men of his profession in the State; is one of the most popular public speakers of his section; and is one of the ablest men of Northern Kentucky.

ARNOLD, JAMES G., was born December 10, 1792, in Bourbon County, near Paris, Kentucky. His father, Elisha Arnold, a few years subsequently settled in Kenton County, six miles from Covington. James G. Arnold received a good education, mainly in Mason County, where he afterwards became a teacher, and established the Washington Male Academy, and was one of the early teachers of Albert Sidney Johnston and Henry Lee. In 1818, he went to Covington, having accumulated some means, and began his career as a merchant. He invested largely and judiciously in real estate; engaged in manufacturing to some extent, and was one of the most successful among the early business men of Covington. At an early date, he became a justice of the peace, and served for many years in that capacity; and, after the organization of the city government, was, for a long time, president of the council. He took an active part in the material growth of the city, and was long one of its most useful and influential citizens. Mr. Arnold was married, at the age of twenty-four, in Maysville, Kentucky, to Mrs. Margaret Strain, *née* Dalton. He died November 16, 1876, and left a large family to revere his name.

CRITTENDEN, GEN. THOMAS LEONIDAS, Lawyer and Soldier, and second son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, was born in 1819, at Russellville, Kentucky; studied law with his father, and entered upon the practice of his profession with great success. He served in the Mexican War; was with Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, and was distinguished as a gallant soldier; was appointed, by President Taylor, as Consul to Liverpool, England; returned to Kentucky and engaged in mercantile pursuits; in 1861, succeeded Gen. Buckner as Inspector-General of Kentucky; was soon after appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, in the service of the Government; was advanced to major-general, for gallant conduct on the field of Shiloh; was, subsequently, assigned to the command of a division of the Army of the Tennessee; had charge of a corps under Gen. Buell; also commanded a corps under Gen. Rosecrans. At the close of the war he retired to civil life, but was soon after commissioned major in the regular army, and still holds that position.

MANLY, PROF. BASIL, JR., A. M., D. D., and LL. D., President of Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Kentucky, was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, December 19, 1825. His father was of Irish descent, and his grandfather, Basil Manly, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, commanding a company of volunteers. Charles Manly, Governor of North Carolina, and Matthias E. Manly, Judge of the Supreme Court of the same State, were his paternal uncles. His father, Basil Manly, was born in North Carolina, and was, for a number of years, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Charleston, South Carolina, and, subsequently, from 1837 to 1855, President of the State University of Alabama. The present pastor of the Baptist Church at Staunton, Virginia, is a brother of Professor Manly's, and a man of eminence and much promise. He was for some years President of Union University, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The family are remarkable for their longevity, his ancestors nearly all reaching ninety years of age. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Rudolph, was of German extraction. Basil Manly, Jr., received a very thorough education, which he began in the school of the German Friendly Society, at Charleston, South Carolina; afterwards, he became a pupil in the State University of Alabama, and graduated in the year 1843, with the degree of A. B.; then attended the Theological Seminary at Newton, Massachusetts, and, subsequently, at Princeton, New Jersey, graduating from the latter. He was licensed to preach in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in the year 1844, and ordained at the same

place, four years later; was pastor of several country Churches in Alabama, and, in 1850, became pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Richmond, Virginia; but in 1854, in consequence of failing health, he retired temporarily from the laborious work of the ministry, and superintended the erection of a building costing seventy thousand dollars, for the Richmond Female Institute, of which he became principal. In 1859, the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was established at Greenville, South Carolina, and he was elected one of its original professors. During the war, the exercises of the seminary were suspended, and he preached in several Churches of the neighborhood. Upon the reopening of the seminary, after the war, many of the students in attendance were without means, and the work of collecting money for their support was committed to him, in addition to the duties of his professorship. By his success, he enabled nearly one hundred deserving young men to qualify themselves for the ministry. In 1871, he was called to the Presidency of Georgetown College, where he has since continued. In 1849, he prepared, for the Southern Baptist Churches, the "Baptist Psalmody," of which more than fifty thousand copies were sold; he also published occasional sermons, addresses, and pamphlets, contributed various articles to newspapers, and educational and religious periodicals. In 1856, he edited the "American Baptist Memorial," published at Richmond, Virginia. He joined the "Patrons of Husbandry," and was "Chaplain of the Grange" in Georgetown, and was the first President of the "Kentucky Grangers' Mutual Benefit Association." In 1852, he married Mrs. Charlotte E. Smith, of Marion, Alabama, and they had eight children, of whom the eldest, "Basil R.," is Principal of the Preparatory Department of Georgetown College. In 1869, he formed a second marriage, wedding Miss Hattie S. Hair, of Newberry, South Carolina. He is a man of extensive learning, a devoted student, a close and critical reasoner, and rides no hobbies, but is extremely practical in all his teachings, and his habits of life.

ASSEDY, SAMUEL, Retired Merchant, was born August 6, 1795, at Lexington, Virginia. His father, Peter Cassedy, a well-known blacksmith and farmer, from Pennsylvania, had settled in Virginia in early days, and died when the subject of this sketch was but seven years of age. The early education of Samuel Cassedy was obtained in a country school of his native State, between his seventh and fourteenth years. In 1813, the family removed to Paris, Kentucky, but, after a short residence there, returned to Cynthiana, Kentucky, and there lived till 1818. His sisters having married, and his mother

having taken up her residence with one of her married daughters, Samuel Cassedy, now almost at his majority, with his two youngest brothers, apprenticed themselves to a carpenter; he remaining one year, then removing to Salem, Indiana; and, one year later, in 1827, beginning work at Louisville as a journeyman carpenter. In November, 1822, he began clerking in a crockery store, and worked there, at a low salary, for over a year, when, being dissatisfied with his wages, he was about leaving, when his employer engaged him for a year at a salary of thirty-five dollars per month. During this time, he had made many strong friends and acquaintances, among whom was John S. Snead, a wealthy gentleman, who suggested that young Cassedy should find a safe and prudent partner, at the same time naming J. P. Bull, and he (Mr. Snead) would indorse for such a firm, and so start them in the crockery business. Young Cassedy opposed this, on the grounds that he had but little, and could not ask so much confidence and trust on Mr. Snead's part; but the proposed firm was finally formed, started in the crockery, glass and china ware, clearing seven thousand dollars the first year. Needing additional capital, the firm mentioned their wants to their friend, Mr. Snead, and he at once advanced them four thousand dollars. Young Cassedy prepared to start for Liverpool, England; to buy his wares from the manufacturers, and Mr. Snead accompanied him to the boat, at the Louisville wharf, there handed him a letter, and enjoined him not to open it before retiring to his cabin. What was his surprise to find inclosed a letter of credit, upon Green & Son, of Liverpool, for ten thousand dollars. Although Mr. Cassedy made no use of this upon his trip, it nevertheless gave him unusual advantages in his business dealings in England. In 1835, the firm dissolved, was succeeded by the firm of Cassedy, Ramsey & Gamble, which firm continued till 1859, still flourishing in their business; this firm was succeeded by Cassedy & Hopkins, which continued for a few years, and, upon dissolution, was succeeded by a firm composed of Samuel Cassedy, his two sons, and Robert C. Gates, who retired in 1865, the firm of Cassedy & Sons continuing till the retirement of Samuel Cassedy, in 1870. Since that time, Mr. Cassedy has engaged considerably in the improvement of real estate, about the premises upon which his residence is located. In politics, he is an independent man, choosing the better of the candidates under all circumstances, but is classed with the Democratic party. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1818, under the ministry of Rev. John R. Moreland; has always been an active and faithful member of that denomination; is now connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville, contributing time, money, and his services to the success of the Sunday-school and Church. On the 30th of November, 1824, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Patrick

McFarland, who died in 1849, at a ripe old age. By this happy marriage, he has ten children, six of whom, with their mother, are deceased, and four remain with him in his old age. In his business relations, Samuel Cassedy was always prompt, upright, and successful. In his relations to the Church and his fellow-men, he is generous and sympathetic; his family relations were always his chief delight, and his friendships a matter of not much less personal pleasure. He is eminently a self-made man, who has achieved worldly success by the force and integrity of his character.

CROSIER, EDWARD STOKES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born March 5, 1832, in Harrison County, Indiana. His parents were from Ontario County, New York; his father, Adam Crosier, is a farmer in Indiana, and his mother, a Miss Sarah D. Douglas, lineally descended from that famous family in Scotland. The early education of Edward S. Crosier was in the common-schools and a seminary in Indiana; his college career was at the Michigan State University, finishing with the class of 1859. He at once entered the Medical College of that University, graduating in 1861. He then studied law, with Judge William A. Porter, of Corydon, Indiana; preparing himself fully in the preliminary legal course, but never practiced. Prior to entering the Medical College of the Michigan State University, he had studied medicine with Drs. William Reader and D. M. Jones, of Corydon, Indiana. After graduating, he practiced medicine with Dr. Henry Reader, at Mauckport, Indiana; and, afterwards, awhile at Salem, in the same State. He was examining surgeon at that place during the draft in 1862. From 1862 to 1865, he was surgeon in charge of General Hospital No. 6, New Albany, Indiana. After the war terminated, he practiced medicine at New Albany, up to the Winter of 1869; being associated, in the mean time, with James P. Luse, in the control of the "New Albany Daily Commercial." In the Winter of 1869, he was appointed to a clerkship in the surveyor's office in the Louisville Custom-house; and has, since that time, held the office of special deputy surveyor of customs in that city. Dr. Crosier is a man of extensive scientific knowledge, and has frequently contributed to both scientific and literary periodicals. He is now Corresponding Secretary of the Louisville Microscopical Society, and corresponding member of the Société Belge de Microscopie, at Brussels, Belgium; and, in 1870-71, was Professor of Chemistry and Microscopy in the Louisville Medical College. In politics, he is a Republican, having been a Fremontier. He was married to Mrs. Lena Calvert, October 5, 1876, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1856.

Dr. Crosier is cautious, profound, and successful in all his undertakings, and his career has been in many spheres of action. Though sociable and agreeable, he has but few friends, and his friendship is sure and unwavering for all life. His life has been much within himself, in thought, and study of the depths of science and physical ills.

JOHNSON, ELDER JOHN T., Lawyer and Clergyman, was born October 5, 1788, in Scott County, Kentucky, and was the eighth child of Col. Robert Johnson, and brother of Col. R. M. Johnson. He was thoroughly educated; chose the profession of law, and for a time practiced successfully; was a volunteer, under Gen. Harrison, in the war of 1812, and in the battle near Fort Meigs, May 5, 1813, figured conspicuously; was elected to the Legislature, from Scott County, in 1814; was several times re-elected, and, after a lapse of several years, was again elected to that body, in 1828; was a member of Congress from 1821 to 1825; and was for a short time, in 1826, a judge of the Court of Appeals; in 1821, became a member of the Baptist Church; ten years subsequently, joined the Disciples' Church, and began to preach; in 1832, was one of the editors of the "Christian Messenger;" became editor of the "Gospel Advocate" in 1835, and of the "Christian" in 1837; and was instrumental, in 1836, in establishing, at Georgetown, old Bacon College, now Kentucky University. His ministerial labors were mainly gratuitously bestowed; and he was an able and earnest preacher, having received, during his ministry, over three thousand people into the Church. Mr. Johnson died December 17, 1856, at Lexington, Missouri.

CISSELL, HON. BENJAMIN P., Lawyer and Judge, was born June 19, 1821, in Union County, Kentucky, and is the son of Wilfred and Cecilia Cissell, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. His father settled in Western Kentucky at an early day, and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life. The name Cissell, was formerly spelled Cecil, and the family was of English origin. Benjamin P. Cissell entered St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1837, and graduated, with honor, in 1843, and immediately afterwards began the study of the law. In 1843, he was admitted to the bar, and entered on the practice of his profession, in Union and surrounding counties. In 1859, he was elected to the State Senate, from the district composed of the counties of Union, Crittenden, and Hopkins, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and took a leading part in the debates

and actions of that body; but, owing to the troubled condition of the country, resigned before the expiration of his term. In 1866, he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney, for the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of Henderson, Union, Livingston, Crittenden, Hopkins, and Webster Counties, and held the office up to 1868, when he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the same district; and, after completing the regular term of six years, was re-elected, and now occupies that position. As Commonwealth's Attorney, he was distinguished as one of the most earnest and able defenders of the interests of the State; and, throughout his career as a judge, has been distinguished for his great urbanity and dignity, his clear expositions of the law, his great industry in the conduct of the work of his courts—having no vacations, devoting himself unremittingly to the arduous labors of his office. Into the private walks of life, he carries the same admirable traits that mark his public career, and is a man of wide sympathies, generous in his friendships, and large in his charities. For many years he resided in Morganfield, but, since 1866, has made Henderson his home. Judge Cissell has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Lou Von Tress, of Warren County, Kentucky, and one child survived that marriage. His present wife is the accomplished Miss Jennie Doty, a native of Salisbury, Vermont, a lineal descendent of Major Doty, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers."

CRABB, WILLIAM L., Merchant, was born August 17, 1844, near Smithfield, in Henry County, Kentucky. His father, S. D. Crabb, was a prominent farmer of that county. He received a liberal education, and, on the breaking out of the civil war, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in the Fourth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry; his regiment was subsequently assigned to the division of Gen. John H. Morgan, under whom he served gallantly, until the death of that officer. From that period he was connected with the command of Gen. Lomax, and, although engaged in numerous battles, escaped unhurt. He was one of the twenty men, under the command of Lieut. Ireland, who came to Mt. Sterling, about the close of the war, to negotiate terms of surrender for his regiment. He then returned to his father's residence, near Smithland, where he remained for several months, and, in the mean time, was married to Mattie B. Owen, daughter of Granderson P. Owen, one of the old and honored citizens of Eminence, Ky. In 1868, he started a flouring mill, and, subsequently, entered into the hardware and agricultural business at Eminence. In 1871, he engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, and is now a member of the firm of Fible & Crabb, extensive distillers. He is a man of fine busi-

ness ability; is energetic, industrious, and possessed of exceptionally good judgment; is frank, open-hearted, and generous; is agreeable and attractive in manners; takes an active interest in every thing relating to the welfare of the town and community; is one of the most enterprising and successful young business men in his county, and his many admirable traits of character have won for him an enviable place in society.

THOMAS, EDWIN, was born December 6, 1824, in Litchfield, Grayson County, Kentucky, and is the son of Jack Thomas, who was clerk of the courts of the county from 1810 to 1851, and was, throughout his life, one of the most prominent men in his part of the State, and was a native of Hardin County. His mother was Jane C. Hundley, a native of Virginia. Edwin Thomas was raised in Litchfield, and received an ordinary English education. At the age of fifteen he began to write in the clerk's office, under his father; from 1841 to 1851, was deputy clerk, and has since been continually elected clerk by the people. In politics, he belonged to the Whig party until its dissolution, and, since the war, has been identified with the Democracy, taking a prominent part in all the political movements of his county, having been for fifteen years Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. He is one of the most thoroughly, well informed men, and is the standard authority, on political matters and general business history, of the county. He has never been married.

PREWITT, RICHARD HICKMAN, Lawyer, Farmer, and Stock-trader, was born in Clarke County, Kentucky, near Boonesborough, June 11, 1833. His father, Gen. William C. Prewitt, was a successful farmer of Fayette County, one of the early surveyors of his day, and a general of militia. His mother was Catharine Hickman, daughter of Gen. Richard Hickman, for twenty-three years State Senator from his senatorial district; a member of the convention that framed the second Constitution of Kentucky; Lieutenant-Governor with Gov. Isaac Shelby, from 1812 to 1817; and acting Governor while Gov. Shelby was in the war of 1812. Mr. Prewitt received his early education in the schools of his native county, but spent some time at Bethany College, Virginia, where he graduated in 1853, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, a few years after, was made Master of Arts by the same institution. In 1861, he was selected to deliver the Fourth of July Oration at Bethany, Virginia, a testimonial to his literary ac-

quirements, and to himself as a man of mark and influence. During the Winter of 1855-56, he studied law at Transylvania University, and attended law lectures at the University of Louisville, 1856-57, and graduated with distinction. From that time, until March, 1866, he practiced law at the Lexington bar, being the partner of Gen. Roger W. Hanson. In 1864, he was Democratic candidate for City Attorney, and was elected by a great majority, lacking only six votes of doubling the vote given his opponent, while all the other officers on the Republican ticket were elected. He was also, for some time, member of the City Council of Lexington. Since 1866, he has been one of the most extensive farmers and Short-horn dealers in Clarke County; and, in 1873, held a sale of Short-horn cattle which aggregated a large amount. He has frequently been solicited to run for political office, but always refused until the Summer of 1873, when he became a candidate for the State Senate for the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District of Kentucky. He takes an active interest in the order of Patrons of Husbandry; is Vice-President of the Clarke County National Bank; also President of the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road. He is a man of great energy and integrity, and stands very high in the estimation of the community. He is a model farmer and upright business man, and is also a man of great literary attainments. Mr. Prewitt was married, October 5, 1864, to Miss Lizzie H. Sheffler, of Fayette County, Kentucky.

LEWIS, GEN. JOSEPH HORACE, Lawyer and Soldier, was born October 24, 1824, in Barren County, Kentucky. He received a liberal education, graduating at Center College, Danville, in 1843; studied law, and commenced the practice, at Glasgow, continuing, with success, in his profession until the beginning of the rebellion; was elected to the Legislature in 1850, 1852, and 1869; and was, at first, a Whig; was defeated, after a warm contest, for Congress, by Hon. Warren L. Underwood, in 1857; supported the cause of Breckinridge in 1860, and soon after became an advocate of the policy of the Southern leaders; was again a candidate for Congress, in 1861, but was beaten by Henry Grider, of Bowling Green; after the establishment of Camp Dick Robinson, evidently in the interest of the Government, he began to recruit for the Confederate army, and was elected Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, which he was largely instrumental in forming; fought bravely on the bloody field of Shiloh; was one of the defenders of Vicksburg; commanded his regiment at Stone river; was engaged at Jackson, Mississippi; took charge of his brigade at Chickamauga, on the death of its com-

mander, Gen. Benjamin Hardin Helm; conducted himself with great bravery, and was, after that battle, promoted brigadier-general; commanded an important position at Mission Ridge; afterwards, for a time, commanded the division of Gen. Bate; was almost constantly and dangerously engaged, but was only once slightly wounded during the war; was ordered, in September, 1864, by Gen. Hood, to mount his command, and, although the resources of the country were drawn upon in every possible way, he was unable to accomplish the task, only part of his brigade being mounted, and with that he served the cause to the last. He was an officer of great merit; served, with remarkable singleness of purpose, in the cause he espoused; and was greatly esteemed by his associates in arms. After the smoke of war passed away, he was again elected to the Legislature; was elected to the Forty-first Congress for an unexpired term, and was re-elected to the succeeding Congress, serving on the Committee on Accounts.

ATHEY, HON. ROBERT A., Mayor of Covington, was born, December 19, 1825, in Lexington, Kentucky. His father, Presley Athey, was a native of Loudon County, Virginia, and by pursuit a carpenter and builder. Mayor Athey received a good education in the academical department of Transylvania University, under Bishop Bascom. He studied law under Chief-Justice Robertson, graduating in Transylvania Law School in 1845, and has since followed that profession. Represented Fayette County in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1850 and 1851; was member of the Lexington City Council in 1849; was City Attorney of Lexington for 1849 and 1850; was County Attorney, for Kenton County, in 1864 and 1865, having located in Covington in 1855; was City Attorney in 1866, 1867, and 1871; and was elected Mayor, August, 1874, for a term of four years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is one of the most active, enterprising, able, and valuable citizens of Covington. He has been twice married, his last wife being the daughter of N. B. Stephens of that city.

ALLEN, PROF. JAMES LANE, Lawyer, Clergyman, and Educator, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, on the 31st of December, 1821. His father, John Allen, was a man of strict integrity and considerable influence, educating his children to the best of his ability. He was of English descent, his ancestors having settled in Virginia, and afterwards removed to Kentucky. James Lane Allen, on his mother's side, is related to Gen. Lane,

of Virginia, a famous officer of the Revolutionary War. He was educated at Transylvania University, while it was under the presidency of Dr. Lewis Marshall, and graduated in 1841. He then studied law, under the tutorship of his half-brother, Madison C. Johnson, at Lexington; and graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, in the Spring of 1843. He removed to St. Louis, and practiced law for nearly two years; and then went to Texas. The Mexican War breaking out about this time, he joined the United States forces, and became a lieutenant under Capt. Ben McCulloch, later Gen. McCulloch, the famous Texan Ranger. He was engaged in the storming of Monterey; after the surrender of which, he returned to Texas, and became a prominent member of the first Legislature of that State, and was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Cass for President. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1848, in Fayette County, Kentucky, he returned to his native State, and resumed the practice of law at Lexington, where he resided until 1854. He went to Europe and spent a year, with the view of general improvement; and, upon his return, in 1855, was united in marriage to the eldest daughter of John McCraw, of Lexington, and removed to Missouri, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1863. The war being in progress, he was, owing to his Southern sympathies, imprisoned; and, upon his release, obliged to leave the State. He returned to Lexington, Kentucky, and, after a short residence there, went, with his father-in-law, to Canada, where he remained until the close of the war. In 1865, he took charge of a female school at New Castle, in Henry County, which was under the control of Z. F. Smith, and afterwards taught in the school of Prof. Mullins, at Lexington. He was appointed cashier of the bank at Eminence, Kentucky, which position he resigned in 1868, and removed to Danville, where he still lives. While a resident of Eminence, he was brought forward as a candidate for Congress, but was defeated, after a sharp contest, by Hon. Boyd Winchester. He married his second wife, the oldest daughter of Hon. Joshua F. Bell, on the 7th of November, 1867. He filled a professorship in the Danville Collegiate Institute; and, being a member of the Christian Church, he was, upon the urgent solicitation of many of the prominent members of that denomination, induced to devote himself to the ministry, and has now a charge at Lancaster, Kentucky. In 1876, upon the burning of the Caldwell Female Institute, in which his services were engaged, he was induced by friends to organize the institute now known as the Bell Female Seminary, already a popular and flourishing school. His accomplished wife brings a wealth of talent to his aid, as co-principal, and is the heart and soul of the institution. She was very care-

fully educated by her father, and inherits largely his distinguished talents. Prof. Allen has two sons, children of his first-wife.



OWAN, HON. JOHN, JR., Lawyer, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, February 9, 1807, and was the son of Judge John Rowan, of Pennsylvania, who was among the early settlers, and one of the most distinguished lawyers of Kentucky. (See sketch of Judge Rowan.) He attended school in Nelson County; and at Nashville, Tennessee, under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Priestly, and finished his education, and graduated from St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky. He then entered upon the study of law at Lexington, and completed his studies at Transylvania University, from which he graduated, in 1832. After his graduation, he commenced the practice of law at Louisville, but, having no taste for the profession, abandoned it after a few years. On February 10, 1835, he was married to Miss Rebecca B. Carnes, daughter of Major P. A. Carnes, of Baltimore, Maryland, and was the father of ten children, eight of whom still live. His eldest son, William, served as lieutenant, and then as captain, of a company of Kentucky volunteers, among the first that left for the Confederate army. Soon after his marriage, he moved with his wife to Mississippi, and settled on a plantation near Vicksburg; but, his wife not liking the climate, he sold out and returned to Kentucky, and cultivated the old farm in Nelson County. In 1848, he was elected to the Legislature. In the same year, he was appointed, under the administration of President James K. Polk, United States Minister to Naples, Italy, whither he removed with his family. During his residence there, which continued until 1852, he was very popular, and discharged his duties in a manner that elicited the unqualified approval of the Administration. At the expiration of his term, he returned to his rural residence, in Nelson County, Kentucky. In 1835, he was engaged in a so-called affair of honor, with Thomas F. Marshall, and, in the duel that ensued, shot his opponent in the hip. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat, of the Jeffersonian school, and, in his race for the Legislature, was triumphantly elected, without regard to politics. But he had no taste for the life of a professional politician, and, although solicited to be a candidate for Congress, Governor, and numerous other positions of honor and trust, he declined. On the sixteenth day of August, 1855, he died, at his residence in Nelson County, cut off in the prime of his life. The announcement of this mournful intelligence inflicted deep sorrow throughout the country. He enjoyed to an eminent degree, the love and friendship of all who formed his acquaintance. His

accomplished and courtly manners rendered him fit to fill the highest station in society. His handsome and striking appearance made him conspicuous among men, as his mental endowments proclaimed him a superior. He was the ideal of the chivalrous Kentucky gentleman.

OWEN, GRANDERSON P., Architect and Builder, was born May 3, 1818, in Washington, D. C., and died, June 12, 1873, at Eminence, Kentucky. His father, Edward Owen, moved from Loudon County, Virginia, to Kentucky, in 1823, locating for a time in Harrison County; afterwards resided in Shelby, and, in 1849, settled in Henry County. Granderson P. Owen had only a limited education; early exhibited great mechanical ingenuity, and, after reaching manhood, engaged mainly as a builder and contractor, and was one of the first mechanics who flourished in that part of Kentucky. He was, also, interested for many years in farming, and, by his untiring energy and good practical common sense, succeeded in accumulating a fortune. He was one of the first settlers of Eminence; participated in every movement for its improvement; took an active part in every thing looking to the welfare of his community; was generous in the use of his means; was a man of kind and genial manners; was long a member of the Christian Church, and labored faithfully to advance its interests; and was, in every way, one of the most useful and valuable men of Henry County. Mr. Owen was married, in 1844, to Miss Mary T. Thomas, of Shelby County, Kentucky; and, of their five children, three, with their mother, are now living; one of them being the wife of W. L. Crabb, a prominent young business man of Eminence, Kentucky.

MORTON, JOHN GORDON, Banker, was born June 8, 1822, in Hopkins County, Kentucky. His grandfather settled in that county in 1790, and his father was a prominent farmer, and judge of that county. John G. Morton, received a good English education, in the best schools afforded in his native county. At the age of twenty-two, he entered into mercantile business in Madisonville, and was soon after appointed postmaster of that place. He also served as sheriff of the county; afterwards, dealt largely in tobacco; and in 1866, started a private banking business in Madisonville, which he has since continued. He has acquired, by perseverance and fine business ability, a handsome estate; takes an active interest in matters relating to the welfare of his community; is broad and charitable in his dealings with

men, and has been noted for his uprightness of character. Mr. Morton was married, in 1846, to Miss N. E. Young, daughter of C. C. Young, of Hopkins County. They have six children.

YOUNG, HON. JOHN D., was born September 22, 1823, in Bath County, Kentucky. He received a good English education; from 1843 to 1847, was Sheriff of his native county; served three years previously as deputy; was for some time deputy United States Marshal; was a judge of probate from 1858 to 1862; was re-elected in 1866, but resigned in the following year; was elected to the Fortieth Congress, but was refused his seat, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, serving on several committees.

CLARK, GEN. GEORGE ROGERS, Soldier, was born November 19, in Albemarle County, Virginia. He engaged as a surveyor while a young man, and little is known of his early education. He commanded a company in Dunmore's War, at the close of which he was offered a commission in the British army, which he declined. In 1775, he came to Kentucky on his first visit, and, in the following year, returned to this State, for the purpose of making it his permanent home; and was, in a very prominent sense, the founder of Kentucky. For the purpose of bringing about some satisfactory connection with the Government of Virginia, he induced the settlers in Kentucky to hold a convention at Harrodsburg, then Harrodstown, and was there chosen, in June, 1776, with Gabriel Jones, as members to the Assembly of Virginia. They proceeded to Virginia, where he placed before Governor Henry the wants of the frontier settlement, and finally succeeded in conveying to Kentucky a considerable amount of gunpowder for the defense of the stations, his successful negotiations leading to the establishment of the new Territory, with a representation in the Government of Virginia, and giving it a judicial and military establishment. He soon saw the necessity of reducing the British posts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, deeming their existence a great source of insecurity to the Kentucky border. In 1778, after having sent spies to reconnoiter their positions, he submitted his plans to the Governor of Virginia, and received directions to proceed to the defense of Kentucky and the conquest of the British post at Kaskaskia, the commandant at Fort Pitt being ordered to supply him with munitions and equipments. He organized his expedition, marched at its head, and, on the night of the 4th of July, 1788, captured the fort with-



ENGRAVED BY H. H. H. H. H.

A. J. Ballard

out shedding blood. He soon established himself and his government in the favor of the French inhabitants, some of the gentlemen of that post accompanying the expedition under Major Bowman to Cahokia, farther up the Mississippi river, and took possession of that town under the huzzas of the people, for freedom and the Americans. He subsequently effected the reduction of Vincennes, by the aid of the Catholic priest, M. Gibault, and soon saw the American flag floating on the ramparts of the old fort, and the far western border of Virginia comparatively secure from British disturbance. He next turned his attention to establishing friendly relations with the various Indian tribes in that region, and in this most arduous undertaking displayed inexhaustible resource and tact, succeeding far beyond his most sanguine expectations. In 1779, Governor Hamilton, of Detroit, recaptured Vincennes, but made no attempt at further conquest. Soon after hearing the news of this misfortune, General Clark set to work organizing a force for the purpose of marching against Vincennes; and again, on February 24, 1779, the fort was surrendered, and on the following day the Stars and Stripes were hoisted, under a salute of thirteen guns. Soon after this occurrence, he established his headquarters at Louisville; in 1780, built Fort Jefferson, on the Mississippi; during that year, an expedition under Col. Byrd, consisting of six hundred Indians and Canadians, having captured Ruddell's and Martin's Stations, in Kentucky, and carried off the inhabitants and spoils towards Canada, he organized a force of one thousand men; attacked the Indians, defeated and dispersed them, laying waste their gardens and fields; in 1780, he went to Richmond, and laid before the Government his plan for the conquest of Detroit; succeeded in organizing a force of two thousand men, which rendezvoused at the Falls of the Ohio, in the following Spring, and he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general, but his attention was turned to defensive operations. His heart was placed upon conquest in the North, and the necessities which forced him to abandon his scheme greatly reduced his energy and diminished his influence. After the disastrous battle of the Blue Licks, in 1782, he again made a desperate effort to rouse the people from despondency, and, in September, assembled one thousand riflemen at the mouth of the Licking river, and marched on the Indian towns on the Scioto and Miami; the Indians flying before them, their towns were every-where reduced to ashes; and from that time no formidable body of savages invaded Kentucky. In 1786, at the head of one thousand men, he again entered the Indian territory, but the expedition, proving unfortunate, was abandoned. Several years afterwards, M. Genet, the French Minister, undertook to organize an expedition against the Spanish possessions on the Lower Mississippi. Gen. Clark accepted a commission as major-general in the French

army, but, before the scheme was put into execution, a revolution occurred in France, and his commission was annulled. He long suffered from ill health, and, several years before his death, was deprived of the use of one limb by paralysis. He died in February, 1818, and was buried at Locust Grove, near Louisville. He was a brave soldier, and was one of the most able and useful men who flourished in the early history of the West. Gen. Clark was never married.

BALLARD, ANDREW JACKSON, Lawyer, Legislator, and Clerk of Courts. This gentleman, a native Kentuckian, and now aged sixty-one years, is the son of James Ballard, who, about the year 1780, in company with his father and his brother, Bland Ballard, the noted Indian fighter, emigrated to Kentucky, and settled on a farm in Shelby County, which he cultivated until his death, and then left as an inheritance to his children. Upon this farm, Andrew Jackson Ballard, the subject of our sketch, was born, and in the schools of its vicinity received his elementary instruction. His more advanced studies were pursued at the seminary in Shelbyville, when Latin and Greek formed a part of the course. In 1835, he quit school to read law, under the auspices of the Hon. George M. Bibb, attending, in the mean time, one session of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1837, having passed the necessary examination, he was admitted to the bar, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he commenced the practice of law, which he continued until 1862—a period of twenty-five years—when he retired to fill an appointment in the United States Courts. In 1842–3, he represented the city of Louisville in the Legislature, discharging all his duties faithfully, and, at the end of the term, received at the hands of the Whig party, of which he was a warm adherent, a gratifying indorsement, by way of a renomination, which he respectfully declined. In 1846, soon after the breaking out of the Mexican War, he tendered his services to President Polk, but his offer, coming too late, failed in securing his appointment. His commission, however, had been issued, in the hurry and bustle of the moment, and sent to the President for signature, when, upon examination it was discovered that the position intended for him was already filled by a prior applicant. From 1862 to 1870, he served as Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the District of Kentucky, a position to which he was called when he retired from the practice of the law. In 1871, he became the principal political editor of the "Louisville Daily and Weekly Commercial;" and, in the memorable campaign of Gen. John M. Harlan, the Republican nominee for Governor of Kentucky, which oc-

curred during the period of that editorship, gave to that gentleman, through the columns of the "Commercial," a most cordial and unqualified support. Much of his life has been devoted to the preparation of newspaper literature. When William W. Wallace was editing a paper at Louisville, he contributed to its columns many valuable sketches of Kentucky's most eminent lawyers, among which were notable ones of Judges Rowan and Bibb. Since 1872, he has devoted most of his time and attention to his family and property; and, within the past five years, has visited Europe twice. In 1875, he united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a member of Christ Church, Louisville, at this time. On the 27th of April, 1848, he married Miss Frances Ann Thruston, the only daughter of Charles M. Thruston, and grand-niece of Gen. George Rogers Clark; and, on her mother's side, the granddaughter of Col. Samuel Churchill, of Jefferson County, Kentucky. To this marriage, there have been born four children, of whom three only are living: namely, Charles Thruston, a graduate of Yale College, and cashier in the office of the Internal Revenue Collector at Louisville; Samuel Thruston, a Junior at Cornell University; and Rogers Clark, a Freshman at Yale. In April, 1874, at Mentone, France, while on their tour, he had the misfortune to lose by death his only daughter, Miss Abby Churchill, a Junior at Vassar College. He has two brothers and a sister, all of whom live in Kentucky; one brother, William Harrison Ballard, who resides upon and owns the old homestead, where they were born; another, the Hon. Bland Ballard, who resides at Louisville, and is Judge of the United States Courts for Kentucky, holding from original appointment by President Lincoln; and a sister, Mrs. Pauline W. Collings, who resides at Owensboro, Kentucky. Like most Kentucky gentlemen, Mr. Ballard has been a remarkable "whist player" in his day, and was rarely, if at all, excelled in his State. For the past fifteen years, however, he has scarcely played a game. For over forty-two years, he has been a resident of Louisville, in all of which time he has had the full confidence and approbation of his fellow-citizens there, and occupied a commanding social position among them. Always a close observer of persons and things, he has ever been a shrewd calculator of values in business matters, which fact, his present happy worldly condition amply attests. A man of excellent conversational powers, entertaining and instructive, sensible and dignified, he has, by his easy and affable manners, drawn about himself a circle of warm personal friends, without, in the slightest degree, engendering that undue familiarity which is the ever sure attendant of diminished popular appreciation. Courteous, kind, and considerate in his bearing toward others, and charitable, where charity is deserved, he is, and has always been, in every sense of the term, a worthy, exemplary citizen.

ODD, HON. ROBERT S., Banker, was born in 1792. He was for many years Clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives; was elected to the Legislature from Fayette County, in 1841; was re-elected, and, in 1845, was elected to the State Senate, serving four years, and was a candidate for re-election at the time of his death; was President of the Lexington branch of the Bank of Kentucky, from its establishment to the end of his life. He was one of the most distinguished and useful men of Fayette County, and died July 16, 1849. Among his surviving children is the widow of President Abraham Lincoln.

GRAHAM, REV. ROBERT, President of Bible College, in the University of Kentucky, was born August 14, 1822, in Liverpool, England. His parents were Episcopalians, and he was consequently brought up in the communion of the Established Church. At the age of fourteen, during a Methodist revival at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, he was led to doubt the doctrinal position which he occupied; and, although not experiencing the heart-change, which was considered an essential, was admitted to the Methodist Protestant Church on probation; but was still unsatisfied with his position. In 1838, he became acquainted with the congregation of Disciples, or Christians, in Alleghany City, and, after a thorough review of his religious belief, was, in February, 1839, immersed by the pastor of that Church. At the time of his union with the Disciples' Church, he was engaged in learning the carpenter's trade in Pittsburg, and had very little time to devote to literary pursuits. In January, 1843, he entered Bethany College, and in the following year began to preach for the Church at Dutch Fork, seven miles from Bethany, continuing to serve that congregation for three years. He graduated, in 1847, with the first honors of his class, delivering the Latin Salutatory, and engaged for several months subsequently in collecting for Mr. Campbell, over the South-western States, and, during that time, assisted John T. Johnson in a meeting at Fayetteville, Arkansas, which resulted in establishing a Church at that place, over which he soon after became pastor. In January, 1849, he removed, with his family, to Fayetteville, and there finally established Arkansas College, an institution which was carried on with great success until the opening of the civil war. In the Fall of 1859, he came to Kentucky, and became Professor of Belles Lettres and History in Kentucky University, at Harrodsburg; resigned his position in 1860, and returned to Fayetteville, Arkansas, with a view to becoming General Agent of the Southern Christian Missionary Society, but the war prevented the

carrying out of the plans of the Society. In the Fall of 1862, he took charge of the First Christian Church, of Cincinnati, where he labored with great acceptance until 1864, when he resigned, and removed to Santa Rosa, California, preaching for the Church there, and teaching in the academy for one year; spent some time in San Francisco, and succeeded in establishing a Church in that city; in January, 1866, was elected presiding officer in the College of Arts, and Professor of the School of English Language and Literature, in Kentucky University, at Lexington, Kentucky; and, in the Fall of the following year, entered upon his duties in that institution, with which he has since been actively identified. He has a finely balanced organization, with perfect intellectual and physical harmony; is a fine extemporaneous preacher, and, on any great occasion, is capable of exercising wonderful power over an audience; possesses a strong sympathetic nature, and has great influence in the social circle; is a man of uncommon strength of character, great executive skill, and of exceptional ability to influence and lead the people. Mr. Graham was married, in December, 1844, while a student at Bethany College, to Miss Maria Thornley, of Alleghany City; and, of their nine children, four are living.

MCGOODWIN, PRESTON BEAUFORD, M. D., was born June 18, 1801, in Logan County, near Russellville, Kentucky. His father, Daniel McGoodwin, emigrated from Ireland at the age of six, and lived in North Carolina during the earlier part of his life. At the age of sixteen, he entered the Continental army, under his uncle, Abraham Beauford, and served gallantly in the cause of the country. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, but during her childhood was taken to North Carolina. His parents removed to Logan County, Kentucky, at an early day, when the facilities for acquiring an education were exceedingly limited. Dr. McGoodwin labored on the farm, and enjoyed the best practicable opportunities for learning, until his eighteenth year, when he entered a select school, under Rev. Dr. Comfort, at Russellville, and, after three years' hard study, became a good English and Latin scholar. He chose the medical profession, and after spending some time teaching school, he entered the office of Dr. Walter Jones, at Russellville, and after completing a thorough course of study, from necessity taught school for a while, and, in 1824, settled at Princeton, and entered with great vigor into the practice of his profession. After seven years' successful practice, he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, and graduated in the Spring of 1831. He has practiced medicine with great success, fifty-three years in the same neighborhood, and has outlived every

resident of Princeton, with the exception of one man. His career, both professional and as a citizen, has been exceptionally valuable; a member of the Presbyterian Church, he has aided in the advancement of every religious and moral interest in the community; as a physician for half a century, he has been one of the leading men of his county; and, as a citizen, he has been one of its most influential and valuable men. Dr. McGoodwin has been twice married: first, in 1831, to Miss Grace Machen, sister of Hon. Willis B. Machen, of Caldwell County, Kentucky; and, of their thirteen children, only four lived to the age of maturity. After the death of his wife, he was again married, in 1874, to Mrs. Sarah Blue, *née* Dislington, a native of Scotland.

WEIR, COL. EDWARD RUMSEY, Lawyer, was born August 13, 1839, in Greenville, Muhlenburg County, Kentucky. His father, E. R. Weir, was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the leading lawyers of his county. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Miller, daughter of Samuel Miller, a worthy citizen of Christian County. His education was mainly received under Prof. James K. Patterson, President of the Lexington Agricultural College. He pursued his studies under this gentleman for four years, at Greenville; and, on leaving college, followed mercantile pursuits until the breaking out of the war, in 1861. At the opening of hostilities, he joined the Union cause, and succeeded in forming a company in the Eleventh Kentucky Volunteers, which made a good record in the war, doing gallant service in a large number of battles. He participated in the great battles of Shiloh, Perryville, siege of Corinth, and followed Bragg in his retreat from Kentucky, in 1862. In January, 1863, he was compelled to resign his command, on account of failing health, caused by the exposure incident to life on the battle-field, and returned to his home, and resumed his former avocation. It was but a short time till he was again called to the field; for, in May, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant, in the recruiting service, assisting largely in the recruiting of the Thirty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers. On the 2d of October, 1863, he received his commission as lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and served with it during the remainder of the war. This regiment was stationed, at various times, in Hopkinsville, Owensboro, Henderson, Lebanon, and Bardstown. It took part in a number of engagements with prowling bands of guerrillas, whose depredations at this time were a source of great alarm among the loyal citizens. He was with Burbridge in his disastrous raid on Saltville, Virginia; and was mustered out of service at Louisville, in December, 1864, when he returned to his home to

resume his previous business as a merchant. He followed this pursuit, in conjunction with that of contractor, without intermission until 1874, when, having met with ill-fortune, he abandoned this employment, and decided to enter the profession of the law. After passing through the necessary study, he was licensed and admitted to practice in January, 1874, opening his office in his native town, and having for his office the identical room in which he was born. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Eliza Johnson, daughter of Dr. J. M. Johnson, a prominent physician of Atlanta, Georgia. They have five children—three boys and two girls. His political principles are in accord with those of the Republican party. He was, before and during the war, an uncompromising Abolitionist; after the war, he was found in the ranks of the Republican party, and, in 1874, was induced to accept the nomination for member of Congress from the Second District of his State, but, it being a stronghold of the opposition, he met with defeat. Colonel Weir is a gentleman possessing many excellent traits of character; as a soldier, he exhibited unflinching bravery; as a citizen, his conduct has always been exemplary; and, although barely in the prime of life, has taken position among the first men of his community.

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CLAYPOOL, ELIJAH, Merchant, was born September 22, 1808, in Warren County, Kentucky. His father, Stephen Claypool, was of Scottish descent, and was a native of Virginia. He emigrated to the West at an early day, settling in Warren County, Kentucky; where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. Elijah Claypool attended the common-schools of his home until the age of eighteen years, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the practical branches of education. After leaving school, he entered the flat-boat trading business, on the rivers; making as many as twenty-one trips from the Green river to New Orleans, Louisiana, and meeting with fair success. He left the river, and turned his attention to boat-building, and continued to work at this for some time; when, in 1836, he again entered upon mercantile pursuits. Having, while engaged in the river trade, become extensively acquainted with the merchants of a large extent of territory, and with his experience in trading, he was, in every way, well fitted to carry on his chosen occupation. His first venture was in being intrusted with the disposal of a large cargo of tobacco, owned by the planters of Allen and Warren Counties; and he succeeded in discharging his trust in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. He next directed his attention to the pork business, erecting a large packing establishment in Warren County, and another at the town of Hickman,

on the Mississippi river. He was successful in these undertakings, and was soon enabled to open an extensive dry-goods house in Scottsville, Kentucky, at the same time commencing in the leaf-tobacco trade. He continued in this trade, during the years of the war, with great success, his business soon assuming large proportions. At the close of the war, being encouraged by the success that had attended his former enterprises, he resolved to build a pork-packing establishment of large capacity. But, with the closing of the war, there followed a general decline in the prices of the great staples in which he was largely interested; and he shortly found himself embarrassed financially, his failure being largely attributable to others, in whom he placed implicit reliance. He was not, however, disheartened or despondent at this turn of fortune; but, with cheerful alacrity and energy, assisted by his youngest son, set about to regain all that had been lost. It was not long before he had faithfully met every obligation, and was once more on the road to prosperity, with a reputation for commercial integrity that was free from all suspicion, and without taint. He was chosen to the State Legislature in 1849, and served creditably. He has been for thirty years a member of the Baptist Church; and renders all the assistance in his power to the advancement of religion, and the general improvement of the community. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Jane Burnet; and, losing his first wife, was married, in 1858, to Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Jesse Moore, of Warren County. Eight children live, to make light the burdens of his declining years. Mr. Claypool has, in the course of his long and eventful career, felt the sufferings of adversity; but, never losing heart, he has, by his own indefatigable perseverance and energy, not only surmounted every obstacle, but has reached a degree of success highly creditable to his earnest efforts. Always upright and conscientious in all his transactions, he is worthy of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

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BLANTON, ERASTUS LEE, Educator, was born April 4, 1844, in Cumberland County, Virginia. His father is of English descent, the family settling in this country about the year 1700, in Caroline County, Virginia, but afterwards removed to Cumberland County, in that State, where they now reside. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Frances Lee, she being a descendant of one of the most illustrious families of Virginia. She is a niece of Judge Taylor, one of the leading jurists of his State, and related to the family of that distinguished General, Robert E. Lee, who will ever occupy a prominent position in the history of the country. Young Blanton was a very close student, and

encountered many impediments in his early pursuit of knowledge; but, with his indomitable perseverance and ability, he surmounted all obstacles, and acquired a liberal education. He pursued his academic course at Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and made such progress in his learning, that, in 1864, at the age of twenty years, he was sufficiently advanced to take the position of Assistant Professor of Mathematics, in Roanoke College, where he gave general satisfaction, and remained until the close of the war. Among his many self-taught accomplishments was that of music, in which he attained considerable proficiency, and was chosen Professor of Music in the Ann Smith Female Seminary, at Lexington, Virginia, discharging the duties of his new station with his usual ability. About this time he was obliged, on account of failing health, to give up teaching for a time, and take up a residence in the mountains; where, under the influence of the invigorating air, and healthful surroundings, he hoped to regain his former strength. Finding his health restored to such a degree as to allow the resuming of his labors, he went South, and, in 1870, took charge of Trinity High-school, at Pass Christian, Mississippi. He remained at the head of this institution until the Summer of 1873, when, finding the climate not agreeable to his health, he decided to return North. He accordingly left Pass Christian, and, coming North, located at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and opened a select school, for the teaching of applied mathematics, and the higher branches of learning. He soon secured a reputation as a man of superior knowledge and culture, and, being so well qualified in all educational matters, was chosen member of the board which has charge of the examination of teachers, which position he held until called away to take the Presidency of Princeton College, which he honorably fills at present. He was married, in December, 1869, to Miss Anna Margaret Snyder, daughter of Dr. J. M. and Lavinia Snyder, of Romney, West Virginia. They have three children, named respectively Kate L., Annie Lee, and Wallace C. Blanton. He has been a steadfast member of the Presbyterian Church since the early age of fourteen years. He assisted Rev. R. K. Smoot, D. D., in the compilation of a small work entitled, "Parliamentary Principles, and their Application to the Courts of the Presbyterian Church." This book is of great benefit to the Church, as a work of reference. He has considerable merit as a writer, his style being plain, and unembellished by any pretentious sophistries, and of invincible logic. Professor Blanton is a gentleman of great firmness and dignity of character, his course has been one of unswerving fidelity to his trusts. He has been successful in his profession, and deserves to be classed among the first educators of the State. He is yet a comparatively young man, and

gives his whole attention to his chosen profession, in which he has reached his present high standing by his own perseverance and untiring energy.

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ARNOLD, THEODORE GRANVILLE, Educator, was born February 13, 1851, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His family was of Irish descent, although several generations had lived in Virginia. His father, John C. Arnold, was born in that State, and, during his early life, was a teacher, but afterwards became a farmer in Hardin County, Kentucky. The mother of Theodore Arnold, was Lucretia Morrison, daughter of Isaac Morrison, of Hardin County, who emigrated to Kentucky during its early settlement, and was also a farmer. His parents dying when he was quite young, he was thrown upon his own efforts to obtain an education. This, to some, would have been almost an impossibility, situated as he was upon a farm, hard at work the year round, with only short intervals for study. But at an early age he had manifested a desire for knowledge, and a love for books, that were insatiable; and these intervals as they occurred were so well improved, that, at the age of sixteen, he entered Salem College, at Garrettsville, Kentucky, that being the first year of its existence. One year only was spent in this college; and now he might be considered to have fairly entered upon his literary career; for, leaving Salem, he taught a school of two terms, at Vinegrove, Kentucky. He then took the position of assistant with Prof. W. B. Haywood, in his school at Sonora, Kentucky; and afterwards taught at Litchfield and at Hartford; he next taught at Caverna, Kentucky, where he remained one year, as principal of the school; from there removed to his present position as Principal of the School at Oakland, beginning his labors, February 16, 1874. During the Summer of 1865, the degree of B. A. was conferred on him by the Cecilia College of his native county. In 1872, he married Miss Lydia B. Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, of Hardin County; in the same year, united with the Christian Church, and has proved himself an earnest Christian; he is also a member of the Order of Good Templars, and a strong advocate of the principles of temperance. Although young, Mr. Young has the maturity of mind and steadiness of character which mark him a man certain to succeed in whatever path of life he may tread; while his modest and retiring disposition gain the esteem of all. Energetic, industrious, a close student, he is devoted to the cause of education, and in his short life has gained a position of greater trust than many men attain in a life-time. His seminary is large and flourishing, and he conducts it with skill and success.

HOBSON, JONATHAN, Clerk of Courts, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1774, and died in November, 1863. His family removed to Greene County, Kentucky, while he was still young, and he there passed his early life; was made deputy sheriff of the county in his eighteenth year, then went to Adair County, where he entered the office of the clerk of the court, and after becoming familiar with the duties of that position, went into the office of William Chaplin, who was Clerk of the Court of Warren County; was also committee clerk in the Kentucky Legislature, and, upon the death of Mr. Chaplin, in 1811, was advised by his friends to become a candidate for his office; was elected, and held it till 1840. Politically, he was a strong Clay Whig, and an avowed Abolitionist, so much so, that, as a member of the American Colonization Society, he sent his slaves to Africa, and, with much trouble and expense, supported them there until his death; during the late civil war, was an active supporter of the Union cause; in the war of 1812, participated in an expedition under Gen. Hopkins, as far as the Wabash river, lasting only forty days, and which constitutes all his military experience; was an earnest professor of religion, exemplifying its principles in all his daily life; a thorough gentleman, and respected and valuable citizen; a man of great natural talent and strength; of moral and religious convictions; of methodical and admirable habits, and possessed of those elements of character which would have given him success in any cause or position of life.

HOBSON, ATWOOD G., Banker, was born November 2, 1815, in Greene County, Kentucky; his father, William Hobson, being a merchant of that county, and one of the early settlers of the State. He received a good education; and, at the age of fourteen, entered the office of his uncle, Jonathan Hobson, then clerk of courts at Bowling Green, remaining with him twenty-one years, ten of which he was deputy clerk; in 1841, was appointed clerk of both circuit and county courts, and held the office till 1851. During this time he studied law, with Judge Graham; and, although he has never practiced, it has been useful to him in his other business. In 1857, he was made cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, holding the position till the beginning of the war, when he was obliged, on account of the Confederate forces taking possession of Bowling Green, to convey the funds to Louisville, for greater security; being a strong Union man, was appointed recruiting officer, and mustered into the Federal army four regiments; returned, with the forces under Gen. Boyle, to Bowling Green, where he spent a short time in arranging business matters; at

Corinth, was attached to the staff of Gen. Beattie, of Ohio; and, in 1862, after the evacuation of Corinth, began the organization of another regiment; before he completed it, Gen. Buell gave him the position of aid on his staff, and he accompanied him in his expedition against Bragg, in Kentucky. With him was his son Jonathan, a lad of fourteen, who had rendered the Union army valuable service, by making his way through the Confederate lines, at Bowling Green, and obtaining information of the number and condition of their troops; and, while with Gen. Buell, participated in the battle of Perryville, again rendering him important service. Gen. Buell now returned to Lebanon, Kentucky, and Mr. Hobson was ordered to Bowling Green, with the Fourth Cavalry; and, Gen. Rosecrans assuming command, he was appointed aid on his staff; went to Nashville and Stone river, and was ordered into Kentucky for special duty, which being executed, he was permitted to retire from active service, in 1863; was then commissioned, by President Lincoln, Provost-Marshal of the Third District, and held the position till 1865. He not only served his country faithfully himself, but his son, William E. Hobson, became prominent in the army, he having entered, under an uncle, Col. E. H. Hobson, when only seventeen; was afterwards promoted major; at the battle of Shiloh, commanded as lieutenant-colonel, and soon after was made colonel, his uncle having been advanced to the generalship. He was the youngest colonel in the army, being only twenty-one when mustered out of service. Mr. Hobson was married, in 1836, to Miss Juliet A. Vanmeter, daughter of Jacob Vanmeter, a highly respected citizen of Bowling Green; and has a daughter and four sons—the latter in official positions under the Government, and emulating the useful and active life of their father.

WALCUTT, CAPT. JOHN, Retired Marine Merchant, was born December 4, 1822, at Columbus, Ohio. His father, John M. Walcutt, was a Virginian by birth, and one of the pioneers of Ohio, having moved to that State in 1815. His mother was Marilla Broderick, a native of Kentucky, whose parents moved to Ohio when she was quite young. He received a very good education, in the best schools of his day, and entered the United States navy at the age of seventeen, continuing in the service till 1856, when he was retired, while in China. He immediately began merchandising, on his own account, in Chinese waters; was soon after made mate of an opium store-ship, owned by Russell & Co., one of the largest American commission firms in the world. About this time, the second war between China and Great Britain had begun; and, finding his own and other ves-

sels very unsafe in the harbor at which they were lying, he took the responsibility, in the absence of his captain, of hiring a steamer to tow them all beyond reach of danger, thus saving a vast quantity of valuable merchandise; was rewarded, for this act of duty, by the captaincy of one of the vessels. In 1859, a steamer was sent from the California coast to China, for sale, and he bought a fourth interest in her, the other owners being two Americans, a Welshman, an Irishman, and a Chinaman. But this company possessed prudence; and, by hard work and economy, they soon built up an extensive and increasing carrying trade; and, when their vessel had earned them about one hundred thousand dollars, it was sold to the Chinese Government. Their success encouraged the formation of a large company of capitalists in the same trade, which now has a fine fleet of vessels plying between China and other countries. In 1860, Capt. Walcutt retired from his active labor in this company, and resolved to travel in other lands; and, as a mark of respect and good-will, one of the best vessels belonging to the company was placed at his disposal, and he was escorted to it, by his friends and old companions, with every demonstration of esteem. Among his messmates he was always popular; and, when he left the naval service, was presented by them with a fine gold watch. In 1863, he arrived in his native land, where he was called the "Lucky Man of China." He went first to Columbus, Ohio; but, preferring a warmer climate, removed to Kentucky, and bought a farm of five hundred acres, in the vicinity of Frankfort, where he still resides. Shortly after his return, in 1863, he married Miss Anna Brown, daughter of Henry Brown, of Columbus, one of the earliest settlers of the town, and who has since been both State Senator and State Treasurer of Ohio.

HARLAN, WILLIAM BAUGHMAN, M. D., was born July 1, 1828, near Danville, Kentucky; is a son of Henry Harlan, and relative of Hon. John M. Harlan, of Louisville. His grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh descent. He received his early education in the schools of the county, and, in 1849, entered upon the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. T. W. Jackson, of that place; in 1853, graduated at Louisville University, which was, at that time, under the able management of Professors Benjamin R. Palmer, Lunsford P. Yandell, Sr., Samuel D. Gross, Henry Miller, Louis Rogers, Benjamin Silliman, Austin Flint; Hon. James Speed being president. He immediately commenced practice at Danville; on his father's death, purchased the homestead, about five miles distant, where he resided and continued to practice till 1873, when he

again took up his residence in Danville. He is a member of the County Medical Society, and of the Central Kentucky Medical Association, of which he was the principal founder; has furnished an article on Belladonna, written for the "American Medical Weekly," and has won high encomiums on his successful application of that remedy in the cure of bronchitis, and also for his skill in general practice. His professional success is due, mainly, to his own careful and earnest research, as his early opportunities for study were limited. He has been married twice: first, April 3, 1855, to Miss Sarah E. Middleton; after her death, he was married, in 1862, to Eliza Owsley Middleton, sister of his first wife. Dr. Harlan is a zealous member of the Christian Church; stands deservedly high in his profession, has the highest sense of professional honor, and, in his business relations, is a model of uprightness; and is one of the most useful and valuable men of his community.

JOHNSON, HON. FRANCIS, Lawyer, was a native of Caroline County, Virginia. He was a Representative in Congress from 1821 to 1827, and was an active and valuable member of that body. In 1812, 1813, and 1815, he had represented Warren County in the State Legislature. He was a warm partisan of Henry Clay, and was prominent in his opposition to Gen. Jackson, in 1824. He occupied an eminent position in his profession.

MERRIWETHER, WILLIAM A., son of David Merriwether, was born May 26, 1825, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, nine miles from Louisville. His father was a Virginian by birth; came to Kentucky at an early day, and throughout life followed agricultural pursuits. William A. Merriwether received a good education in the private schools of his native county. In 1845, he commenced farming in Floyd County, Indiana, where he remained until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when he enlisted in the army, and served under Gen. William O. Butler. At the close of the war, he resumed farming in his native county, in the mean time studying law and medicine; but probably with no design of pursuing either profession. From 1861 to 1864, he served as Deputy United States Marshal, and, from 1864 to 1869, was United States Marshal; from 1870 to 1876, he was Clerk of the United States Court, at Louisville; since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the real estate business. Up to the commencement of the rebellion he was a Democrat in politics, but since that time he has been identified with the

Republican party. He belongs to the Manuel Reform Episcopal Church; is senior warden, and one of its most active, zealous, and valuable members. He is a man of attractive social qualities, fine personal appearance, and one of the most energetic, persevering, and enterprising citizens of Louisville. Mr. Merriwether has been twice married: first, in 1856, to Miss Lillie Morrell; after her death, he was married, in 1864, to Miss Julia D. Tryon.

HELM, GEN. BENJAMIN HARDIN, Lawyer and Soldier, was born June 2, 1831, in Hardin County, Kentucky, and was the son of Gov. John L. Helm, a member of one of the distinguished families of Kentucky, and himself one of the most distinguished men of the State.

(See sketch of Gov. John L. Helm.) His mother was Lucinda Barbour Hardin, related to the Barbours, and daughter of Hon. Benjamin Hardin, probably the most noted member of the Hardin family, and one of the most able lawyers of his day in Kentucky. Gen. Helm began his education at Elizabethtown; at an early age, entered the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort; after a short stay there, entered West Point Military Academy, where he graduated, in 1851; was brevetted Second Lieutenant in the Second Regular United States Cavalry; served for several months on the frontier of Texas; was compelled, by protracted illness, to return home for recovery; was induced by his father to resign his commission, although greatly devoted to the army; studied law with his father; graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville, in 1853; after spending several months at Cambridge, entered into practice with his father; subsequently, was for some time associated with Judge M. H. Cofer, at Elizabethtown; was elected to the State Legislature from Hardin County, in 1855; in the following year, was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for his district; removed to Louisville in 1858; was there associated in business with his brother-in-law, Hon. H. W. Bruce, and made a fine record as a lawyer, although greatly preferring a military career. In 1860, he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General of the State Guard, and was active in organizing that force; was slow to abandon the old flag; went to Washington to see Mr. Lincoln, with a view of re-entering the regular army; before receiving the commission promised by the President, circumstances occurred, which, in his judgment, made it advisable to join the South; went to Montgomery, Alabama, and offered his services to the Confederacy; in the mean time, had been commissioned major in the regular army, agreeably to the promise of Mr. Lincoln, but, of course, did not accept; in September, 1861, was appointed Colonel of the First Kentucky Confederate Cavalry; covered the

retreat of the Confederates from Bowling Green; in February, 1862, was brigaded with the Kentucky infantry at Murfreesboro, under Gen. Breckinridge; was promoted brigadier-general in March of that year; was, about that time, assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the Reserve Corps; in the following July, took command of the Second Brigade of that corps; was wounded in an engagement on August 5; after recovery, took charge of the post of Chattanooga; subsequently, was placed in command of the Eastern District of the Gulf Department; in February, 1863, took charge of the Kentucky Brigade in Breckinridge's Division; was actively engaged in the arduous campaign soon after passed through by his brigade; and, in the great battle of Chickamauga, fell, mortally wounded, September 20, 1863; and, at midnight of that day, breathed his last. His remains were interred at Atlanta. He was a brave and able officer, was a soldier by choice, and gave his life for the cause he believed right, although an apparently long and brilliant career seemed to open before him in the service of the Union and the old flag. In person, he was six feet in height, and had a well-proportioned and manly figure; had attractive and genial manners, and was a man of generous, broad, and noble feelings. Gen. Helm was married, in 1856, to Miss Emily Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, and sister of the wife of President Lincoln.

KRIM, JOHN MATTHEW, M. D., was born in 1842, in Wurtzburg, Bavaria; and is the son of John Krim, for thirty-four years a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon of Louisville, Kentucky. John M. Krim received a good education, in the select and public schools at Louisville, and at St. Mary's College, Bardstown. At the age of sixteen, he entered a drug-store in Louisville, where he continued for three years, when, in order to complete his chemical studies, he went to Germany, remaining several years in his native town, and at Heidelberg and Vienna, under the direct care of the distinguished chemists, surgeons, and physicians, Bauburger, Scanzoni, Lougbeck, and others. He also traveled through a great part of England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and this country, with a view to furthering his professional knowledge. In 1862, he returned to Louisville, and, after devoting several years to a thorough study and practice of pharmacy, completed his medical studies, and received the degree of M. D., from the University of Louisville, in 1869, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine at Louisville; rising rapidly, now occupies a high position in his profession. He is a member of the State Medical Society; member of the Louisville College of Pharmacy; of the United States College of Pharmacy;

and has been, for several years, connected with the city Board of Health. He has also been a member of the School Board for several years, and, as such, served as Chairman of the German Committee. He has written considerably for the medical journals, especially on subjects relating to medical pharmacy, minor surgery, and the diseases of children. Dr. Krim was married, May 3, 1870, to Kate Fischer, daughter of John Fischer, a retired capitalist of Louisville. She died January 22, 1875, leaving one child.

MCHENRY, COL. JOHN H., Lawyer, was born February 21, 1832, in Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky. (See sketch of his father, Hon. John Hardin McHenry.) He received a fine literary education, spending three years in West Point Military Academy. In 1857, he graduated in law at the University of Louisville, and practiced his profession in Owensboro, until the commencement of the war. He raised the Seventeenth Kentucky Union Infantry, and, October 1, 1861, had the first engagement with the rebels fought on Kentucky soil. His regiment participated under Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson, and on the field of Shiloh, and subsequently was consolidated with the Fifth Kentucky under his command. In 1862, when President Lincoln issued his first proclamation on the subject of emancipation, he, taking issue with the Government, published an order to his regiment which resulted in his dismissal, and he left the service, with the regrets of his men and companions in arms, and the highest testimonials of respect from his superior officers. In 1863, he made a race for Congress, but was defeated; after which he resumed the practice of the law, at Owensboro, in which he has since continued actively and successfully engaged. Colonel McHenry was married, in 1868, to Miss Josie Phillips, of Louisville, niece of Judge Bland Ballard.

GRAHAM, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, M. D., was born October 10, 1787, near Danville, in what is now Boyle County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Virginia, and of Scotch origin; his mother was Irish. While he was a boy, his father settled at the Beach Fork, in Nelson County, where he learned the use of the gun, and became one of the most expert riflemen in the backwoods of the West. At the commencement of the second war with England, he had acquired a meagre education, and had started in the silversmith business, which he sold out in order to raise money for the equipment of a company of soldiers, at Springfield, Washington County.

He was in several engagements of the war, and was once or twice wounded, and was also a prisoner several times in the hands of the Indians. He, subsequently, went to Texas, for the purpose of offering himself as a soldier in the war for Mexican independence. He afterwards studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, and graduated at Transylvania University. During the Black Hawk War, he acquired a large lead interest at Galena, Illinois. As early as 1819, he began his career in connection with the history of Harrodsburg. He kept for thirty-two years the Harrodsburg Springs, and was identified for nearly half a century with the growth and prosperity of Mercer County. The Presbyterian Female College, and the Christian Baptist Female College, at Harrodsburg, largely owed their existence to him. He also aided munificently to establish old Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, and, in fact, was a leader of every public improvement of advantage to that community. In 1852, he sold his celebrated property at Harrodsburg, as a site for the Western Military Asylum. He afterwards traded in Mexico, and engaged in business successfully in various parts of the West and South, accumulating a large fortune, which he has with unstinted hand devoted to many of the best charities of the country. He was surgeon to the expedition under Col. Gray, which made the first survey of the Southern, Atlantic, and Pacific Railroad, but has devoted little of his long and eventful life to the practice of his profession. Besides a vast number of articles, on various subjects, which he contributed to the journals, his published works of importance are, "Man from his Cradle to the Grave," "The True Science of Medicine," and the "Philosophy of the Mind." For many years, he has devoted much of his time to the collection of a cabinet of Natural History for the State. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and, during a great part of his life, has devoted himself to the best interests of his fellow-men. At his great age, he is still full of vigor. He resides at Louisville, and is engaged with much of his former zest in every good word and work.

COCKE, HON. WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born July 16, 1815, in Grainger County, East Tennessee. He was the only child of Sterling Cocke, by his first marriage; and is a grandson of Hon. William Cocke, who was one of the first United States Senators from Tennessee, and who continued to represent that State, in that branch of Congress, for twelve years, from 1796. He received his education at East Tennessee College, Knoxville, which he entered in 1829, and where he remained until 1834. After leaving college, he began business as a merchant, in Rutledge, Tennessee, where he remained

two years. He then began the study of law, with his uncle, Hon. John Cocke, of Rutledge; in 1838, was admitted to the bar; in 1840, was elected Clerk of the Grainger County Circuit Court; and re-elected in 1844. In August, 1845, he was elected to the Lower House of Congress, to represent the Second District of East Tennessee, as a Whig, by a large majority, over both a Whig and a Democrat; and was again elected in 1847, receiving a majority of twenty-eight hundred votes over his Democratic opponent. He came before the people for re-election in 1849, but was defeated, owing to his opposition to the policy of the Democratic Administration during the Mexican War. In 1849, he resumed the practice of law, which he has since continued with some slight interruptions. In 1848, he was a member of the Whig Convention, which met in Philadelphia, and was a friend to the nomination of Gen. Taylor. In 1856, he was elected to the State Senate, of Tennessee. At the commencement of the civil war, he was an ardent friend of the Union, using his utmost exertions to prevent Tennessee from seceding; but, when Mr. Lincoln issued his first call for troops, he espoused the cause of his section, and was a friend of the South until the close of the war. In 1862, he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which office he held until the Fall of 1863, when he took refuge in Shelby, North Carolina, until the close of the war. In 1865, he removed to Ashville, North Carolina, and resumed the practice of law; and, in 1872, located at Winchester, Kentucky, where he has since resided. Since 1832, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church; and, since 1840, has been an elder in his Church. He is a man of refined and elegant manners, and has enjoyed the benefits of high social and public positions during a life well spent in the public service. He is now on the decline of life; but, being possessed of a good constitution, he has every prospect of long life and a green old age. Mr. Cocke has been twice married: January 15, 1835, to Miss F. Cocke; and, in 1871, to Miss Amanda M. Grigsby, of Clarke County, Kentucky.

NEAMAN, HON. GEORGE H., Lawyer, was born November 1, 1829, in Hardin County, Kentucky. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year, beginning his profession at Owensboro, Daviess County; in 1854, was elected judge of that county, and, from that time until 1858, devoted his attention to the law, acquiring an extensive and valuable practice; in 1861, was elected to the State Legislature; in 1862, undertook to raise a regiment for the Union army; but, on the resignation of James S. Jackson, was elected his successor in the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the

Committee on Military Affairs; was re-elected, serving on the same committee; and, in 1865, was appointed Minister Resident to Denmark by President Johnson.

§WIGERT, PHILIP, was born December 27, 1798, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, John Swigert, with his family, emigrated, at an early day, from Maryland to Kentucky, and settled upon a tract of land then belonging to Gov. Isaac Shelby, twelve miles south-east of Lexington, where the subject of this sketch, the third of nine children—five sons and four daughters—was born. His family, both paternal and maternal, was of German origin. His father's means were limited, and in consequence he was unable to afford his children favorable opportunities for education. But, to a considerable extent, the early energy and ambition of young Philip supplied the lack of ampler means upon the part of his father. By working industriously upon the farm during the Spring and Summer months, he was enabled, from his savings, to attend the ordinary neighborhood schools during the Fall and Winter, and thus acquire some knowledge of the substantial elements of a fair English education. At the age of sixteen (1815), he removed from the farm to Versailles, in Woodford County, and entered the office of John McKinney, deceased, a brother-in-law of the late Gov. J. J. Crittenden—the then Circuit and County Court Clerk—as a deputy. He was received into the family of Mr. McKinney, and, by both himself and wife, treated with the kindness and attention usually shown to a son. Here he remained until 1823, in the mean time obtaining a license to practice law, and filling the positions of a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. In 1823, he was elected, without personal application, or even knowledge that the position was vacant, to a clerkship in the State Bank of Kentucky, of which powerful institution the late John Harvie was then president. He at once removed to Frankfort, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his new position. Soon after his removal to Frankfort, he married Miss Jane Watson, daughter of Dr. John Watson, a distinguished physician of Woodford County, who had been professionally educated at Edinburgh, Scotland. Of this marriage, eight children were born, of whom one only, Mary, wife of Rev. J. R. Hendrick, at present a highly esteemed citizen of Frankfort, now survives. Mr. Swigert retained his connection with the Bank of Kentucky for some years, in various positions of high responsibility. He was, at one period, intrusted with the difficult and important duty of winding up the business of a number of its branches, located in distant parts of the State, removing their funds and papers to Frankfort; a trust he



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discharged with great skill, fidelity, and courage, to the entire satisfaction of both officers and stockholders, as also to the relief of many unfortunate debtors to the bank. Upon the completion of this arduous business, he engaged for several years in farming, in the vicinity of Frankfort. About this time he was appointed a United States Deputy Marshal, and again removed to Frankfort. In 1829-30, he became Sheriff of Franklin County; on October 23, 1830, he was appointed Circuit Court Clerk of the county, which office he continued to hold, by judicial appointment or popular election, for many successive years, voluntarily retiring from its duties in 1862; from 1830 to 1870 he was, from time to time, actively and successfully engaged in various branches of private business; was an extensive United States Mail contractor; a large manufacturer of bagging and rope; a prosperous commission and forwarding, as also dry-goods, merchant; was heavily interested in the construction, ownership, and management of steamboats; a large stockholder in the Frankfort Woolen and Cotton Mills, taking a leading part in their inauguration and active management; and, for some years, was a joint lessee, with the late Col. William R. McKee, of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad. He was, at one time, a Director in the Frankfort Branch Bank of Kentucky; subsequently became the active man in organizing the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky; was made one of its first Directors, and succeeded the late John H. Hanna in its presidency, upon the resignation of that gentleman. This position he held several years. Upon his withdrawal from his connection with the Farmers' Bank, he became chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the Deposit Bank of Frankfort, and upon its organization he was elected President by the unanimous vote of its stockholders, which position he retained until his death. He also served as Mayor of Frankfort for twenty years. During his mayoralty, permanent gas and water works were introduced, the large and elegant Capital Hotel built, and other useful public improvements inaugurated, by the municipal enterprise of the city. He was, for many years, Vice-President of the State Agricultural Society, and ever took a lively interest in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. In the later years of his life he became much interested in stock-raising, and conducted successfully the best improved and appointed large farm in Franklin County. In 1861, he was elected, by the Legislature, Chairman of the State Board of Internal Improvement, of which system he had long been a zealous and efficient friend, and held the position for two years, with excellent results to the State and people. In 1864, he was nominated by a unanimous vote of his party convention, and elected by a large majority of the popular vote, to represent the counties of Franklin, Woodford, and Anderson, in the State Senate. He served his full term of four years, with honor to himself

and advantage to his constituents. As a legislator, he was prompt, attentive, and sagacious, liberal, prudent and firm, rarely participating in public debates, but constantly exercising a quiet but potent influence in shaping the substantial business of legislation and policy of the State. He occupied various other minor official or *quasi*-official trusts, among others that of Secretary of the Military Board of Kentucky, during the most or whole of the late civil war—always with credit to himself. He was, for fifty years, in one position or another, an active, influential, and distinguished member of the Masonic Order, being chosen successively to fill many of the highest offices of the brotherhood, several of the most important and honorable of which he retained, by an annual re-election, to the close of his life. He constantly studied to promote the interests of the Order, and to discharge the functions of the many high honors it showered upon him, with an ardor, a watchfulness, and a singleness of purpose, which seemed to have had their birth in the very spirit of devotion itself. Nor were the Masonic Order, or the people, among whom he had so long lived, unmindful of his great services and the many distinctions with which they had repeatedly chosen to honor him, upon his death; which occurred at his residence in the city of Frankfort, December 31, 1871. Delegates from many lodges and councils of the Order, in all accessible parts of the State, attended his funeral in large numbers. He was buried in Frankfort's beautiful cemetery, which he had aided in founding and embellishing, amid one of the grandest pageants and most imposing ceremonials of the mystic brotherhood ever witnessed, upon a similar occasion, in Kentucky. The citizens of Frankfort and Franklin County were not behind his Masonic brethren in their last sad testimonial of respect to their deceased fellow-citizen. By proclamation of the Mayor, observed by common acquiescence, all business in the city was suspended during the day; the people, of all classes and both sexes, attending the funeral and burial services in great numbers. The universal expression evinced a deep sense of public and personal loss. Mr. Swigert had been for many years previous to his death deeply interested upon the subject of religion, and died in the full fruition of a Christian's hope. Though never aspiring or elevated to the most exalted official stations of the State, he was long recognized as a power of no ordinary weight in the politics of Kentucky. An ardent Whig, a zealous American, a firm Unionist, he was an active and prominent participant in all the leading party movements of his day. By his zeal, ceaseless energy, and attention to details, and his political acumen, combined with his remarkable faculty of organization and executive talent, he contributed in a very large degree to the varying successes of each of those great political organizations. In the exciting State contest of 1855, resulting in the election of Hon. Charles

S. Morehead as Governor, and the temporary triumph of the American or Know-Nothing party, he was, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, perhaps one of the most conspicuous figures in the canvass. By his untiring energy, indomitable will, and great fertility of resource, supplementing the extraordinary personal popularity and great abilities of Gov. Morehead, the two virtually saved the party from defeat that year. But not even such a rare combination of talent and energy, of personal popularity and political sagacity, of zeal and determination, could stem the slowly gathering tide of public opinion. The next year, in spite of the great efforts, the wise plans, and the almost perfect organization of Mr. Swigert and his political associates, the State went Democratic, and cast its electoral vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. This, perhaps, may be considered the most trying period of Mr. Swigert's life. At no other time did he occupy so commanding a position to the public eye; attach to himself so numerous, powerful, and devoted a following of political and personal adherents; array against himself so strong, heated, and acrimonious a body of opponents; or display, in a public field, that rare faculty of organization, unsurpassed executive capacity, and great tenacity of purpose, with which nature had endowed him, and which made him, during the greater part of his life, a marked and often courted figure among the leading men of his State. In person, Mr. Swigert was rather small of stature, thin and sinewy, his whole appearance indicating a highly nervous temperament; in manner, he was commonly unobtrusive, dignified, and affable; but in moments of excitement the ordinary demeanor of the man changed in an instant, and he then became quick, fiery, and demonstrative. As a citizen, he was enterprising, public-spirited, and liberal, contributing freely of his time, means, and ability, to whatever measures he deemed beneficial to the common public interests; as a business man and public officer, he was sagacious, prudent, methodical, and indefatigable, broad in his plans, keenly alive to details in their execution, and faithful under all circumstances to his engagements. He knew the full value of time, squandered idly no moment of it, and was always punctiliously prompt to his appointments—business, political, or social. In his private relations he was most exemplary; a kind and devoted husband, a prudent but affectionate and indulgent father, and a warm and steadfast friend. Of the large fortune he amassed, much was at different times generously devoted to the comfort and advancement of the less fortunate members of his family connection; while to many of the deserving poor, especially to younger men struggling against adverse fortune, with laudable ambition to rise in life, he was known as a genuine and timely benefactor. With his peculiar temperament, through a life so long, diversified, and eventful, it would be idle to say that he

made no enemies. His friends were numerous and devoted; but the many heated public conflicts, in which he was engaged, necessarily engendered animosities, in some instances bitter and enduring, on both sides; even his enemies, however, recognized the remarkable qualities of the man, reluctantly but freely acknowledged his usefulness as a citizen, and dreaded the always vigorous weight of his opposition, manifest itself when, where, or against whom it might. If his manner and methods at times appeared to those who differed from him somewhat stern and arbitrary, they were simply an integral part of his nature. Without them, he would not have been the man he was, or achieved the marked results he accomplished. Philip Swigert was one of the most notable and influential Kentuckians of his times. Judged by the number and variety of the trusts public and private he filled, the invariable energy, sagacity, and fidelity he displayed in their discharge, and the marked success which, almost without exception, attended his numerous undertakings, it may be truthfully said that probably no Kentuckian of his day exhibited a higher order of executive talent. His administrative ability was but little, if any, below his executive. Almost unbroken success, through so long a period of time and such a wide variety of pursuits, is conclusive proof of the happy combination of a very high order of ability. For a period of nearly, or fully, half a century he took an active, often conspicuous, part in the most important events, local and State. It is safe to say, that he left the vivid impress of his zeal, of his sagacity, of his strong will, of his fidelity to duty, as he understood it, upon every event or movement in which he engaged, and upon every association of men with whom he acted.

HARA, KEAN, A. M., one of the early distinguished teachers of Kentucky, was born in 1768, in Ireland, and came to this country, with his father's family, at an early age, to escape the disabilities to which the people of his Church were subjected, and settled in Maryland. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, he came to Danville, Kentucky, to take charge of a school, under the auspices of Gov. Shelby. He subsequently removed to Woodford County, and taught in that, Jefferson, Fayette, and Franklin; became one of the most highly respected and widely known teachers of the State, and some of his pupils were prominent men of the country; among them were President Zach. Taylor and the famous Major George Croghan, defender of Fort Stevenson. His brothers, Charles and James O'Hara, were also teachers of note; and the latter, after following that avocation for years, became a lawyer; settled at Williamstown, Kentucky, and gained considerable dis-

tion at the bar; he was the father of Judge James O'Hara, of Covington. Kean O'Hara received from Transylvania University the degree of Master of Arts, and was not only one of the most eminent scholars and educators of Kentucky, but also one of its most worthy and pious men. He died December 22, 1851, in Franklin County, Kentucky. He was the father of the brilliant Col. Theodore O'Hara.



O'HARA, COL. THEODORE, Poet, Journalist, and Soldier, was born February 11, 1820, in Danville, Kentucky, and was the son of Kean O'Hara, an Irish political exile, who became a distinguished teacher in Kentucky. (See sketch of Kean O'Hara.) Theodore O'Hara was educated, with great care, by his father, and received his collegiate finish at St. Joseph's Academy, Bardstown, Kentucky, where he distinguished himself as a profound scholar, and was complimented by election to the Professorship of Greek in that institution. He studied law in the office of Judge Owsley, and was a fellow-student of John C. Breckinridge; and, although qualified for the practice of the law, there was not enough of adventure in it to satisfy his active and restless nature. He devoted his early life to political journalism, as assistant editor of the "Frankfort Yeoman," and as editor of the "Democratic Rally," a campaign paper of 1844, and afterwards, successively, of the "Louisville Sun" and the "Mobile Register." In 1845, he held a position in the Treasury Department, at Washington. He was appointed captain in the United States army; served with distinction during the Mexican war; was brevetted major for gallantry displayed on the field of Chapultepec, while serving on the staff of Gen. Franklin Pierce. At the close of the war, he was commissioned captain in the cavalry service; resigned his commission soon after; commenced the practice of law in Washington City; soon after, entered the service of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company, and, at the time of the breaking out of the Cuban fever, he embarked in that ill-fated enterprise; accepted a colonel's commission from Lopez, and, in 1851, commanded a regiment at the battle of Cardenas, where he was severely wounded, and compelled to return to the United States. He soon after met William Walker, and joined him in his filibustering expedition in Central America. At the commencement of the late civil war, he entered the Confederate service, at Mobile, and, with the rank of captain, was placed in command of Fort McRea; was soon after promoted to the Colonelcy of the Twelfth Alabama Regiment; subsequently served on the staff of Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, and was by his side on the field of Shiloh; was also Chief of Staff to Gen. John C.

Breckinridge, and remained actively engaged until the surrender; after which, he went to Columbus, Georgia, and engaged in the cotton business; being unsuccessful, retired to a plantation near Guerriyton, Barbour County, Alabama, where he died, June 6, 1867. His body was buried at Columbus, Georgia; and, in the Summer of 1874, by act of the Kentucky Legislature, his remains were brought to Frankfort, and interred, on September 15, in the military lot appropriated to the soldiers of Kentucky. His political essays, public addresses, and literary compositions, would fill a volume; but his fame mainly rests on his elegies, "The Bivouac of the Dead," and "The Old Pioneer," which have been greatly admired, and are regarded as among the most beautiful specimens of American poetry. Col. O'Hara was never married. He was strikingly handsome; was not quite six feet in height, graceful and erect; was talented and brave; was a fascinating companion, and his whole appearance and conduct indicated the highest degree of refinement. The remains of O'Hara lie near the tomb of the "Old Pioneer," and among the warriors whose requiem he sang, where,

"Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

The following, which is one of O'Hara's immortal elegies, was written before the monument was erected at Frankfort to the memory of Boone:

"THE OLD PIONEER.

"A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
Knight-errant of the wood!
Calmly beneath the green sod here
He rests from field and flood;
The war-whoop and the panther's screams
No more his soul shall rouse,
For well the aged hunter dreams
Beside his good old spouse.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
Hushed now his rifle's peal;
The dews of many a vanished year
Are on his rusted steel;
His horn and pouch lie moldering
Upon the cabin door;
The elk rests by the salted spring,
Nor flees the fierce wild boar.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
Old Druid of the West!
His offering was the fleet wild deer,
His shrine the mountain's crest.
Within his wild wood temple's space
An empire's towers nod,
Where erst, alone of all his race,
He knelt to Nature's God.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
Columbus of the land!
Who guided freedom's proud career
Beyond the conquer'd strand;
And gave her pilgrim sons a home
No monarch's step profanes;
Free as the chainless winds that roam
Upon its boundless plains.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
 The muffled drum resound!
 A warrior is slumb'ring here
 Beneath his battle-ground.
 For not alone with beast of prey
 The bloody strife he waged,
 Foremost where'er the deadly fray
 Of savage combat raged.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
 A dirge for his old spouse!
 For her who blest his forest cheer,
 And kept his birchen home.
 Now soundly by her chieftain may
 The brave old dame sleep on;
 The red man's step is far away,
 The wolf's dread howl is gone.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
 His pilgrimage is done;
 He hunts no more the grizzly bear
 About the setting sun.
 Weary, at last, of chase and life,
 He laid him here to rest;
 Nor reck's he now what sport or strife
 Would tempt him further West.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
 The patriarch of his tribe!
 He sleeps—no pompous pile marks where,
 No lines his deeds describe.
 They raised no stone above him here,
 Nor carved his deathless name—
 An empire is his sepulcher,
 His epitaph is Fame."



DE FUNIACK, FREDERICK, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, was born August 15, 1839, near the city of Trieste, in Austria. His father was formerly a colonel in the French army, and afterwards in the Papal army, at Rome, in Italy. The earliest years of the subject of this sketch were passed at Rome, and other parts of Italy, where he received an ordinary education. When about fourteen, he was sent to Vienna, Austria, and there attended the regular course of civil and mechanical engineering, in the School for Engineers, and afterwards in the Polytechnic High-school, from which he graduated, in August, 1857. He at once engaged as assistant engineer, on the Alexandria and Cairo Railroad, in Egypt, and remained on the location and construction of this road till 1859. Then, returning to Italy, he entered the military service as Lieutenant of Engineers, on the staff of Gen. Sonaz, serving through the Franco-Italian and Austrian campaigns. At the battle of Solferino, he was made captain. After the peace of Villa Franca, he was with Garibaldi, in Lower Italy, until the battle of Aspromonte, when he returned home. In May, 1862, he left Rome for the United States, and remained several months in New York City, acquiring the English language. Having brought with him letters of introduc-

tion to Gen. Dix and Gen. Beauregard, the latter being in the Confederate armies, Captain De Funiack went South; joined the Confederate army as a volunteer; was transferred, shortly afterwards, to the Topographical Engineer Corps, with headquarters at different places; and surrendered, in May, 1865, at Meridian, Mississippi, ranking as Captain of Engineers. Soon after, he found occupation, for six months, in teaching mathematics, drawing, and languages, in several schools and colleges at Memphis, Tennessee, seeking, meanwhile, an opening in his professional line, as soon as the affairs of the country should again settle into their former state. In January, 1866, he received an appointment as Resident Engineer on the Mississippi river levees, in Washington County, Mississippi; in 1867, was Assistant Engineer on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in charge of the construction of the Tennessee river bridge, at Florence, Alabama, and of surveys for new lines and extensions, with charge of the middle division of the road, as Road-master. In May, 1870, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Mississippi Central Railway; in June, 1871, was sent to Europe, as general agent for the East Tennessee and Virginia Air Line, and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, to put on sale at the principal points in England, France, and Germany, through emigrant tickets, and to investigate and report upon the European narrow-gauge railway system, as just then the economy of that kind of railroad was being agitated in the United States. After his return, in November, 1871, in addition to his official connection with the Mississippi Central, he accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Ripley Narrow-gauge Railway, the earliest road of the kind in the South; and built and equipped the road, twenty-six miles in length, in eight months after the date when the instrument for the preliminary surveys was first set up. Meantime, he accepted the position of Engineer and Superintendent of the road department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on its Louisville Division, in March, 1872; resigning his connection with the Mississippi Central Railroad, but completing the Ripley Narrow-gauge. On the 1st of January, 1874, he was appointed Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the road department of all roads owned, leased, or operated by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; in February, 1876, was also appointed Superintendent of the whole line operated by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which important position he now fills with ability and success. Capt. DeFuniack is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and corresponding member of the Austrian Society of Architects and Engineers. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, but is inclined to great latitude in sentiments of religion. He was married, November 9, 1865, to Miss Olivia F. Browning, of Hernando, Mississippi, and

by her has four children, three sons and one daughter. Before his Egyptian service, he was for quite a period in the Crimea, and afterwards in Turkey and Greece. He speaks, with fluency, English, French, Italian, Turkish, and Greek. He is a fair portrait-painter, and finished in many other accomplishments; is fond of scientific investigation, and, above all, a mathematician of unusual excellence; polite, though unostentatious and retiring, he is genial in company. His faculty as an organizer and manager is wonderful. Capt. DeFuniack is one of the first engineers of the country, and, professionally and socially, commands a high degree of respect.

FINNELL, HON. JOHN WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born December 24, 1821, in Clarke County, Kentucky. His father, N. L. Finnell, was a printer; was also, at a time, sole or joint editor and proprietor of the "Lexington Observer and Reporter," "Lexington Intelligencer," "Covington Licking Valley Register," and other papers; was a Whig; an able and fearless writer, and died December 8, 1850, being at that time the oldest printer in the State. John W. Finnell received a thorough education, and, when not quite seventeen years old, graduated at Transylvania University, in 1837, under the presidency of Dr. Lewis Marshall; learned the printing business with his father, and afterwards assisted in the editorial conduct of the "Lexington Intelligencer;" studied law under Richard H. Menefee; graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, in 1840; commenced his professional career in Carlisle, Kentucky; soon obtained a fine practice; in 1845, was elected to the Legislature, and, with a strong Democratic majority against him, was the first successful Whig candidate in Nicholas County; during his service in the Legislature, was induced to take editorial charge of the "Frankfort Commonwealth," one of the leading Whig organs in the State; in 1849, became Secretary of State under Gov. J. J. Crittenden; and, on the resignation of Gov. Crittenden, to become Attorney-General in the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, was reappointed as Secretary of State, under Gov. Helm; located in Covington, in 1852, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1854, during the failure of many banks throughout the country, he was appointed Commissioner of the Kenton and Campbell Circuit Courts, to close up the affairs of the Newport Safety Fund Bank, and the Kentucky Trust Company Bank, executing his commission with great judgment and fidelity, paying the creditors their full demands. In 1861, he was elected, from Kenton County, to the Legislature, as a Union man, and directed all his influence towards sustaining the cause of the Government in Kentucky. In the Fall of 1861, he was appointed, by

Governor Magoffin, Adjutant-General of the State; organized the troops for the Union army; remained Adjutant-General during the administration of Governor James F. Robinson; successfully discharged the perplexing duties of his office, during the most critical time in the history of the State; declined reappointment under Governor Bramlette; returned to the practice of the law, in Covington; in 1867, was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, for the Sixth District in Kentucky; resigned at the close of one year; about 1870, removed to Louisville; subsequently became managing editor of the "Louisville Commercial," and, remaining in charge of that paper for two years, returned to his farm in Kenton County, and resumed his law practice in Covington. He has gained considerable distinction as a writer of marked originality and force; is an elegant and eloquent speaker; is a man of great geniality and suavity of manner; possesses great business tact and resource; and is one of the most able, widely known, and successful lawyers in the State. Gen. Finnell was married, in 1854, to Elizabeth Tureman, of Carlisle, Kentucky; and they have six children. His daughter Virginia is the wife of H. W. Hunter, of Louisville; his daughter Ida is married to F. W. Gray, a lawyer of Covington; and his son, Joseph C. Finnell, is also a lawyer of that city.

TRIMBLE, HON. LAWRENCE S., Lawyer and Judge, was born August 26, 1826, in Fleming County, Kentucky. His father, James Trimble, was long a farmer of that county, and of Irish descent. His mother was Harriet Tripplet, member of one of the prominent families of Kentucky, coming from Virginia, and of English ancestry. Judge Trimble obtained a good English education, and began the study of law, in the office of Frank T. Hord, in Maysville, at the age of eighteen; was admitted to the bar, at that place, two years subsequently; in 1847, located in Paducah, where he soon established a fine practice, and took a prominent position in his profession. In 1851, he was elected to the Legislature; in 1853, was elected President of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad; and built the first part of the road constructed west of the Tennessee river, in Kentucky. In 1856, he was elected Criminal Judge of the First Judicial District, extending from Union County, on the Ohio river, to Fulton County, on the Mississippi; resigned in 1859; was Douglas Elector in 1860; in 1865, was elected to Congress; was re-elected; served in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses; and declined re-election. Of late years he has been largely engaged in manufacturing and real estate transactions; is President of the Paducah Rolling-mill Company; was, for several years, Vice-President of

the Paducah and Memphis Railroad; has taken an active part in all the political campaigns; and, at the last Presidential election, cast his influence for Tilden. He is a man of fine business ability; is one of the leading members of his profession; occupies a high position as a judge; is a man of fine personal and social habits; of admirable manners and appearance; is universally esteemed by his community; and ranks as one of the most valuable men in his section of the State.

CHELFE, HON. WILLIAM HOLBERT, Lawyer, was born February 7, 1834, at Summersville, Greene County, Kentucky. His father, Fielding Chelf, was a farmer and merchant, a soldier in the war of 1812, and emigrated to Kentucky from Culpepper County, Virginia, about 1830. The Chelfs were of German origin. His mother was Viranda Newman, a lady of fine mental and personal qualities. Her family were among the early Virginia emigrants to Greene County. The subject of this sketch was mainly educated in the common-schools of Greene County, but studied two years with Silas Sabin, one of the early teachers of repute in that part of the State. After leaving school, he began to teach, and in this way passed several years, using all his leisure time in studying law. He afterwards commenced writing in the office of the county and circuit courts, at Greensburg, at the same time studying law under the direction of Andrew Barnett, now of the Louisville bar. In 1856, he was licensed to practice, but did not commence until 1858, when he attempted to form a partnership with the Hon. Aaron Harding. In this he was unsuccessful, until in the following year, when Mr. Harding invited him to engage with him. This partnership lasted until Mr. Harding was elected to Congress, two years afterwards. In 1873, he removed to Elizabethtown, where he has continued his legal practice with flattering success. In 1859, he was elected Attorney for Greene County, and held the position four years. In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate, and served four years. He was Chairman of the Committee on Revising the Statutes, was the originator of several important measures, and acquired the reputation of being one of the most original and fluent speakers and decidedly clear-headed and practical members of that body. In 1871, he was candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, but was defeated. In 1874, he was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Proctor Knott. At the commencement of the late war, he stood among the "Peace Democrats," and made several speeches in favor of peaceable settlement of sectional difficulties. When the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, however, and the war really inaugurated, he joined the side of the South, but re-

mained comparatively quiet during the struggle. He has been largely interested in the various political contests, being a speaker of uncommon ability and force. In the court he probably appears at his best, where his angular make-up, earnest manner, clear, ringing, well-modulated voice, and perspicuous reasoning, win him favor, and give him great advantage. He is a member of some of the popular organizations of the country, and a Christian. Mr. Chelf was married, December 25, 1856, to Miss Melissa Bloomfield Patton, of Greene County, Kentucky.

HAYS, REV. JOHN S., Professor of Biblical and Ecclesiastical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, was born August 1, 1830, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. His parents were of English and Scotch-Irish origin. His father, John Hays, was a prominent farmer of Washington County; was actively connected with the educational interests of his community; was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, and three of his sons are ministers of that denomination. John S. Hays graduated in letters, at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in 1850; and, in theology, at the Theological Seminary, Alleghany City, in 1853. He soon after entered the ministry at Charleston, Indiana, where he remained until 1857; took charge of the Second Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until 1862; in that year, became pastor of the Frankfort Presbyterian Church; in 1867, removed to Louisville, and was pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, until 1874, when he was elected to his present position. His pastoral relation with some of the prominent Churches of his denomination was maintained through one of the most exciting periods of the Church's history; and, greatly owing to his zeal and skillful management, weak Churches were strengthened, and Churches in which there were strong dissensions were conducted with the greatest possible degree of prosperity. Prof. Hays was married in 1854, to Miss Fannie M. Dickey, daughter of Capt. Samuel Dickey, and cousin of Horace Greeley. They have six living children.

TAYLOR, HARRISON D., Lawyer, Farmer, and Merchant, was born March 31, 1802, in Frederick County, Virginia. His father, Thomas Taylor, was a local preacher in the Methodist Church, a farmer and mechanic, a native of Virginia, connected with the Harrison family of that State, and moved to Kentucky, settling in Ohio County, in 1804. His mother was Margaret Curlet, a Virginian by birth. He received only a fair English educa-

tion, and studied surveying, remaining on the farm till his twenty-first year, when he commenced studying law in the office of Judge Pirtle, now of Louisville; was admitted to the bar in 1823, and entered on the practice of his profession at Hartford, Ohio County, where he has since resided. In 1835, he engaged in merchandising, which he continued until the close of the war. In 1840, also, he engaged in farming, which he has since continued. In 1853, he was elected County Attorney of Ohio County, serving two years. He was regimental quartermaster under the old system of State militia. From 1847 to 1863, he was school commissioner, finally resigning that position on account of his opposition to the "iron-clad oath." He has occasionally filled temporary vacancies in the office of county judge; and in every position has distinguished himself for his integrity and ability. He has written a fragmentary history of Ohio County, which was published in the Owensboro "Shield" and the Hartford "Journal;" and has also written considerably on temperance. He has been employed on some important surveys in the Green river country; and, as a surveyor, is noted for his accuracy. He has been considered one of the finest land lawyers of his part of the State; has given his encouragement and aid to every public enterprise; has been distinguished for his high moral integrity; holds to his convictions of right with great pertinacity; has been long identified with the history of Ohio County; and is one of its most useful, upright, deserving, and valuable citizens. Mr. Taylor was married, November 11, 1828, to Miss Mary Davis, daughter of Henry and Fannie Davis, who died in 1862; and, in 1874, he was again married, to Mrs. Barnett Tribble, daughter of John and Jane Wallace, of Owensboro, Kentucky.

ARSON, COL. CHRISTOPHER, the famous "Kit Carson," was born December 24, 1809, in Madison County, Kentucky. At the age of seventeen, he became a hunter on the Western border, spending sixteen years of his life in trapping and hunting for Bent's Fort; was subsequently a guide for Gen. John C. Fremont, in his extensive Western explorations; became a lieutenant of rifles, in the war with New Mexico, in 1847; was appointed as an Indian agent in New Mexico; entered the national army at the outbreak of the rebellion; rose to the rank of colonel, and was brevetted brigadier-general; and, in 1865, was again appointed Indian agent. He engaged extensively in wool-growing in California; and was one of the most daring and able of all of the border men of the West, and was as favorably known as any of the country's hardy adventurers. Col. Carson died May 23, 1868, at Fort Lynn, Colorado.

TANBERY, HON. HENRY, Lawyer, was born in the city of New York, February 20, 1803. In 1814, he emigrated with his father's family to Zanesville, Ohio. He began a thorough preparatory education in New York; and, in 1815, at the age of twelve, entered Washington College, Pennsylvania; and, in the Fall of 1819, graduated. He studied law under Ebenezer Granger and Gen. Charles B. Goddard, distinguished lawyers of Zanesville; was admitted to the bar at Gallipolis, in the Spring of 1824, and at once entered upon the practice of the law at Lancaster, under the patronage of Hon. Thomas Ewing; in 1846, was appointed, by the Legislature of Ohio, Attorney-General, a position just created; removed to Columbus, devoting himself to the duties of his office for five years; in 1853, removed to Cincinnati, continuing the practice of his profession with great success; in 1850, was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention; in 1866, was nominated for the Supreme Bench of the United States, but a law limiting the number of judges to the status of the court at that time prevented any action upon his nomination; in the same year, was appointed Attorney-General of the United States, by President Johnson; resigned in 1868, to become an advocate for the President in his impeachment trial; was subsequently renominated, by Mr. Johnson, for the same place in his Cabinet, but the Senate refused to confirm, and he then resumed the practice of his profession in the United States Courts of Southern Ohio, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. Since 1857, he has resided at Highlands, Campbell County, Kentucky. Mr. Stanbery has been twice married. His first wife, long ago deceased, was the daughter of Gen. Beecher, of Lancaster, Ohio. From this marriage, he has three children now living. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1841, is the daughter of W. Key Bond, of Cincinnati. For over half a century he has been practicing law, and has taken a front rank in the profession. His briefs are specimens of logic, perspicacity, and force—up to the professional standard of any tribunal, however learned or exalted. In the court, however, he probably appears to the highest advantage; at all times presenting himself to the eye and ear as the finished advocate. His appearance is admirable—tall and straight; voice, mild and clear; gesture and manners, courteous and dignified; and his constitutional vigor, extraordinary; all giving assurance of his being equal to any occasion. Mr. Stanbery's private life has the same thorough honesty and purity that distinguish his professional career; and, consequently, he enjoys, justly, an enviable position among his friends in the profession, and over the country. He has never sought office in the line of his profession, or in any other field. Where he has filled public offices, he has given them more luster than he received, by his

learning and personal character. By hard work, excellent habits, and care, he has acquired a considerable fortune, which would enable him to retire; but, at more than threescore years and ten, he still pursues the practice of his profession; and, with the example of many great lawyers, who have kept the harness on to a great age, he will, probably, as long as his fine constitution gives him strength, devote himself to his accustomed employment, with his exceptional great skill, fidelity, and success.

BAXTER, JOHN G., Stove Manufacturer, was born December 12, 1826, at Lexington, Kentucky, and is the son of John G. and Elizabeth Baxter, of Dundee, Scotland. His father died when he was quite young; and his first lessons of life were learned at the feet of a good mother. He received a common English education, and, at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed to a trade. After completing his apprenticeship, he was engaged, for several years, as a clerk, subsequently becoming interested in the sale of stoves and the manufacture of tin-ware; and has since chiefly occupied his time in that business, which he has increased to large proportions, engaging a very considerable number of hands, and greatly contributing, by his vast trade, to the prosperity of the city; and has been one of the most energetic, public-spirited, and valuable men of Louisville. His business is chiefly with the South and West, and now ranks as one of the most extensive of its kind throughout the country. Besides his important business relations, his public services entitle him to a respectable place among the valuable men of his city. In 1860, he was elected member of the Council; was re-elected and became its president; served several terms in the Board of Aldermen; was several times president of that board; was also a member of the Board of Education; from 1868 to 1870, was a Director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; was, for six or seven years, Manager of the House of Refuge; was, one term, President of its Board of Managers, after its reorganization; in 1870, was elected Mayor of the city, his term of service being characterized by the prosecution of many valuable improvements; he removed the unsuitable public buildings, and erected a splendid city hall, which he pushed to completion before the expiration of his term; caused to be erected a complete hospital for eruptive diseases; inaugurated the work on the alms-house; commenced the work of the Fulton Street fill, and the road-bed; attempted to erect a new work-house; paved twelve or fifteen miles of streets with Nicholson pavement, and several miles with other materials; caused new streets and alleys to be opened; at the commencement of his term, there were eight miles of sewerage, and, at the

close, twelve more had been constructed; and, during his administration, the financial condition of the city was greatly advanced; and, by the co-operation of an energetic council, three new engine-houses and four steam fire-engines were added to the fire department. He is a clear-headed, decisive, active business man; is yet in the prime of life, and in the midst of a useful and valuable career. Mr. Baxter was married, in 1852, to Miss Alicia McCready, of Louisville, Kentucky. They have eight children.

MENZIES, HON. JOHN W., Lawyer, was born April 12, 1819, in Fayette County, Kentucky. He graduated in letters, at the University of Virginia, in 1840; studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1841, in the same year settling at Covington, where he has since resided; was elected to the Legislature, in 1848 and 1855; in 1861, was elected Representative, from Kentucky, to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the Committees on Elections and Unfinished Business; was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864, and has held several other important positions in his district.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, Farmer, was born July 5, 1813, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. His father was a farmer, who moved, with his family, from Maryland to Kentucky, when his son was a small boy. Thomas Johnson received a plain English education, in the best schools the times afforded. Early in life, he began the business of farming and trading in his native county, and has been a trader in Southern markets for over thirty years; and, while many have been financially ruined in the same business, after many ups and downs, he has succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune. He was long a general of State militia, and his name is prominently identified with the late civil war. When the war broke out, he became member of the Provisional Congress of the seceding States, from Kentucky; and, in the Fall of 1862, raised a regiment for the Confederate service, and continued colonel of the same regiment until the close of the war. He participated in the battles at Dalton, Georgia, Missionary Ridge, and was engaged at Bragg's defeat, and many less important engagements, serving through all with honor until the close of the war. At the surrender of Gen. Lee's forces, the Virginians refused to surrender the Kentucky troops, and they returned to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, with their horses and arms, where they were surrendered. He holds connection with the Christian Church, and is an

exemplary Christian gentleman. In 1875, he was elected member from his county to the Lower House of the Legislature, serving one term. Col. Johnson was married October 26, 1871.

BOWLING, JAMES BUTLER, M. D., was born October 25, 1795, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, William Bowling, was a farmer, and moved to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1805. Dr. Bowling studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, one of the most distinguished surgeons of the United States, and graduated in the Medical College at Philadelphia. After leaving college, he practiced at Lexington and Hopkinsville for several years, and afterwards removed to Clarksville, Tennessee. He returned to Kentucky, and settled in the southern part of Logan County, where he continued to practice his profession for a great many years. He is a man of iron constitution, his life being spent largely in the saddle, day and night, pursuing, through all kinds of weather, his professional duties. About 1865, he gave up his general practice, though occasionally his friends press him into service. At the ripe age of eighty-one, he still lives in the enjoyment of all his faculties, a fine specimen of a well preserved man. By his industry and close attention to business, he amassed a handsome fortune. He is widely known for his uniform kindness and extreme politeness and urbanity to every one, and is greatly valued and esteemed in his community. He is a lineal descendant of Pocahontas, the famed Indian girl; she, having married Ralph, the Englishman, accompanied him to the court of St. James, where she was treated with every mark of respect, and, at her death in England, left one child, from whom, it is said, sprang the Randolphs and Bowlings of Virginia and Kentucky. Since 1838, he has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Bowling married Sophronia M. Ewing, daughter of General Robert E. Ewing. Three of their children are living, and are honored members of society, one of them being Judge R. C. Bowling. (See sketch of Judge R. C. Bowling.)

CHEVES, ROSWELL SMITH, Lawyer and Soldier, was born February 23, 1844, in Crawford County, Georgia. His father was a native of Carolina, and a planter, railroad financier, and director, of considerable wealth—all of which was lost by the war. He received his early education in the select schools of his native county, and, in 1858, entered Marshall College, Griffin, Georgia, where he remained until 1860; then taking a select course preparatory to entering Mercer University; but,

at the breaking out of the war, enlisted in the Sumter Light Guards at Atlanta, Georgia, afterwards the Fourth Georgia Infantry. In the battle of Malvern Hill, he was wounded, and rendered unfit for service for six months. He returned to his regiment in 1863, and was appointed aid to Gen. Doles. He was wounded twice in the campaign of that year; was in all the battles with Stonewall Jackson; and was at the battle of Chancellorsville, when Jackson was killed. He remained with the army of Northern Virginia during the campaign of 1864, and was aid-de-camp to Gen. R. E. Rodes until the death of that officer, at Winchester, in September, 1864. Gen. Rodes died in his arms. He served under Ramseur until his death; was then ordered to Petersburg, and, on the night of March 28, 1865, led a charge ordered by Gen. Lee on Fort Stedman. He was there captured, and imprisoned at Point Lookout, Maryland; was released by President Johnson, and returned to his home in Georgia. He soon after came to Kentucky, and commenced teaching school, at the same time studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1874, and began the practice of his profession at Mt. Sterling, where he has since resided. In 1876, he was Democratic Presidential Elector for the Ninth Congressional District. Capt. Cheves was married, July 6, 1870, to Miss E. K. Talbott.

CAMPBELL, JOHN PRICE, Farmer and Trader, was born in 1789, in Orange County, Virginia. His family was of English origin, and at an early day emigrated to America, and settled in Virginia. He enjoyed the advantages of a good education, and, in 1815, came to Kentucky, settling in Christian County, where he spent a long and useful life. He was one of the most extensive farmers and land owners in that county. He also engaged largely in trading in tobacco, and stemming for the English market; and was one of the most successful and valuable business men in his section. Besides taking care of his own interests, he gave his attention to all matters looking to the public good; was for thirty years President of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Hopkinsville; was one of the founders of Bethel Female College; was one of the leaders in almost every valuable enterprise in his community; and was one of its most public-spirited and useful men. In 1824, he was elected to represent Christian County in the Legislature. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and gave liberally of his time, ability, and means, to the support of every good cause. He died at a ripe age, at Hopkinsville, in 1867. Mr. Campbell was married, in 1817, to Mary Amos Buckner. They had nine children, who grew up, were married, and became valuable members of society.

CAMPBELL, HON. JOHN PRICE, JR., Lawyer and Farmer, was born December 8, 1820, in Christian County, Kentucky, and is the son of John Price Campbell, long one of the most valuable and influential citizens of that county. (See sketch of John Price Campbell.) He received a thorough education, mainly in the academy of his native county, under James D. Rumsey. At the age of eighteen, he began the study of the law, in the office of Joseph B. Crockett; and, three years subsequently, entered upon the practice of his profession, at Lexington, Missouri. After nine years of successful practice in that State, he returned to Hopkinsville, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1848, he was elected to the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature; was re-elected in 1850; and, after returning to Kentucky, was elected to Congress, in 1855, declining re-election at the close of his term. In politics, he was associated with the Whig party until its dissolution; and, since the war, has been identified with the Democracy, taking an active part in the political contests. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and freely gives his means and influence to the works of his Church, and towards the advancement of every good cause in his community; and is one of the most substantial and valuable men of Christian County. Mr. Campbell was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary B. Faulkner, daughter of Charles J. Faulkner, of Martinsburg, Virginia. They have but one living child.

RICHESON, PROF. WILLIAM WIRT, the famous "Master of Rosemont," will long be remembered in Kentucky as one of the most accomplished and successful teachers ever known in the State; and it is certainly remarkable, that the master of a provincial school, with no peculiar advantages beyond his talents, learning, and address, should have made so deep and lasting an impression upon the generation in which he lived. There is a partial explanation of his success, however, in the conditions and circumstances of his early life. He is a Virginian by birth, a native of King William County, and born on the 13th of March, 1813. His father, John Bret Richeson, was a son of Col. Holt Richeson, of Revolutionary memory. His mother, Mildred Ragsdale, was a daughter of Major Drury Ragsdale, also an officer in the war of the Revolution. He enjoyed the best advantages in his early education, and completed his collegiate course at the University of Virginia, in 1831. The founder of this institution was Thomas Jefferson, and it bore in every feature the impress of his genius. Its chairs were filled by men of thorough scholarship, several of them natives of Europe, and distinguished graduates of foreign schools; the classes were composed

chiefly of young Virginians of character and position, and the social surroundings of the student were of a kind to exert a highly favorable influence upon his subsequent career. Mr. Richeson made the best use of his advantages at Charlottesville, and, having finished his course, came to Kentucky and settled at Maysville, where he founded a school which was one of the most flourishing in its day. He was principal of this institution for nearly forty years, and, only upon the most urgent and flattering invitation, consented, in September, 1870, to remove to Ashland, in the eastern part of the State. Mr. Richeson has been for many years a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, and, during the ministry of Dr. Robert C. Grundy in Maysville, served as deacon, and afterwards as ruling elder, in the First Presbyterian Church of that place. He was married to Mary Hodge Triplett, a granddaughter of William Hodge, and a niece of Gen. George B. Hodge, of Newport. He has two daughters. Mr. Richeson's reputation will rest chiefly upon his successful career as a teacher. He is not only an accomplished linguist, a finished classical scholar, and a thorough mathematician, but his tastes are liberal, his views catholic, his manners pleasing, his methods peculiar and original. It is scarcely a matter of surprise, therefore, that a large proportion of the pupils trained in such a school should become highly useful, and, in many instances, distinguished men. And, wherever found, in the learned professions, in scientific or industrial pursuits, in the army, in the navy, in the halls of legislation, or even in the Presidential chair, they proudly acknowledge their obligations to the old "Master of Rosemont." *Si quaris monumentum, circumspice.*

CARPENTER, HON. SAMUEL, Lawyer, was born in Madison County, Virginia, October 4, 1785. His parents were Michael and Rebecca (Delph) Carpenter, who immigrated, with their family, to Kentucky, about the year 1795, and settled on a farm in Bullitt County. Owing to the scarcity of schools at that period, and the moderate circumstances of his parents, Samuel received an education only in the ordinary English branches. He settled in Bardstown about the year 1805, and studied law under Judge Broadnax, we believe, and was soon admitted to the bar, which, at that time, was the ablest in the State. His wonderful energy, quick perceptions, high integrity, and great promptness, soon secured him a valuable practice. He never deferred till to-morrow what could be done to-day. He often impressed on his sons the importance and necessity of doing at once whatever they had to do. By such a course, he always had his cases in court prepared and ready for trial when called. On the 21st of February, 1815, he was married to Miss



Henry D M Henry

Margaret B. Slaughter, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Pendleton) Slaughter, by whom he had a large family of children, ten of whom reached their majority—seven daughters and three sons. In 1821, he was elected to represent the Fifteenth Senatorial District, consisting of the county of Nelson, which, in that day, was entitled to the same number of representatives, in both Houses, as the county of Jefferson, including Louisville. Having no taste for political life, he retired at the end of his term. In 1828, he and his wife joined the Baptist Church, under the preaching of that noted evangelist and revivalist, Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman. He was soon afterwards ordained an elder in that Church, and often preached in the different Baptist Churches in the county. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that the present Baptist church in Bardstown was erected. He contributed very largely to the payment of the building; but, the congregation being small and unable to pay off the indebtedness, it was sold by order of the court, and purchased by him. About the year 1833, a big split occurred in many of the Baptist Churches of Kentucky, and among the number was the one at Bardstown. He, with others, withdrew, and joined the religious denomination called, by some, Reformers, or Reformed Baptists, and by others, Disciples of Christ, or Christians. He was also an elder in that Church, and remained an active and zealous member of it to the day of his death. In 1847, he was appointed, by Governor Owsley, Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Nelson, Hardin, Larue, Meade, Bullitt, and Spencer. He was noted for his great dispatch of business, and his decisions gave general satisfaction. On June 24, 1857, with a full and abiding faith in the promises contained in the Scriptures, to the faithful, he passed away, peacefully and quietly.

CHENRY, HON. HENRY D., Lawyer, was born February 7, 1826, at Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky. His father, John H. McHenry, was a lawyer of distinction; served in the State Legislature; was, for many years, Commonwealth's Attorney; was member of the Convention of 1849, which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky; and was a member of Congress, from 1843 to 1847. His mother's maiden name was Davis, daughter of Henry and Fanny Davis. Many of his ancestors, on both sides, were intimately identified with the history of this country, and served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. Henry D. McHenry received every advantage in his early education, one of his teachers being the late Frank Griffin, a distinguished scholar in his time; and finished his literary training at Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana. He chose the law for his pro-

fession; studied with his father; graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, in 1845, and was admitted to practice in his native town. He soon took a prominent position in his profession, and, in 1851, when scarcely of age, was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature; in 1861, was elected to the State Senate, serving until 1865, when he was again sent to the Lower House, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in both branches of the Legislature. In 1867, he was Democratic candidate in the Legislature for United States Senator, but was defeated, by two votes, by Hon. Garrett Davis, of Bourbon County. In the same year, he was elected to represent his district in the Forty-second Congress; served on the Pacific Railroad Committee, and took a strong part in the discussions before the House; in 1872, strongly advocated the establishment of a national educational fund, favoring the application of the proceeds of sales of public lands to the education of the people; and distinguished himself in his address on the famous Civil Rights question, taking the position that the bill was bad in its policy, untenable in its constitutional construction, and a clear infringement on the rights of States to local self-government. In 1872, he was a delegate, from the State at large, to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and was elected member of the Democratic National Committee; and conducted the Presidential canvass with such ability, in Kentucky, as to bring about his reappointment on the National Committee, for the next four years, at the Convention in St. Louis, in 1876. After the last Presidential election, he was one of the Democrats appointed to proceed to New Orleans for the purpose of investigating the election returns in that State. He was also appointed to superintend the counting of the votes of Kentucky. He has gained widespread reputation as a land lawyer, and has taken a prominent position for his great ability in general practice; and is one of the most active, able, and influential lawyers of his section. He is a pungent and forcible speaker; has an easy, ready command of language; is a man of fine financial and executive ability; and has a great diversity of knowledge, which he brings to his service in every emergency. He is largely interested in the McHenry Coal Mines, located near Hartford, on the Louisville and Paducah Railroad; and is an active worker in every enterprise looking to the public welfare, contributing in every way to the best interests of the community, in which he is one of the most influential and widely known members. In person, he is of admirable appearance, being fully six feet in height; and agreeable and attractive in manners. Mr. McHenry was married, January 27, 1856, to Miss Jennie Taylor, daughter of Rev. James Taylor, of Hardinsburg, Kentucky, a lady of marked talents and rare accomplishments. She has written some exquisite poetry; and a

fine collection of her poems, published in book form, has been widely circulated over the country. They have had eight children, five of whom are living.

ICKETT, HON. JAMES C., Lawyer, Editor, and Politician, was born February 6, 1793, in Fauquier County, Virginia, and was the son of Col. Jno. Pickett. He enjoyed the advantages of a thorough classical education, and was distinguished, indeed, as one of the first scholars of Kentucky. In the war of 1812, he was an officer in the United States Artillery Service; again entered the army in 1818, but after several years resigned, and entered upon the practice of the law, in Mason County, Kentucky, where his father had settled when he was a boy. He was for a time, editor of the "Maysville Eagle;" was elected a member of the State Legislature, in 1822; was Secretary of State of Kentucky, under Gov. Desha, from 1825 to 1828; was Secretary to the United States Legation to South America, from 1829 to 1833; was subsequently Commissioner of the United States Patent Office; was Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, from 1835 to 1838; in the latter year, was Minister to Ecuador; from 1838 to 1845, was Chargé d'Affaires to Peru; and was for a time editor of the "Congressional Globe;" and was one of the most accomplished gentlemen, and a writer of uncommon strength and elegance, and one of the ripest scholars of his day. He died July 10, 1872, at Washington City. His wife was the daughter of Gov. Joseph Desha, of Kentucky. His son, Rev. Joseph Desha Pickett, for a time a professor in Bethany College, Virginia, afterwards chaplain in the Confederate army, became Professor of English Literature and Sacred History in Kentucky University, in 1866; and his son, Gen. Jno. T. Pickett, resides in Washington City.

CBRAYER, JAMES ALEXANDER, Banker, was born March 1, 1828, in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky. He received a fair education; and, at the age of fifteen, began to write in the office of the circuit and county clerk. In 1851, he was elected clerk of the county court; was re-elected in 1854, and again in 1858, holding the office seventeen years. During that time, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar; and, after resigning his position as county clerk, practiced law for a short time; and, from 1862 to 1866, engaged successfully in merchandising. In the latter year, he became cashier of the banking-house of J. & J. A. Witherspoon, and has since occupied that position, the bank now being known as the Anderson County Deposit Bank. Since 1855, he has

engaged successfully in farming. He has taken an active interest, since early manhood, in every thing looking to the growth and prosperity of his community; and is one of the most enterprising and valuable citizens of Lawrenceburg. He has never been active in political matters, but is identified with the Democratic party. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McBrayer was married, July 22, 1851, to Miss Martha J. Wash. She died in 1876. They had eight children—four girls and four boys.

UNCAN, JOHN, College Professor and Editor, was born in Scotland, November 24, 1846. Of his school life, four years, from the age of eleven to fifteen, were spent in faithful study, at Glasgow; and the next four years, from fifteen to nineteen, at the Agricultural College, at York, England. He then went up to London, and, after a severe critical examination, was admitted to the Royal Botanical Gardens, at Kew. At the end of his first year there, he excited the jealousy of his fellows by snatching from them the prize in botany, always theretofore taken by an ambitious four years' student. At the end of the second year, he carried off a double prize in botany—the ten-guinea prize of the Society of Arts, increased to twenty-five guineas (\$125) by the Royal Horticultural Society; and was placed in charge of the botanical collection in Kew Gardens. During the same time, he took a four years' course in the great London School of Mines, grown famous under the professorships of Huxley, Tyndall, and others. There he acquired a thorough education in the sciences of zoology, geology, physiology, natural philosophy, chemistry, magnetism and electricity—the fact of graduation making him, by law, specially qualified as a teacher of the sciences in any of the numerous scientific schools of Great Britain. As another mark of distinction during his scientific course, he was detached, by Government order, and sent out to India, in a man-of-war, in charge of an invoice of cinchona plants, which the British Government was transplanting from Peru to the Himalaya Mountains, to insure or increase the supply of Peruvian bark, with its quinine and other extracts. His scientific cruise, after leaving India, took in Australia and parts of Africa; and well-nigh made Mr. Duncan a confirmed cosmopolitan. But his love of science and scientific adventure, and his prospects of promotion in England as a scientist, could not repress a settled determination to seek a home in America. The story of the promise of his life had preceded him across the Atlantic, and, while he was voyaging westward, a letter, inviting him to a college professorship in Kentucky, passed him upon the ocean. By a singular coincidence, and through a different channel,

Regent John B. Bowman heard of him again in New York, in 1870; sought him out, and engaged him as Professor of Agriculture and Botany in the Agricultural College of Kentucky, one of the colleges of Kentucky University, at Lexington. While thus occupied, he became an occasional contributor to the "Farmers' Home Journal," published at Lexington; and, shortly after resigning his professorship, was made associate editor of that paper, and subsequently, before its removal to Louisville, its sole editor. As a journalist he has already made his mark; and, modest, earnest, and able as he is, as a writer, professor, and student, he is determined to make his the leading agricultural journal of the great but partially undeveloped South. He has courage and culture, snaps his finger at others' impossibilities, and is brimful of that sense of beauty in nature which makes labor like his a joy to himself, and a source of blessing to his kind.

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CROUCH, REV. BENJAMIN, Clergyman, was born July 1, 1796, in New Castle County, Delaware, and was the son of John Crouch, who emigrated to Maryland, and, in 1800, settled near Washington, Pennsylvania. When he was ten years old, his father died, leaving his mother with a family of eight children. She again married, and survived his father thirty-six years, being, for fifty-six years, an earnest and exemplary member of the Methodist Church. In 1812, he entered the army as a volunteer, and served honorably during the second war with England. In 1816, he joined the Church; and, in 1819, was licensed to preach near Connorsville, Indiana, at once entering upon the duties of a traveling preacher, beginning his itinerant career on foot, with his Bible and hymn-book in his hand. In 1820, he was sent to the Little Kanawha Circuit, placing him in the Kentucky Conference; in 1821, labored, with Louis Parker, on the Sandy River Circuit; in the following year, was sent to Shelby Circuit, with Simon Peter; on that circuit, he distinguished himself as a controversialist; labored with great earnestness and constancy; and, in 1824, was so reduced in health as to be unable to receive an appointment; at the following Conference, was appointed to the Lexington Circuit, including Frankfort, Versailles, Georgetown, and Nicholasville, as well as other points. In 1826, he was stationed at Frankfort and New Castle, twenty-six miles apart; in 1827, accepted a superannuated position, in which he continued for three years, residing at New Castle; in 1830, recovering his health, was again sent to Frankfort; in the following year, was made Presiding Elder on the Ohio (afterwards the Louisville) District, remaining in that position for four years; in 1835, was appointed to Shelbyville and Christiansburg.

In the following year, he was returned to the Louisville District, giving great strength and confidence to his Church wherever he went; in 1840, while presiding elder, held a controversy with Rev. John L. Waller, at Owensboro, on the subject of Baptism. In 1841, he was appointed to the Lexington District; was next placed on the Shelbyville District; in 1849, on the Harrodsburg District; in 1852, was stationed at Carrollton, where he had mainly been instrumental in founding the Church, thirty years before. He soon after obtained a superannuated position, and spent two or three years in superintending a school at Goshen, in Oldham County; and, after preaching two sermons at the Goshen Church, on the Sabbath-day, in apparently good health, he died on the following evening, April 26, 1858, and his remains were buried at La Grange. And thus passed away one of the most earnest, able, pious, and useful ministers of the Methodist Church. He was a member of the Convention which met at Louisville, in 1845; and, with the exception of one session, was a member of every General Conference from 1828 until the time of his death. Mr. Crouch was married, July 1, 1823, to Miss Anna V. W. Talbott, daughter of Nathaniel Talbott, of Shelby County, Kentucky. She was a noble woman, and proved to him a helpmeet, indeed, in his great work. They gave to the Church and ministry a brave and gifted son, Benjamin T. Crouch, who fell, gallantly leading a regiment in the Confederate cause, at the battle of Thompson Station.

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DODD, REV. THOMAS J., D. D., Professor of Hebrew and English Literature in Vanderbilt University, was born August 4, 1827, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His father, James B. Dodd, was long President and Professor of Mathematics of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. (See sketch of Prof. James B. Dodd.) At this institution, Prof. Thomas J. Dodd graduated, in 1857. He studied theology under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and, entering upon his ministry with great zeal, was pastor for many years of several of the most influential Churches of his denomination in the State, including those at Frankfort, Covington, and Maysville, together with many minor charges. He has been, for many years, one of the most successful educators in the country, teaching much of the time while engaged in the pastoral work. He is a member of the Kentucky Conference of the Southern Church, and, although devoted to his Church and its doctrines, is a man of broad and charitable views, entertaining kindly feelings toward those of different religious sentiments. He has been one of the most popular and successful ministers of his denomination. Although in-

variably preparing his sermons with great care, he seldom writes them, and never makes use of the manuscript, though delivering the most finished discourses. Coming of a family of scholars and teachers, several of whom have been among the most noted educators of Kentucky, and himself endowed with superior traits as a teacher, few men have taken a higher position in the educational history of the country. He was, for a time, Principal of the Conference High-school, at Millersburg; was afterwards Principal of a Select High-school, composed of sons of leading citizens at Paris; and, subsequently, became President of Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Millersburg. In the Summer of 1876, he was elected to the Chair of Hebrew and English Literature in the theological department of the Vanderbilt University, which position he now holds. He is a man of great earnestness, giving spirit and success to any cause he espouses; devoted heart and soul both to the work of the ministry, and to the cause of education. He has written and delivered addresses on various subjects, but, for several years, has devoted his leisure largely to the acquisition of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and other languages, many of which he has taught with great success, and probably few ministers of the Methodist Church rank so high as a philologist. Prof. Dodd was married, in October, 1873, to Miss Eva Baker, daughter of Aaron Baker, a lady of deep religious nature, possessing fine literary ability, and more than ordinary accomplishments. They have had two children.

WUNKEL, HENRY C., M. D., Homœopathic Physician, was born September 5, 1825, in Germany. His parents never emigrated to America. He received a good education, and was raised to the drug business. In 1850, he came to the United States, and located in Philadelphia. He had previously been engaged, at intervals, in the study of medicine; in 1852, returned to Germany, with the view of completing his medical studies; remained one year at the University of Leipsic; in 1853, returned to this country, and located at Newport, Kentucky, where he has since resided. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; for several years attended hospital clinics; attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and received from that institution the degree of M. D. He soon after turned his attention to the study and practice of homœopathy, and has been one of the most successful physicians of that school in this country. He is a man of powerful physique, with great brain and nervous force, with a strong sympathetic nature, extremely kind and fascinating manners, at all times unpretentious and unaggressive, most admirably adapting him to the prac-

tice of medicine. He has never allowed himself to be drawn into politics, nor into social or professional turmoil, devoting himself almost exclusively, in a quiet way, to the duties of his profession. Starting without means, he has accumulated a considerable fortune, which he enjoys with his family, without show, singularly free from professional or social prejudice.

McAFEE, GEN. ROBERT B., Lawyer and Soldier, was born in 1784, on Salt river, in Mercer County, Kentucky, and was the son of Robert McAfee, who came to that county in 1779, and, while on a trading expedition to New Orleans, in 1795, was murdered for his money. His mother, Jane McAfee, died in 1788, and his family was, to a great extent, identified with the early history of Kentucky. Robert B. McAfee, received a thorough classical education, under private tutors in his own county, and at Transylvania Seminary. He studied law with Hon. John Breckinridge; entered upon the practice of his profession in Mercer County; was soon after elected to the Legislature; entered the army in the war of 1812; soon became a lieutenant; was afterwards quartermaster in Col. Johnson's regiment; in 1813, was commissioned captain, having previously recruited a company; served in Col. Johnson's regiment on the frontier; was in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813; in 1819, was again sent to the Legislature; in 1821, became State Senator; in 1824, was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and served in that capacity four years; in 1829, declined to make the race for Congress, after having received the nomination; was again elected to the Legislature in 1830, and re-elected at the expiration of his term; in 1832, was a delegate to the Democratic Presidential Convention, at Baltimore; from 1833 to 1837, was Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Columbia; in 1841, was elected to the State Senate; in 1842, became President of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy; retired to his farm in Mercer County, and died five years subsequently. Gen. McAfee was married, in 1807, to Mary Caldwell.

THRUSTON, HON. CHARLES MYNN, Lawyer, was born in 1793, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and is the second son of John Thruston, who came to Kentucky from Virginia, at an early day, and settled on the Beargrass, in Jefferson County, where he followed agricultural pursuits during his life. His grandfather, Charles M. Thruston, was a native of Gloucester County, Virginia, and came of a distinguished old

English family; was educated at William and Mary College; was lieutenant of a company of provincials, in the campaign against Fort Du Quesne; studied for the ministry; in 1767, was sent to London for holy orders; after his return to Virginia, continued his ministerial services until the commencement of hostilities prior to the war of the Revolution; as captain of a company, he joined Washington in New Jersey; was wounded in an engagement near Amboy; was afterwards promoted colonel; never resumed his pastoral functions; became a member of the Virginia Legislature; was, for a time, Judge of the Court of Frederick County; in 1809, moved to the South-west, and died near the city of New Orleans. The mother of Charles M. Thruston was a Miss Whitney, of Virginia, a woman of unusual accomplishments and beauty. She survived her husband many years, and was married to Captain Aaron Fontaine, whose descendants are quite numerous in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch obtained a liberal education, chiefly at Bardstown, Kentucky. He chose the profession of law, and entered upon its study under his brother-in-law, Warden Pope; and, while in his minority, was licensed to practice. He soon rose to distinction in his profession, and was noted throughout his life for his intellectual vigor, and his great ability as a lawyer. He possessed an eloquence of great potency, and was unsurpassed in his influence before a jury; and, usually taking the side of the defense, and favoring the injured or persecuted, he appeared prominently in most of the remarkable and exciting cases in the courts of Louisville. Although early espousing the Democratic principles of the celebrated Pope family, whom he considered infallible, yet, during the agitation of the United States Bank question, he went over to the Whig party; and, in 1832, made a race for Congress against Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, and, although defeated, greatly reduced the Democratic majority in his district, and, by his personal popularity, gave the Whig party the precedence in Louisville. He was frequently elected to the State Legislature, but never sought public position. The prosperity of Louisville was one of the cherished objects of his life, entering into all schemes to advance her material interests. He became a warm advocate for the establishment of the State Institute for the Blind, and was everywhere conspicuous in charitable movements which would place the city on an equal footing with other great communities. He was an ardent advocate of the American Colonization Society; and, although having no sympathy with Abolitionism, favored some system of gradual emancipation which should finally relieve the country of slavery. Although not a member, he was a firm supporter of the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church; and throughout his life had been an earnest student of the Bible, and was firmly devoted to the great main

truths of Christianity. He was a man of strong and admirable traits of character; possessed fine social qualities; had rare gifts as an orator; was universally beloved as a citizen; and was one of the most able and upright lawyers of his day. He died January 7, 1854, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Lewis Rogers, and his remains were interred, with every demonstration of honor and respect, in Cave Hill Cemetery. Mr. Thruston was married to Eliza Cosby, the daughter of Fortunatus Cosby, a distinguished citizen of Louisville, and a granddaughter of Captain Aaron Fontaine, a woman of great physical beauty, and superiority of mind and heart. She died before her husband, leaving a family who cherished her memory with great devotion.

PHISTER, JUDGE ELIJAH CONNER, Lawyer, was born October 8, 1822, in Maysville, Kentucky. His father, Conrad Phister, of German ancestry, was born in Philadelphia; was a carpenter by pursuit; came to Kentucky, and settled in Maysville, in 1818. His mother, Mary W. Conner, was a native of Maryland, and of Irish-English origin. He attended school during the greater part of his boyhood, and graduated, in 1840, at Augusta College, Augusta, Kentucky. He chose the profession of the law; passed two years in a course of preparatory reading; in the Spring of 1842, entered regularly upon the study of the law at Philadelphia, under the supervision of Hon. John Sargent, a distinguished Pennsylvania lawyer; completed his legal preparation with Payne & Waller, at Maysville; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and at once began to practice his profession in his native town. He was elected Mayor of Maysville, in 1847; was re-elected, in 1848; was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, in 1856; performed the duties of that office for the term of six years; was elected to the Legislature, in 1867; was re-elected, in 1869, and served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Judge Phister is, politically, a Democrat. He cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, and was identified with the Whig party until 1856. He is of a most energetic, active temperament; rapid and skillful in his decisions, hardly ever escapes a point of law; seems always equal to any emergency, without exhausting his resources; is a fine speaker; a man of dignified manners; is strongly devoted to his profession, in which he has been eminently successful; has had few equals on the bench, probably few judges having made a more satisfactory record or gained more admirers—his quick perception, urbanity, and uncommon executive ability rendering him exceedingly popular; as an able lawyer, stands in the front rank of the profession in the State, and would fill any position with honor in the gift of the people.

HALLAM, JAMES RUSSELL, Lawyer, was born October 16, 1818, at West Alexander, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Charles and Rosanna (Hagen) Hallam; the former a native of Maryland, the latter of the north of Ireland, daughter of John Hagen, an Irish Presbyterian, who settled, at an early day, in Brooke County, Virginia. His paternal ancestors were prominent people of Hallamshire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. His immediate branch were Episcopalians, and settled in Maryland, in 1701. His father followed agricultural pursuits, settled in Western Pennsylvania prior to the war of 1812, and participated in that war. James Russell Hallam was educated in the schools of his native county, and at Washington College, Pennsylvania. In 1835, he went to Tennessee, and was engaged for a while in mercantile pursuits; in 1836, began to read law at Nashville, under the direction of Felix Grundy, one of the distinguished lawyers of this country; in 1839, was, for a time, assistant editor of the "Nashville Whig;" and, in the same year, was editor of the "Tennessee Telegraph," at Murfreesboro; was afterwards editor of the Fayetteville (Tennessee) "Signal;" during a part of the year 1841, was a clerk in the War Department, at Washington City; in the Winter of that year, attended lectures at Fredericksburg, Virginia; in the Fall of 1842, located at Owenton, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession; was two years County Attorney of Owen County, and, for three years, its School Commissioner; in 1851, was Commissioner of Common-schools for Grant County, to which he had removed; and, in that year, removed to Newport, where he has since resided, actively engaged in his profession, and has been prominently identified with the schools, city government, and various interests of that place. In 1873, he was appointed, and served, as Chancellor of the Chancery Court of Campbell, Kenton, Bracken, and Pendleton Counties. Since the dissolution of the Whig party, he has been a Democrat in politics. During the civil war, he sympathized with the cause of the South, and was twice arrested and imprisoned by the military, at Camp Chase, Ohio. Religiously, he is connected with the Episcopal Church. He is a man of strong mental characteristics, dignified manners, a fine speaker, and one of the most thorough, cautious, and able lawyers in the State. Mr. Hallam has been twice married; in 1841, at Fayetteville, Tennessee, to Clarina M. Bailey, of Fredericksburg, Virginia; she died in 1859; from this marriage, he had five children. In 1863, January 6, he was married to Miss Martha P. Robinson, of Fayette County, Ohio, daughter of Major John H. Robinson, and niece of Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville. From this marriage, there are also five children, the youngest of whom, named for the late

eminent Kentucky Chief-Justice, George Robinson, died from accident, December 30, 1876. His son, Theo. Hallam, is a member of the Legislature.

ROGERS, EDMUND, was born May 5, 1762, in Caroline County, Virginia. He served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was at the battles of Green Springs, Jamestown, and at the siege of Yorktown; and, for his services, refused a pension from the Government. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1783, and began business as a surveyor in Clark's Grant, on the north side of the Ohio river, opposite Louisville; in the Spring of 1784, he changed his operations to the south side of Green river; made most of the surveys on Little and Big Barren rivers; settled himself on a tract where he, in 1800, laid out the town of Edmonton, in Barren County; served as a Justice of the Peace, by the solicitation of his neighbors, but never desired public distinction; in fact, he soon resigned that position, and had little respect for official stations, and those who filled them, when he felt that deserved merit was unappreciated. He was a philosopher in his habits and life, and, believing in an overruling Providence, never depreciated small things, or became greatly disturbed about large ones. He was, himself, a man of great uprightness of character, and, although not possessing, in a great degree, the elements of a leader, was universally esteemed and admired for the purity of his life. His dealings with men were noted for their great benevolence; gave his helping hand to every good and just cause; and was one of the most worthy and useful among the early settlers in Southern Kentucky. He raised and educated his nephew, Hon. Joseph Rogers Underwood. Mr. Rogers died, August 28, 1843, at the home of his son, John T. Rogers. His remains were interred on his own farm, by the side of his wife, near Edmonton. Mr. Rogers was married, in 1808, to Mary Shibley. She died, in 1835, leaving one son and seven daughters.

BULLOCK, HON. W. C., Lawyer, was born in 1813, in Shelbyville, Kentucky. His father, Hon. Winfield Bullock, emigrated from Virginia, and settled in Kentucky at an early day; and was a prominent farmer, merchant, and trader; and, in 1820, was elected to the Lower House of Congress, but died before the time to take his seat. His mother was also a Bullock, daughter of Col. Bullock, of Virginia; and James M. Bullock, his brother, was Secretary of State under Gov. Clark. The subject of this sketch was educated in Lexington, Wood-

ford, and Shelbyville; graduated in law in the law department of Transylvania; and commenced his profession in Shelbyville, in the same year, where he has since remained, in regular and successful practice. In 1838, he was elected from Shelby County to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and served one term. In 1850, he was elected to the State Senate from the Seventeenth District, consisting of Franklin and Shelby Counties, and served one term of four years. During this period, the new State Constitution came into effect; and he was Chairman of the Committee on County Courts, and drafted the bill under which the county court system is now organized. In 1853, he was again elected to the Senate, in the Eighteenth District, now representing Shelby and Spencer Counties, and served four years. During this term, he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1850, he was elected without opposition; but, in his second candidacy, he was opposed by Judge McHenry, whom he defeated, after a warm canvass of five months. Mr. Bullock was originally a Whig; but, during the war, was a "Constitutional Union man;" and is now identified with the Democratic party. He is, religiously, associated with the Presbyterians; and is now leading attorney for the Southern wing of that Church, in the suits pending concerning the denominational property. He is a man of exceptional moral, social, and professional habits; is an advocate and speaker of ability and force; usually goes with the popular current on the leading questions of the day; and is modest and unassuming, preferring the advancement and good of society to his own. In 1861, Mr. Bullock was married to Miss Anna Boorum, of Carrollton, Kentucky. They have four living children—three boys and one girl.

COLEMAN, THOMAS C., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Cork County, Ireland, in 1800, and belonged to one of the best families in that country. He received a very liberal education, at the University of Dublin, graduating therefrom before he had attained the age of twenty years. Then entering upon mercantile pursuits, he was remarkably successful, becoming, while yet young, part owner in a line of steam packets. In 1834, he gave up all his home interests and came to this country, locating in Louisville, Kentucky, and entering at once upon the steamboat business, in which he remained for seventeen years. In this he was again successful, and amassed sufficient means to purchase the Louisville Rolling Mill. Organizing the company, which for many years bore his name, he managed all its affairs, and assumed all the responsibilities of the head of the concern until the day of his death, July 16, 1861. Tendered the Presidency of the Louisville and

Nashville Railroad, he was obliged, on account of failing health and the request of his physicians, to decline the position. He was, in many respects, a remarkable man, being characteristically methodical in all his undertakings, and thereby enabled to accomplish the work of three or four ordinary persons. So completely was every thing systematized at his death, that a few minutes sufficed to audit his accounts and elect new officers, the work going on as usual. None could decide upon the acceptance or rejection of a business proposition quicker than he; and his decision was as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and the Persians. Contrary to the general custom in business, he made no allowance for failure, nor any provision for retreat; and, with his mind determinedly set for success, he succeeded. A man whose word was his bond, he has left a reputation for integrity and veracity second to that of no man. But Mr. Coleman's most pleasing traits of character were never seen in the street or at the office. When his name shall have passed away entirely on 'change; when the busy merchant or banker, who knew him, shall allow weeks and months to pass without recalling his memory; and when the last echo of his voice shall have died out in the recollection of his workmen, he shall still live in the hearts of his family. He had learned, to perfection, that most excellent of all accomplishments, that of making his family love home. Seven sons, Thomas C., Jr., J. Morgan, Barry, Evan J., William P., Edward R., and Richard L. Coleman, survive him; all of whom are grown to man's estate. He fitted up a gymnasium, bowling alleys, and billiard tables in his house, and even admitted wine and other "forbidden" things on his table, and in many other ways showed his implicit confidence in the manhood and self-respect of his family; and the result was a lasting and most gratifying well-spring of affection, which was the pride of the old man, and the admiration of the many who visited his home.

WARREN, CHAS. N., Banker, was born July 21, 1818, in Stow, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. His father, Jonas Warren, was a distinguished farmer and merchant of Stow. He obtained his primary education in the schools in that place, and afterwards entered Harvard College, where he graduated, in 1834. After graduation, he engaged in teaching, in his native State, and in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1836, he came to Kentucky, and was, soon after, appointed Professor of Mathematics in Georgetown College, filling that position until 1838, when he was appointed Engineer of the Lexington and Louisville Railroad, and, after completing the road, became its Superintendent, holding the position until 1849. During his connection with, and management of,

that road, he made the reputation of being one of the most skillful engineers, successful financiers, and able railroad men of the State. In 1849, at the time of severing his connection with the road, he started, in Louisville, a private banking-house, known as C. N. Warren & Co., which he continued, with great success, until 1865. With the change in the banking system of the country, his house became the Louisville City National Bank, of which he has since been President. His business career has been a most remarkably successful one, characterized by his usual skill and ability, never meeting with reverses. He is largely interested in the Eighth Street Foundry, in Louisville, but has mainly given his attention to the banking business. He has accumulated a fortune, and is one of the most systematic, exact, and upright business men, and one of the most liberal, open-handed, public-spirited, and valuable citizens of Louisville. In early manhood, he took great delight in literary pursuits, wrote quite extensively, and was decidedly scholarly in his habits; but, in later years, has given his attention to business, and the public and private demands of society. Mr. Warren was married, May 30, 1843, to Miss Myra Aldridge, daughter of John Aldridge, of Garrard County, Kentucky.

JOHNSTON, JAMES CHEW, M. D., was born July 31, 1787, on the present site of Cave Hill Cemetery, near the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and came of Scotch parentage; and was the son of William Johnston, and grandson of Benjamin Johnston and his wife, Miss Chew, of Virginia. When Louisville was a small town, his father settled there, and, in 1784, married his mother, Elizabeth Winn. His father was a prominent actor in the early Indian wars, and served for many years as Clerk of the Jefferson County Court. Dr. Johnston graduated in letters at Princeton College, New Jersey, and began the study of medicine at Philadelphia, as a pupil of Prof. Chapman. In 1810, he graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and at once began the practice of his profession in Louisville. His collegiate advantages, his fine attainments, and his personal popularity, soon gave him prominence, leaving him without a successful rival at that early day. At that time, few students were able to attend a course of lectures, and his superior qualifications furnished great attractions for the young disciples of Æsculapius. He was greatly devoted to their interests, which both his natural inclinations and his wealth enabled him to further in every possible way; and to receive a certificate of qualification from him was considered of the greatest importance to the medical student. Many men who became distinguished in the medical profession were his students; his

extensive means enabling him, in many cases, to extend a helping hand to young men of promise; but, unfortunately for the medical profession, no doubt, he possessed a large fortune; and the necessity of giving his attention to his pecuniary interests early led him to abandon medical practice; and, although possessed of superior qualifications, and endowed with naturally fine talents, and possessed of uncommon polish, he retired from the profession before an opportunity presented of taking a place among its early teachers and the shining lights that arose in the country during his day; such as Galt, Rogers, Pendergrast, Caldwell, Drake, Gross, Miller, Dudley, and Yandell. He was a man of great refinement and literary culture; and his home, the seat of a wide, extended hospitality, was surrounded by every display of wealth and taste. In religion, he was connected with the Episcopal Church, and was one of the original trustees of the first Church of that denomination organized in Louisville. In person, he was over medium height, robust and compact in frame, with a fine face, and admirable general appearance. Dr. Johnston was twice married: first, in Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Maria Booth, daughter of Col. William Booth, of Shenandoah County, Virginia; and, in 1828, ten years after the death of his first wife, he was married to Miss Sophia H. Zane, oldest daughter of Noah Zane, one of the early pioneers of Wheeling, Virginia. Zane Johnston, the oldest son by his last marriage, died, at the age of twenty-eight, in 1857, and was a graduate in medicine; his other children are James C. Johnston, William Johnston, and Mary E. Wooley, wife of Robert W. Wooley, of Louisville. By his first marriage, he had one son, who died in childhood. His widow survived him. Dr. Johnston died December 4, 1864, greatly mourned by an extensive circle of friends, and a family of which he was the idol.

SWEENEY, PROF. WILLIAM OGLESBY, M. D., is a native of Jefferson County, Kentucky, and was born near Louisville, January 24, 1841. His father, the late Joseph A. Sweeney, was a farmer of Jefferson County, and a minister of the Gospel, well known and respected in his own and adjoining counties, and regarded as an example of noble Christianity and unflinching integrity. He died in 1877. Dr. Sweeney was placed at Eminence College, Henry County, in 1858, but in a year or two changed to Kentucky University, then located at Harrodsburg; but did not complete the course, owing to disturbances incident to the war. He returned home in 1862, and commenced the study of medicine, afterwards going to Eminence, where he read for some time under Dr. E. C. Bright. He

graduated in March, 1865, at Bellevue Medical College, New York; and commenced practice, in partnership with his former preceptor, at Eminence, Kentucky; but, desiring a wider field, he removed to Lexington in the Fall of 1865; applied to Prof. Peter, analytical chemist of Kentucky University, for a position in his laboratory, in which he showed such proficiency as to obtain the appointment, in 1867, of assistant to the Chair of Chemistry; in 1869, was appointed to the Chair of Physical Science in Hocker Female College; and, since 1872, has been the regular lecturer, in that institution, on chemistry and physiology. Upon the organization of the medical department of Kentucky University, he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy and Surgery, with the late Dr. Bush, continuing at the same time the practice of his profession, and utilizing all his opportunities for improvement in that direction. His zeal in medical science is exceptional, and is manifested in the careful attention given to young men who take their preparatory course in his office. In the midst of his professional duties he finds time to aid in the temporal and spiritual advancement of the community; is a large-hearted, earnest Christian, without bigotry or fanaticism, and a member of the Christian Church; brings to bear upon all his affairs, a well-balanced, clear, and logical mind, and, by his ability and talent, has acquired a high place in his profession. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Margaret Prewitt, daughter of Levi Prewitt, a valuable citizen of Fayette County, Kentucky.

ARVEY, REV. WILLIAM P., Baptist Minister, was born in the village of Kappa, County Galway, Ireland, March 15, 1843. His parents were of good families, and began life with fair prospects, but with time changes came, with poverty. In 1849, his father, James P. Harvey, emigrated to Kentucky, United States. In 1851, he sent for his family, who arrived in New Orleans, December 10, and proceeded by steamer to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they had to stop on account of the river freezing over. Here his mother, Sibinah Kelley Harvey, died, December 31, 1851, before seeing her husband, who was in Mason County, Kentucky, near the city of Maysville. In two days after her burial, he arrived to find his wife dead, and his children orphans among strangers, and in a strange land; he took them to Kentucky and found homes for them. The subject of this sketch, though very young, made his own contracts, beginning by working for farmers for his board and clothing, and, when older, included in his contracts a certain number of months' schooling for each year. When fourteen years old, he hired by the month, and during harvest made a hand binding after a cradle. Year by

year his great desire for an education increased, and he resolutely persevered, against many obstacles, never doubting that success would finally be his reward. In 1857, he united with the Baptist Church, in Maysville, which was then under the pastoral care of Rev. George Hunt, who, in connection with S. S. Minor, William N. Howe, and George L. Forman, offered to assist him through college. Having gone to school about two years in Maysville, in September, 1859, he entered Georgetown College to take a regular course, where he continued for two years. He then taught one year, and enlisted and served one year in the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Federal Cavalry, having paid his friends who so generously aided him. In October, 1862, he entered the Kentucky University, where he continued as a student until 1865, when he completed his literary education, including the course of ethics. June 27, 1865, he married Miss Kittie A. Payne, daughter of William Payne, a prominent merchant of Harrodsburg, which union has resulted in four children; viz., William Payne Harvey, Lillie Harvey, Sibbie M. Harvey, and Frank Wayne Harvey. In October, after his marriage, he entered the drug business, in partnership with his father-in-law, in Harrodsburg. In this business, with his energy and tact, he was successful, but not satisfied; for early in life he felt impressed with the duty of preaching the Gospel. In 1861, he was licensed to preach, by his Church, in Maysville; and, June 24, 1871, he was ordained to the ministry, by a council called by his Church, in Harrodsburg; and, by the resignation of Rev. J. M. Frost, Sr., he was called as its pastor, March 1, 1872, which he accepted without any salary, on condition that the membership would raise two thousand dollars to repair their house of worship, which amount was promptly raised. March 1, 1873, he, with the consent of the Harrodsburg Church, accepted a call, for half his time, extended by the Lawrenceburg Baptist Church. Here he labored with great acceptance for four years, having resigned the care of the Church in Harrodsburg. In July, 1875, he accepted the care of the Salvisa Baptist Church, for half his time. In February, 1877, he was unanimously called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Harrodsburg, for all his time. Seeing the advantage of concentrating his labors, and being with his family and people, he very reluctantly resigned his Churches, who were loath to give him up. In 1876, he took a prominent part in the Baptist Centennial work, and his oration on the occasion of the Harrodsburg Centennial, for research, historical accuracy, and statistical information, received the highest commendation; and was adopted as a campaign document throughout the State. He is a man of great energy and enthusiasm, a close student, a good speaker, and has nobly filled his place in the ministry; and his fine administrative and executive mind makes him a man of great usefulness in his labors for the Church. He

possesses a fund of good humor that is cheering to all who meet him, and renders him a genial and pleasant gentleman.

MARSHALL, HON. EDWARD COLSTON, Lawyer and Agriculturist, was born June 15, 1821, near Versailles, Kentucky, and is the son of Dr. Louis Marshall, brother of Chief-Justice John Marshall, and one of the finest scholars of the West. (See sketch of Dr. Louis Marshall.)

His grandfather, Col. Thomas Marshall, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and, belonged to the famous Marshall family of Virginia, and, after the Revolution, settled in Kentucky, where he became one of the most distinguished of its early settlers. His mother was Agatha Smith, a member of one of the most extensive and distinguished families of Virginia, her mother being a Preston. Edward C. Marshall received a fine literary education, under his father, and at Lee College, Lexington, Virginia, and at Danville, Kentucky, and graduated in law at Transylvania University, in 1843. In the same year he commenced the practice of his profession in Versailles; soon after removed to Baltimore, Maryland, remaining one year; removed to Cincinnati, where he practiced his profession until the breaking out of the war with Mexico; entered the Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry under Gen. George W. Morgan, and participated in all the battles, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. At the close of the war, he returned to Cincinnati, but soon after went to California, where he engaged actively in the pursuit of his profession, and, in 1851, was elected the first Congressman from that State, upon its admission to the Union. He served one term, and, a year or two afterwards, returned to Kentucky, where he has since divided his time between his profession and the interests of his farm. He has taken a prominent part in the political contests in his State, and over the country, and is a strong advocate of the principles of the Democracy. In 1860, he ably supported the cause of Mr. Douglas. He is distinguished by many of the notable traits of the Marshall family, and probably was never excelled by any of them as an orator; few men of the country having a greater command of language, and the ability to use it with more force as a popular speaker. He is a man of strong convictions; is his own leader; does not believe in party because it is party; as a lawyer, displays great power in the court; is unsurpassed before a jury, and is one of the most thoroughly read, eloquent, and able lawyers of Kentucky. Mr. Marshall was married, in 1852, to Miss Josephine Chalfant, daughter of Robert Chalfant, a merchant of Cincinnati. They have three living children, two sons and a daughter; their son, Louis Marshall, is a business man of San Francisco, California.

CARPENTER, CHARLES F., M. D., was born July 9, 1826, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His family is of English origin, and is traceable back through several centuries, embracing some of the noble families of England, and owning one of the finest estates for more than five hundred years. The Quaker, William Carpenter, came from Gloucestershire, England, during the days of William Penn, and settled at Philadelphia; and from him descended Thomas Carpenter, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and, long before his death, retired upon a large fortune. Dr. Carpenter received a thorough English education; and, at the age of sixteen, began the study of medicine, at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1849. He practiced his profession in his native county until 1856, when he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he established a fine medical practice, in which he continued actively engaged until the breaking out of the civil war, when he was appointed surgeon in charge of several hospitals; and afterwards retired from the active duties of his profession, devoting himself to scientific pursuits. From early youth he displayed great mechanical talent; and, at the age of seventeen, constructed a working-beam steam-engine, the stroke of the cylinder not being over three-eighths of an inch, and the whole structure occupying one inch of space. He has taken out many patents for improvements in machinery; and, since 1866, has been interested in operations in metallurgy in Colorado; has made several important improvements in furnaces for extracting metals from ores; and has taken out patents for the improved manufacture of plate-glass. In 1873, he was appointed by the Government as one of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. In 1874, he was instrumental in organizing the Microscopical Society of Louisville, and was elected its first Vice-President. He is a man of scholarly, literary tastes, and is proficient in painting and music, devoting his time almost exclusively to the enjoyment of his literary pursuits, and to his scientific investigations. He is a man of many personal and social graces; and is a fine example of a cultivated gentleman. Dr. Carpenter was married June 21, 1852.

MOORE, REV. WILLIAM THOMAS, one of the most able and distinguished clergymen of the Christian or Disciples' Church, was born August 27, 1832, in Henry County, Kentucky, and is of Scotch-Irish origin, his immediate ancestors being Virginians. His father died when he was nine years of age, leaving six children and their mother dependent upon their own exertions for support.



Engr. by F. S. Co. Philadelphia.

W. J. Moore

His early life was necessarily surrounded by privation; and toil and poverty were the lot of his boyhood. But his early struggles were not without their good effect, no doubt mainly conducing to the development of those natural elements of character which would sometime give him rank among the first preachers of his day. His uncommon mental strength early distinguished him among his fellows, and at the same time attracted to him the attention and friendship of the leading citizens of his neighborhood, who yet take great pride in his success. By great self-denial and determined effort, he gathered a rudimentary education at home, and was, while yet a boy, entered in the academy at New Castle, a few miles from his native place. In that institution he studied and taught for several years, and, in 1855, entered Bethany College, Virginia. In 1858, he graduated, and had the honor of being selected valedictorian of his class. Soon afterwards, he became pastor of the Christian Church at Frankfort, Kentucky, occupying that position until 1864. In that year, he was forced to resign his charge for a time, on account of failing health, brought about by overwork and over-study. After a rest of a few months, in 1865, he became pastor of Jefferson Avenue Christian Church, Detroit, Michigan; resigned that charge, in the following year, to accept a professorship in Kentucky University, then recently established at Lexington; about that time was also invited to the pastorate of what is now Central Christian Church, Cincinnati; accepted that position, and delivered a course of lectures every season in the University, while residing in Cincinnati and performing the duties of his pastorate, until the increasing importance of his work in his Church compelled him to abandon his professorship, in 1869. The prosperity of the Central Church, under his long and able ministration has been very great, its membership now reaching nearly one thousand, and being one of the most important, while it is probably the largest, Church in the city. After a visit to the chief cities in Europe, in 1868, he returned with renewed vigor to his Church; and, about that time, started the "Christian Quarterly." He is a voluminous writer. Most prominent among the productions of his pen are, "Views of Life," a beautiful book, full of practical thoughts on every-day subjects, and free from pulpit cant; and, the "Living Pulpit of the Christian Church." But, added to these, are vast numbers of sermons, lectures, addresses, and controversial papers, which have from time to time emanated from his active brain. He was also, for many years, one of the editors of the "American Christian Review;" was one of the compilers of the "Christian Hymn-book;" was the editor of the "Christian Hymnal," in which his hand and taste are well displayed; edited Alexander Campbell's "Lectures on the Pentateuch;" and was editor-in-chief of the "Christian Quar-

terly." The "Quarterly" consisted, to a great extent, of doctrinal and polemical writings, and was believed to be the ablest religious periodical in this country. Among its marked features were its editorial reviews, which were peculiarly broad and scholarly. It largely represented the intellectual strength of the denomination. He is now engaged with several other distinguished clergymen of the Christian Church, who were chosen to prepare a "Commentary on the New Testament," the Book of Acts being assigned as his part of the great work. He took an active part in building the beautiful house of the Lord in which the Central Christian Church worship. That was one of the great works of his life. When it became apparent that the Disciples should have some plan of co-operation, some centralization of their forces, he stepped forward, and was the first to indicate the methods necessary to reach that end. In 1869, at the General Convention, held in St. Louis, he brought forward a resolution submitting the whole question of Church co-operation to a committee of twenty. He was chairman of that committee, which was composed of the ablest men in the Church. They subsequently met in Louisville, and, after a thorough canvass of the whole matter, reported a plan of organization which was sanctioned by the entire Church. This was the first systematic organization of the various societies of Disciples over the country, for co-operation in missionary work. This grand result was largely due to his efforts. In 1874, he was a delegate from the Christian Church to the Triennial Conference of Free-will Baptists, held at Providence, Rhode Island. He addressed that body on the faith and practices of the Disciples, and proposed the appointment of a committee, by them, to confer with a similar committee from the General Convention of Disciples, to take into consideration the question of uniting the two denominations. Both his proposition and earnest address were received by the Conference with great enthusiasm, and a committee at once appointed to meet one to be appointed by his Church. Of the committee on the part of the Disciples, he was made a member. From his parents, he inherited great physical strength, and many remarkable and admirable mental traits. The broad, lofty, and bold forehead and dark, overarching eyebrows give his countenance, at times, an almost prophetically stern aspect, yet his benevolence exerts a controlling influence on his character, and constantly manifests itself in his personal appearance. His tall, angular, and powerful physique, with the fine superstructure, indeed his whole make-up, would anywhere characterize him as a man of extraordinary endowments. There is no gloomy side to his life. He has been successful himself, and looks upon the world as full of the elements of success and good. Christianity, to him, is all light and happiness, and few men better illustrate, by their daily walk, the buoyancy

and benignity of their faith and principles. One of the most admirable and marked elements in his character is his humor, an almost uncontrollable vein of which runs through his whole life, rendering him socially attractive, and giving vivacity to his writings, and, to some extent, vigor to all his works. This, too, is largely based upon his faith in the munificence of divine Providence in the affairs of men. He is a preacher of great attractiveness and power; has uncommon executive ability; is an energetic and effective worker; is deservedly popular in his Church; has all the enthusiasm of early manhood; is barely in the prime of life, and seems yet in the outset of a splendid career. Mr. Moore was married, in 1864, to Miss Mary A. Bishop, daughter of Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, a lady of great good sense, admirably adapted to his genial manners, and his life-work. They have several children.

INDSAY, GEN. DANIEL WEISIGER, Lawyer, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, October 4, 1835; son of Hon. Thomas N. Lindsay, an eminent lawyer of Frankfort; and grandson of John B. Lindsay, a former resident and well-known citizen of Newport, Kentucky, who was a brother of the celebrated Methodist minister, Marcus Lindsay, of Kentucky. His mother was Isabella P. Weisiger, a native of Frankfort, daughter of Daniel and Lucy Weisiger, who came from Virginia, and settled in Frankfort, in 1792. In his youth, he was a pupil of B. B. Sayre, of Frankfort, a teacher of fine reputation, and whose scholars were of the leading families of the State. After graduating in the Kentucky Military Institute, in 1854, he commenced the study of law with his father; then took a full course in the Louisville Law School, graduating in 1857. His health being impaired, he deferred entering upon practice till the following year, when he began and continued in the practice of law till the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Federal army, and aided Gen. Nelson in raising troops at camp "Dick Robinson;" afterwards raised a regiment, called the Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers; was elected colonel, and joined Gen. Garfield in his campaign against Gen. Humphrey Marshall, up the Big Sandy; was then transferred, with his command, to the division of Gen. George W. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap; remained with him till his retreat, in 1862; also, accompanied him in a short campaign on the Kanawha river; after which his command was ordered to Memphis, and was incorporated into the army under Gen. Sherman. He was then appointed commander of the Second Brigade of Gen. G. W. Morgan's division; continued in that command, in the Thirteenth Army Corps, until after the surrender of Vicksburg and

Jackson; went from there to Louisiana, in command of his brigade; and left the service, in the Autumn of 1863, to accept the position of Adjutant-General of Kentucky, to which office he had been appointed by Gov. Bramlette. He held this position until the close of Gov. Bramlette's term of office, in 1867. His military career was active and arduous; he, with his command, having participated in the battles of Middle Creek, Cumberland Gap; Tazewell, Tennessee; Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg; Arkansas Post; and the campaign including engagements at Port Gibson, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, Big Black bridge, and the capture of Jackson, Mississippi; and many less important engagements. Since leaving the Adjutant-General's office, he has been constantly engaged in the practice of law, in which he has met with great success, and now occupies a high position at the bar. Gen. Lindsay is an active, public-spirited citizen; has been a member of the Frankfort City Council for several years; has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church since 1862; and is connected with several social organizations. He was married, in January, 1864, to Miss Catherine McIlvaine Fitch, daughter of Thomas B. Fitch, a farmer of Daviess County, and his wife, Sarah Antoinette Fitch; and has a family of three sons and a daughter. He is a man of mark in his community; of commanding figure and attractive appearance; of fine personal habits and unflinching integrity; and occupies a prominent position in the history of the State.

ADISON, GOV. GEORGE, was born in 1763, in Rockingham County, Virginia. When quite a boy, he entered the Revolutionary army, and served gallantly for two years. He also engaged in many battles fought against the Indians, in the early settlements of the West. At the head of his company, in 1791, he was wounded in St. Clair's defeat, and was also wounded in an engagement with the Indians in the following year. He removed to Kentucky at an early period, and at once began to take a conspicuous part in the affairs of the country. March 7, 1796, he was appointed, by Gov. Shelby, as State Auditor of Government Accounts, and became one of the most popular men in the State. In 1812, he went out as major, in Col. John Allen's regiment of Kentuckians, and participated in the famous battle of the river Raisin, where he exacted of Gen. Proctor the terms of capitulation, securing protection from violence at the hands of the Indians; was, for a time, with other officers, held as hostage at Quebec; in 1816, having resigned the office of State Auditor, and being urged from all parts of the State, became a candidate for Governor, against Col. James Johnson. The latter resigned early in the contest, being unable, as he

thought, to contend against a man of such unbounded popularity. Gov. Madison enjoyed the high honor conferred upon him for but a short period. He died October 4, 1816, and was as universally mourned as he had been admired and esteemed.

IMPSON, JUDGE JAMES, was born March 16, 1796, in Clarke County, Kentucky. He studied law, and began the practice at Winchester, in 1819; soon acquired distinction as one of the leading lawyers of Central Kentucky; from 1835 to 1847, was Circuit Judge of the circuit; from 1847 to 1860, was Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, a part of that time being Chief-Justice of Kentucky; was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. His opinions, marked for simplicity and vigor, are found in the Kentucky Reports, from 8 Ben Monroe to 3 Metcalfe. He was a member of the State Senate in 1861. Judge Simpson has never been a politician, and his whole career has marked him as one of the purest and ablest men who have ever lived in Clarke County.

HRUSTON, JOHN, M. D., was born January 28, 1826, in Louisville, Kentucky, and is the son of Hon. Charles M. and Eliza Sydnor (Cosby) Thruston. (See sketch of Hon. Charles M. Thruston.) He received a good education at home, and, after spending several years in mercantile pursuits in New Orleans, returned to Louisville and began the study of medicine, under the direction of his brother-in-law, the late Dr. Lewis Rogers. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, in association with his preceptor. That connection endured for a period of over ten years. Since which he has been quietly and successfully pursuing his profession alone. He has established a remunerative practice; stands deservedly high as a practitioner; is unassuming and undemonstrative in his bearing; takes no part or interest in the local divisions and turmoil in his profession; and is one of the most thoroughly well-informed and solid among the physicians of Louisville. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and, in his private and social life, though somewhat reserved in manner, is noted for his frankness and sincerity, qualities which have won for him the esteem and confidence of his friends. Dr. Thruston married his second cousin, Ellen Pope, daughter of the late Hon. Patrick H. Pope, of Louisville. The Thruston family in this country trace their ancestry back prior to the middle of the fourteenth

century, and are of English origin. Edward, one of the sons of John Thruston, who was, during the reign of Charles II, Chamberlain of the city of Bristol, settled in Virginia about 1660, and from him descended the honorable and influential family spread, with their numerous connections, throughout Kentucky and the South. Though the Thrustons have not been given to authorship, Dr. Thruston refers, with pardonable pride, to two editions of a Latin Dissertation on the Respiration, by Malachi Thruston, M. D., elder brother of his ancestor Edward: London, 8vo, 1670; Large 8vo, 1671. (See Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors.")

OLLOWAY, JAMES HELGER, Farmer and Soldier, was born February 1, 1835, at Henderson, Kentucky. He is a son of William S. Holloway, and grandson of Major John Holloway, a soldier in the war of 1812. He obtained a knowledge of the German and Latin languages, and was educated mainly in the Henderson Seminary. He commenced merchandising, with his father, at nineteen years of age, and continued in that connection until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when he enlisted a company of infantry, and joined the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Federal Infantry, Col. J. M. Shackelford's regiment, and was in the battle of Fort Donelson. After the battle of Shiloh, he resigned his commission; and, with Col. Shackelford and Benjamin H. Bristow, late Secretary of the Treasury, raised the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel, in 1863. He has often been solicited to become a candidate for public office; but, having no political aspirations, has always declined. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and is a man of fine habits and unblemished reputation; and, although a quiet, unostentatious citizen, probably no man is better known or more generally respected in his county. Col. Holloway was married, April, 1864, to Miss Mollie E. Williams, daughter of Gen. John S. Williams, of Montgomery County. In 1865, he removed to Clarke County, where he has since resided.

TONE, ELDER BARTON WARREN, Clergyman, was born December 24, 1772, in Maryland. In 1779, his father being dead, his mother moved with her family to the Dan river, in the backwoods of Virginia, and there he began his education; in 1790, he entered an academy at Guilford, North Carolina, with a view to preparing himself for the study of law; in the mean time, joined the Presbyterian Church; and, in 1793,

left the academy to study divinity, under William Hodge; and, 1796, was licensed to preach, by the Orange Presbytery, of North Carolina; in the same year, came to Kentucky, and settled with the congregation of Cane Ridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, being subsequently regularly ordained by the Transylvania Presbytery; in 1801, he and some other Presbyterian clergymen, renounced the doctrines of Calvinism, and, two years later, withdrew from the Synod of Lexington, and organized themselves into what they termed the Presbytery of Springfield, which name they soon threw aside, and adopted the name of Christian. While repudiating the orthodox views of the Trinity and the Atonement, he was never, by any means, a Unitarian. His doctrines were in harmony with those of Alexander Campbell, and he considered the organization of the Springfield Presbytery, under the name of Christian, as the commencement of the Disciples' Church in Kentucky; and the last years of his life in the ministry were devoted to the spread of the doctrines now embraced by the Church whose great teacher was Alexander Campbell. He was a fine scholar, and a poet of real merit, being the author of several hymns, among them one universally sung, "The Lord is the foundation of goodness and love." Elder Stone died November 9, 1844, every-where loved and regretted.

FLOURNOY, LAFAYETTE MONTGOMERY, Lawyer and Banker, was born September 19, 1820, in Powhatan County, Virginia. His family is of French origin, and his father was a merchant and farmer by pursuit, and a man of moderate means. Lafayette M. Flournoy received a good education, which he completed at Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, in 1840. He studied law with Hon. W. P. Fowler; was licensed to practice in 1841; shortly afterwards located at Paducah, and entered upon the practice of his profession; continued with success for eight years, part of the time in connection with Judge James Campbell. In 1853, he became President of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, at Paducah, and continued in that position for many years, conducting its affairs with great skill. He was for two years President of the New Orleans and Ohio River Railroad Company; is President of the Paducah Gas-light Company; has been identified with most movements of enterprise in his community; is a man of large and expansive views; has fine executive skill; is a bold but cautious business man; has capacity for success in almost any field; has pleasing and attractive manners; and has long been one of the most active, useful, and successful men of Paducah. Mr. Flournoy was married, in 1850, to Mrs. E. C. Johnson, daughter of Hon. Richard C. Anderson, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who

died while a Minister from this country to South America. In 1870, he was again married, to Miss Alice Lou Smith, daughter of Daniel Smith, a merchant of Louisville. He has four children; one by his first, and three by his second marriage.

WOODS, JOHN D., M. D., and Editor, was born October 21, 1830, at Brownsville, Tennessee. His father, Rev. Hervey Woods, was a Presbyterian minister, of Scotch-Irish descent, his family having early settled in the Carolinas. Dr. Woods was educated at Glasgow, Kentucky, where his parents had settled in 1832. At the age of sixteen, he removed with his parents to Mississippi, where he studied medicine; took a course of lectures at Nashville, in 1858, and graduated, in the medical department of New York University, in 1859. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine in Kemper County, Mississippi, where he remained till 1871, actively and successfully engaged in the duties of his profession. During this time, he acquired considerable reputation as a writer, in the "Scooba Spectator." In 1871, he removed to his present residence, Glasgow, Kentucky, where he at once became editor of the "Glasgow Times," which he has made one of the most popular and widely circulated papers of Southern Kentucky. Until 1861, he was a member of the Whig party, but has since been strongly affiliated with the Democracy. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Woods was married, in 1864, to Miss Martha Moseley, daughter of William A. Moseley, a planter of Mississippi.

BRISTOW, FRANK HENRY, Lawyer, was born July 26, 1840, at Elkton, Kentucky. His father, Hon. F. M. Bristow, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Southern Kentucky. (See sketch of Hon. F. M. Bristow.) The family is of English extraction. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin Helm, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and a near relative of Gov. N. Edwards, first Governor of Illinois. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and at Bethel College, Russellville, and Center College, Danville, Kentucky, leaving the latter institution, at the outbreak of the civil war, to enter the United States army. On the organization of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment, he was elected First Lieutenant of Company F; participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, as aid to Gen. Croft; commanded his company at Shiloh; and, after the reorganization of his regiment, as the Seven-

teenth Kentucky, he became Lieutenant of Company D. In 1862, he was promoted captain; in the Spring of 1863, he was made Major of the Thirty-fifth Kentucky Infantry, a new twelve months' regiment; and was, with his regiment, mustered out of service at Louisville, in 1864. In 1865, he commenced the study of law, in the office of his brother-in-law, H. G. Petrie; was licensed to practice in 1867; and, in the same year, was appointed Register of Bankruptcy for the Fourth Congressional District, with his office at Bowling Green. In 1868, he went to Omaha, and engaged, for a time, in the commission business; but, this not being satisfactory, he returned to Elkton in 1870, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has since been actively and successfully engaged. In 1874, he was elected County Attorney for Todd County, and still holds that office. Religiously, he is connected with the Methodist Church; is prominently associated with some of the popular social organizations of the day; and is one of the most enterprising and valuable men of his county.

BURNETT, THEODORE L., Lawyer, was born November 14, 1829, in Spencer County, Kentucky. His father, a native of Kentucky, though of Virginia parentage, was a prominent young lawyer, but died at the age of thirty-four, leaving his wife, who was Miss M. McGee, and one child, the subject of this sketch, who received a fine education, which he completed in Transylvania University. He studied law with Mark E. Houston, at Taylorsville, in his native county; graduated in the law department of the Transylvania University, in 1846, under the presidency of Bishop Bascom, and entered on the practice of his profession at Taylorsville. In 1847, he was elected County Attorney, which position he resigned after serving a year or two, and continued his practice with great success at Taylorsville, until the breaking out of the civil war. He entered the Confederate service in the Army of the Tennessee, under General Johnston, but was soon after, in 1861, under the arrangement of the Provisional Government of Kentucky, elected to the first Confederate Provisional Congress, and was subsequently re-elected to the permanent Confederate Congress, serving until the close of the war. After engaging in his profession, for a time, at Taylorsville, in 1866, he removed to Louisville, where he has since resided, engaged actively and successfully in the practice of the law. In 1870, he was elected City Attorney of Louisville; has been continuously re-elected, now holding that position. He has been for some time Chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee; and, as such, had charge of the organization of the party during the late Presiden-

tial campaign. He has long been prominent in some of the popular social organizations. He is a man of high character, always commands the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives; is a man of rare intellectual endowments, with a clear and comprehensive mind, with singular readiness adapting himself to any emergency; he stands among the first lawyers of the Louisville bar, and is one of the most able and successful members of his profession in the State. Mr. Burnett was married, January 29, 1852, to Elizabeth S. Gilbert, daughter of Stephen Gilbert, of Spencer County. They have five children, three boys and two girls, all living.

BRECK, JUDGE DANIEL, Lawyer, was born February 12, 1788, in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and was the son of Rev. Daniel Breck, who was chaplain in the Revolutionary army; was subsequently in charge of Churches in Massachusetts and Vermont, and died when about one hundred years old. Judge Breck graduated in Dartmouth College, in 1812; located at Richmond, Kentucky, in 1814, where he began the practice of the law; was first elected to the Legislature in 1824; was several times re-elected, and was the originator of the State system of internal improvements, of the Kentucky Northern Bank, and of many other measures of importance to the State; became an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in 1843; retired from that position, in 1849; was immediately elected to Congress, serving in that body until 1851, taking a high rank among the best men of the day. He was eminently successful as a lawyer, and was distinguished for his learning, almost unerring judgment, great tenacity and self-reliance, and finely organized character. He died, February 4, 1871, at Richmond, Kentucky, his death being especially noticed by the Legislature, and throughout the State. In private life he had been very useful, his name being connected with, and his influence felt in, every valuable interest connected with Madison County. Judge Breck was married, in 1810, to Jane B. Todd, a daughter of Levi Todd, of Fayette County, Kentucky.

McDONALD, REV. HENRY, Professor in Georgetown College, was born on the 3d of January, 1832, in County Antrim, Ireland. His ancestors were farmers in the north of Ireland, coming across from Scotland in the days of Cromwell. Prof. McDonald attended Dublin Normal School, and studied for two years, and graduated in 1848. At the age of seventeen years, he left the Old Country for the United States, landing at New Orleans,

and soon after coming to Hart County, Kentucky, where he settled, and taught school for some months, and then commenced the study of law in Greensburg, Greene County. He received a license and engaged in the practice of his profession, in 1852, and succeeded to a promising business until 1853, when he became a member of the Baptist Church, from which period dates a complete revolution in his life. He then commenced study for the ministry, and was ordained at Greensburg, in 1854, by his preceptor, the Rev. John Harding. He was then appointed pastor of the Greensburg Baptist Church, and has since been a close and continuous student of theology. Leaving Greensburg, he occupied the pulpits in Churches in several adjoining counties, including Campbellsville, Friendship, and Mount Gilead, from whence he moved to Madison County, in 1864; and was pastor of the Churches in that county for one year, when he received a call to the Church in Danville, Boyle County, and remained there for nearly six years, then being called to take charge of the Madison Street Church in Covington, where he remained until called to Georgetown, his present pastorate, at the same time being appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Georgetown College, a position which he still occupies. Mr. McDonald was among those daring spirits, who sought to free Ireland, with John Mitchell, William Smith O'Brian, Thomas Darcy McGee, Thomas Francis Meagher (subsequently a general in the Union army), and other leaders, whose names are dear to the Irish; but, during the insurrection of 1848, entertaining no hopes for the salvation of his country, he left it, and came to the United States. He is a writer of considerable note, having furnished many articles of a religious character, to the newspapers. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Mattie L. Harding, daughter of Hon. Aaron Harding, of Greensburg, and has seven children; one son, John McDonald, is a graduate of Georgetown College.

PEED, JAMES BRECKINRIDGE, Merchant, was born January 4, 1844, in Cooper County, Missouri, and is the son of William P. Speed, a native of Kentucky, but who in early life moved to Missouri, following mercantile and agricultural pursuits, until his death, at Boonesville, in 1863. He is grandson of Judge John Speed, of Kentucky, and nephew of Hon. James Speed, who was Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. His mother was Mary Ellen Shallcross, daughter of Capt. Shallcross, for many years prominently identified with the river interests, commanding a number of steamers in the New Orleans trade. He was her only child, she dying while he was an infant. At the age of eleven years, he came to Louisville, where he resided

with his aunt, Mrs. Lucy Breckinridge, and attended the city schools, completing a substantial education in the Louisville High-school, under Prof. McDonald. At the age of sixteen, he entered the banking-house of A. D. Hunt & Co., as clerk. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted as a private in the First Ohio Battery; was shortly afterwards made Adjutant of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Regiment, under Col. Penny-packer; participating in many battles under Generals Thomas and Sherman, including the engagements around Atlanta, and the siege of Knoxville. In the Spring of 1865, he was mustered out of the service; returned to Chicago, where he had located a few months previous to the breaking out of the war; but, after a short stay in that city, became Superintendent of the Louisville Cement Company, and has since given his attention mainly to the interests of that business. Soon after his connection with this company began, he advocated and carried out the building of two extensive works in Clarke County, Indiana, and, at a very large outlay, has increased the capacity of their works, and extended their business connection throughout the South and West, increasing the manufacture of the Louisville cement from sixty thousand to two hundred thousand barrels per year. This company now have the largest works of the kind in the country with inexhaustible quarries. In 1872, with J. P. Byrne, he added to his already extensive interests the coal business. They soon after built the Louisville Coal Elevator, which has been in successful operation for five years, handling with their large resources two millions of bushels of coal yearly. They have, also, recently added to the elevator, a warehouse for storing and shipping salt. Mr. Speed has met with uncommon success in his business adventures, and has been characterized throughout as one of the most energetic, discerning, and enterprising business men of Louisville, standing deservedly high in business ability and integrity, and maintaining a fine reputation in commercial circles. In 1868, he was married to Miss Cora A. Coffin, daughter of George W. Coffin, of Cincinnati.

CKAY, ENOCH E., Lawyer, is the son of Enoch H. and Amanda M. McKay, and was born April 7, 1835, at Bloomfield, Nelson County, Kentucky, of which place his father was an enterprising and successful merchant. His early education was acquired at the country schools; and, in 1855, he entered Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, graduating, with honor, in 1857. Having always had a fondness for the legal profession, he determined upon its pursuit; and, in 1859, commenced the study of law, under Chief-Justice Robertson, at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1860, he was admitted to

the bar, and commenced practice at Bardstown, meeting with success. In May, 1875, desiring a broader field for his operations, he removed his office to Louisville, and entered upon a career which, though short, has been successful and brilliant. His industry and natural fitness for his profession have secured him a prominence, and earned for him a reputation, that are both enviable and enduring. He was married, on the 22d of October, 1863, to Miss Ophelia Wilson, of Bardstown, Kentucky, a lady of rare accomplishments and sterling qualities, which marriage has been blessed with four children. Mr. McKay is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being Master of Duvall Lodge, at Bardstown, where his family is pleasantly located. In politics, he is firm and unyielding, and, in his county, has always been a successful candidate. In 1874, he was a candidate for Congress from his district; and, after a severe contest, was defeated by J. Proctor Knott, who was elected by a small majority. Personally, Mr. McKay is a high-toned gentleman, of warm and noble impulses, prepossessing in appearance, and polite and courteous in his manners. He is considered one of the rising men of the State.

RAFINESQUE, CONSTANTINE S., Naturalist, was born in 1784, at Constantinople. His father was a merchant of that city, his house being a branch from Marseilles. He was finely educated; came to America in 1802; collected a large number of botanical specimens; returned to Europe, and spent ten years in Sicily; spent much of his time in collecting plants, minerals, and fossils, fishes, and sea plants, and in writing. In 1815, published, in French, his "Analysis of Nature;" in that year returned to this country; for a time taught in a private family in New York; subsequently traveled, on foot to a very great extent, botanizing over the country; stopped, a short time, at Henderson, Kentucky, with Audubon, the ornithologist; visited Lexington, and was induced, by his friend Clifford, to settle in that city; was Professor of Natural Sciences, and taught the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, in Transylvania University, from 1819 to 1825; in 1822, made an effort to establish a botanical garden, by the assistance of the Legislature; in 1823, gave a course of lectures on Medical Botany, to medical students in Transylvania University; while there, began his work "Tellus, or the History of the Earth and Mankind;" in the course of ten years increased his manuscript to five thousand pages; in 1824, wrote his "Ancient History or Annals of Kentucky," published as an introduction to Marshall's "History of Kentucky," and in a separate volume; left Kentucky in 1825; in 1836, published his "Life of Travels and Researches in North America and

South Europe, from 1802 to 1805;" and finally settled in Philadelphia, where he died, September 18, 1840. He was a man of many curious and remarkable traits, and was, undoubtedly, the most learned naturalist who ever lived in Kentucky.



WILLIAMS, CAPT. WILLIAM CADWALLADER, Farmer, one of the noted farmers of Jefferson County, Kentucky, was born in Louisville, April 4, 1802, when that place was but a village, under the name of Fort Louisville. His father was a Welshman, having emigrated to this country in 1788; landing at Philadelphia, he soon removed to Louisville, where he arrived in a flat-boat, in 1789. To him belongs the distinction of erecting the first brick house built in Louisville; this was in the year of his arrival. Afterwards, he established the first brewery in the city. Captain Williams was educated at a private school, until he attained the age of eighteen; when, having inherited a natural taste for husbandry from his maternal grandfather (Col. Jenkins Phillips, a Virginian, and one of the earliest settlers, who assisted at gathering the first crop of corn raised in this portion of Kentucky), he selected the occupation of farmer, following it to the present time, with the exception of a few years devoted to brick-making, in Louisville. At different times, he has been connected with various mercantile firms; but represented by his capital, and not in person. One of the wealthiest citizens of Jefferson County, he is the owner of twenty-six houses in the city of Louisville, including some fine business buildings. His elegant brick mansion, on a large and highly cultivated farm, is beautifully adorned, and surrounded with every thing to delight the eye and make it a happy home during his declining years. Originally a Whig, he is now a Democrat in politics, in which, however, he hardly takes an active interest. Elected, in 1823 and 1824, to the captaincy of a militia company, he performed his duties in such a manner as to elicit the encomiums of all. He has, for fifty years, been a member, in good standing, of the Masonic fraternity. Religiously, he has for more than thirty years been a member of the Christian Church. On the 27th of June, 1827, he married Miss Hannah Hamilton, of Mississippi, and they have been the parents of sixteen children, of whom but four survive. The Captain has been an extensive traveler, both in the United States and Canada, and has never met with an accident. He has been very successful in the accumulation of property; commencing business with a capital of from three to four thousand dollars, he has amassed a fortune, principally invested in real estate, bank and railroad stocks, and cash deposits. In disposition, Captain Williams is

social and urbane, but exacting and prompt in business transactions; a law-abiding citizen, whose pride it is to improve and beautify his native city, and turn a helping hand to every worthy cause.

BREATHITT, GOV. JOHN, Lawyer, and one of the Governors of Kentucky, was born September 9, 1786, near New London, Virginia. His father settled in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1800, where he followed agricultural pursuits, and reared a family of five sons and four daughters. John Breathitt received a fair education, and made himself a good surveyor, serving as a deputy in surveying public lands in Illinois Territory. He taught school; accumulated some property; studied law under Judge Wallace; and was admitted to the bar in 1810. He rose rapidly into public favor, and soon established a large and lucrative practice. In 1811, he was elected to represent Logan County in the Legislature; was several times re-elected; in 1828, was elected Lieutenant-Governor under Gov. Metcalfe, filling the position with distinguished ability for four years; and, in 1832, was elected Governor, but died before the expiration of his term, at the Governor's House, in Frankfort, February 21, 1834; and over his remains a monument was erected, by order of the State Legislature. Gov. Breathitt was twice married: first, to the daughter of William Whitaker, of Logan County, Kentucky; and, subsequently, to Susan M. Harris, daughter of Richard Harris, of Chesterfield County, Virginia. He left three children—a son and daughter by his first marriage, and a daughter by his last. In politics, he was a Democrat, and stood in great favor with his party. He accumulated a considerable estate, and was one of the most popular and able men of his day.

WALLER, WILLIAM SMITH, Banker, was born April 6, 1785, in Garrard County, Kentucky; and was the youngest of five sons of Rev. E. Waller, an eminent Baptist preacher, who came from Virginia in 1781, but, in 1797, again returned to that State. William S. Waller, at the age of seventeen, having spent some time in the office of the Clerk of the Quarterly Sessions, at Frankfort, received a certificate of qualifications as a clerk; in 1803, was appointed clerk in the Auditor's office; devoted his leisure hours to study, and was noted for his business ability, correct habits, and amiable nature; in 1807, was chosen First Clerk of the first Bank of Kentucky; in 1809, was elected cashier, a position he filled with great credit throughout the ex-

istence of that institution; in 1835, became Cashier of the Lexington branch of the Bank of Kentucky; and was chosen agent, 1840, to investigate the frauds committed against that institution by the Schuylkill Bank, which had long been its Eastern agent; performed that trust with the utmost skill and satisfaction. Cancer in the face compelled him to withdraw from business in 1852; and, June 15, 1855, he died. He had been, for many years, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the most upright and highly respected business men of his day.

HODGES, ALBERT GALLATIN, Editor and Publisher, was born October 8, 1802, in Madison County, Virginia, and is the son of Francis and Mary (Brock) Hodges. He was brought to Fayette County, Kentucky, at the age of eight years; after the death of his father, in 1815, went to learn the printing trade, in the office of the "Kentucky Reporter;" was its carrier for several years; in 1821, started and published for a few months, the "Kentuckian," at Lancaster; became foreman of the "Reporter;" in 1824, with D. C. Pinkham, bought the "Semi-weekly Morning Post;" in the following year, William Tanner became his partner, and the paper strongly advocated the principles of both political parties, the "New Court," and the "Old Court;" sold his interest in the "Post," and soon after started the "Kentucky Whig," at Lexington, which was of short duration, on account of the death of its able editor, Nelson Nicholas, in 1826; subsequently became one of the proprietors of the "Commentator," at Frankfort, and conducted the State printing; removed to Louisville in 1832, where he published, for several years, the "Lights and Shadows," an anti-Masonic weekly; became reporter for the Court of Appeals; in 1833, was elected State Printer, and started the "Commonwealth," which became an able supporter of the principles of the Whig, Know-Nothing, American, Union, and Republican parties, until its suspension, in 1872, when he ceased to be actively engaged as an editor and publisher, and, in 1872, removed to Louisville, where he became Secretary and Treasurer of the Masonic Temple Company; and has been yearly elected Treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge. For twenty-five years he was State Printer, being elected annually until 1851, and every second year afterward; and was, for nearly half a century, associated intimately with the public men of Kentucky. Few men of the State have been more prominently identified with its public affairs than Albert G. Hodges, and few of its newspaper men have become more noted. In 1872, his son became manager of his old steam printing works, at Frankfort.



Eng'd & Pr'd by Homer Lee & Co N Y

S. S. Mizer

MIZNER, SAMUEL SMITH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born December 18, 1815, at Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky. His parents were John and Rebecca Mizner; the former a native of Boyle, and the latter of Garrard County, Kentucky. His father was a farmer by pursuit, and died in 1825. His mother was the daughter of Lewis Myers, a Marylander, who settled in Garrard County before Kentucky was organized into a State. She is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Dr. Mizner obtained a good English education in the schools of his native county; this he greatly enlarged by constant study and extensive and systematic reading throughout his active professional life, becoming a fine scholar, and one of the best informed men in his section. When first starting out for himself, at an early age, he learned the tanner's trade, but soon abandoned that, and, for several years, engaged successfully in stock trading. In 1835, he determined to enter the medical profession, and at once began his preparation, under Dr. Benjamin Mullins, of Garrard County; he continued reading for several years, at intervals attending medical lectures at Transylvania University, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons; graduated in 1844, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the latter institution; in the same year, entered on the practice of his profession in Jessamine County, at once succeeding to a fine practice; from 1848 to 1851, resided in Garrard County; then returned to Jessamine, where he remained until his death, which occurred, at his residence in Nicholasville, October 4, 1876. Dr. Mizner was peculiarly adapted to the medical profession, was exceptionally successful from the first; established a valuable and wide-spread practice, was especially distinguished in the treatment of some obstinate forms of disease; stood in the front rank of his profession, where he was greatly respected. He was a man of great energy, a close observer, a first-class business man, of fine mind, and would have been successful in almost any department of life. He was prominently connected with some of the social organizations of the day, and was from boyhood a member of the Christian or Disciples' Church; was a man of fine personal and social habits; zealous, active temperament; was never idle; and, by an active useful life, professionally and otherwise, greatly endeared himself to the community in which he lived. During the war with Mexico, he volunteered, but, on account of sickness, was not engaged in active service. He was doubtlessly a Whig in politics, until the dissolution of that party, after which he was largely identified with the Democrats, and, during the late civil war, stood on the side of the South in his sympathies. Dr. Mizner was married, July 16, 1845, to Miss Rose Shotwell Smith, a native of Scott County, a lady of great personal, social, and moral worth, and

daughter of Rev. James Smith, a clergyman of the Methodist Church. Of their four children, two sons are now living, and, with their mother, reside at Nicholasville.

STITT, ALFRED GAINES, M. D., Physician and Banker, was born December 10, 1818, in Nicholas County, Kentucky. He was the oldest of a family of nine children. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Johnson) Stitt; the former a native of Bourbon, and the latter of Nicholas County, Kentucky. His father was a farmer by pursuit. He represented Nicholas County for two terms in the Legislature of the State; actively participated in the war of 1812, and at the battle of the Thames; was a member of Capt. Church's company of spies; he died August 18, 1853. Elizabeth Johnson, his mother, was a daughter of William Johnson, one of the pioneer farmers of Nicholas County; a Marylander by birth. Alfred G. Stitt received a country school education; and, in 1840, commenced business as a clerk in the store of Lewis Vimont, in Harrison County. He afterwards spent some time as a clerk in the store of John M. January, at Ruddell's Mills, Bourbon County, Kentucky. In 1845, he started and named the town of "Headquarters," in Nicholas County; established a store and postoffice there; and, after losing his store by fire, in 1849, turned his attention to the study of medicine, under the most discouraging pecuniary circumstances. He prepared for his profession chiefly under the supervision of Dr. John F. McMillan, of Carlisle, one of the first physicians of his day; and, in 1852, graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, when the medical faculty was composed of such distinguished men as Gross, Silliman, Yandell, and Drake. In the same year he located at "Headquarters," and entered upon the practice of his profession. Two years subsequently, he removed to Millersburg, Bourbon County, where he has since resided. For twenty-five years he has been the leading physician and surgeon of the wealthy community in which he lives. He has established a large and successful practice; performed many general surgical and obstetrical operations, in which he has never lost a case; and has taken a position among the most skillful and accomplished members of his profession in his part of the State. With feeble health and slender stature, weighing scarcely one hundred and twenty-five pounds, yet his labors have required an average of fully nineteen of the twenty-four hours of every day for twenty-five years; and, with all his objective labor, he has been a diligent student, keeping himself abreast of his profession in the practice of medicine; and is well informed upon all the social, educational, political, and religious questions of the times.

Religiously, he is connected with the Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and is, perhaps, the most representative man associated with the fortunes of Kentucky Wesleyan College, located at Millersburg; has stood by the institution through its long years of doubtful struggle, and has been its greatest friend in time of need. He has long been a member of the Board of Education for the "Kentucky Annual Conference," and treasurer of its educational fund; Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Wesleyan College, and member of the Board of Council for Millersburg Female College. In 1877, he was elected a lay delegate, from the annual conference of his Church, held at Winchester, Kentucky, to the General Conference, to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1878. In 1870, he organized the Millersburg Deposit Bank, and has since been its cashier. The following communication is a deserved tribute to his standing as a business man:

MILLERSBURG DEPOSIT BANK, }
 Millersburg, Ky., July 26, 1877. }

DR. A. G. STITT, *Cashier*:

"Believing that the gratifying results of the operations of this bank, for a period of nearly seven years, are chiefly, if not wholly, due to your industry, vigilance, and judgment, we desire to make some official recognition of your services as its financial manager.

"Declaration of an average annual dividend of ten per cent, independent of a handsome reservation, together with the facts that no loss has been sustained and no bad debt created during the whole period of the bank's existence, are results, we think, that have few if any parallels in the history of financial institutions.

"Therefore, dear sir, to give emphasis to our expressions of approval, and as an enduring recognition of your labors in the interest of the stockholders, we have the pleasure to tender you, in their name, this handsome gold-cased chronometer; and we beg that you accept it, as a testimonial of their appreciation of your successful efforts to render them efficient service.

"With assurances of continued personal esteem, we are,
 Truly yours,

"R. TARR, Pres., W. MC. MILLER, SR., THOMAS MCCLINTOCK, J. M. HUGHES, JOSH. BARTON."	}	Directors.
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He is also prominently identified with most of the leading social and business interests of his community. In politics, he is a Democrat; and, during the late civil war, was very decidedly a Southern man, and, in consequence, was several times a political prisoner by the Union soldiers. He is a man of earnest convictions; of uniform, temperate habits, never using tobacco, spirituous liquors, nor playing a game of any kind; of unswerving rectitude and excellent business ability; a lib-

eral supporter of his Church, and a most useful and valuable citizen. Dr. Stitt was married, January 29, 1843, to Miss Mary E. Foster, daughter of Jeremiah Foster, of Ripley, Ohio, a lady of great worth of character, who has been a pillar of strength by his side. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are now living.

NOTE.—The substance and, in some cases, the language of a part of this sketch have been taken from a letter in the "Nashville Christian Advocate," from Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, D. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, who esteems Dr. Stitt so highly as to have named one of his sons in compliment to him.

CHASE, GEORGE A., A. M., LL. D., Principal of the Louisville Female High-school, son of John A. and Jeannie McClure Chase, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire. His parents removed, however, when he was three months old, to Massachusetts. He received his education in the public-schools of that State, at Amherst Academy, and Amherst College. Over thirty years ago, he came to the West, and, at first, became Principal of Franklin County Seminary, in Indiana. Afterwards, for several years, he conducted various private schools in the eastern part of that State. During the last eight years of his residence in Indiana, he had charge, at different times, of the three following female colleges: Brookville College, at Brookville; Asbury Female Institute, at Greencastle; and, Indiana Asbury Female College (now Depauw College), at New Albany, Indiana—all under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While in charge of the latter, it was taken as a United States hospital. He was then appointed Principal of the Louisville Female High-school, which position he has ever since held, and seems likely to retain for many years to come. He first took charge of the school in the old building on the corner of Center and Walnut Streets, where now stands the imposing Eighth Ward School-house. In the course of two years, the School Board purchased, and elegantly fitted up, the "Curd Property," on First Street, where the school went on prosperously, until it became so large as to make another building necessary. Consequently, the old building was demolished, and the present elegant structure placed upon its site. This is probably one of the finest buildings of its class in the country, and the school is now more prosperous than at any period of its history. The number of pupils enrolled in 1876-77 was four hundred and twenty-six, with a corps of thirteen teachers, and a graduating class of seventy-seven. This is doubtlessly one of the most successfully conducted and prosperous schools of its class, under the control of the public-school system, anywhere throughout the Union. In

1858, Mr. Chase received the honorary degree of A. M. from the Indiana State University; and, several years ago, the degree of LL. D., from the Wesleyan University, of Florence, Alabama. He has ever been enthusiastically devoted to his chosen profession, and is one of its most accomplished, successful, and worthy members. As an organizer and disciplinarian, he probably has few equals; and, in the institutes and associations of teachers, he is one of the most efficient and highly appreciated workers. At this time, he is President of the Louisville Educational Association, and is prominent in his efforts to advance the usefulness and interests of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association. He deservedly ranks as one of the first educators of the country. In 1849, he was united in marriage with one of his pupils, Miss Josephine Breckinridge, of Harrison, Ohio, who has made him a most faithful and accomplished wife; and is the mother of five children—all, at this time, living. In 1852, he was licensed as a local preacher, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ten years afterwards, when he went to Louisville to reside, there being no Church of that denomination, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is still a member. He received his ordination at the hands of Bishop Kavanaugh; and, whenever his services have been required, and his school would suffer no loss thereby, he has answered calls made upon him to preach; and his sermons, in the Churches of his own and other denominations, have been highly approved. In his religious sympathies, he is exceedingly liberal; and his associations with people of various sects have always been of the most fraternal and pleasant character. This catholic religious spirit is probably the result of his devoted attachment to various secret benevolent orders; for he has, for many years, been an earnest member of the Odd-fellows' and Masonic bodies, being now Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of Kentucky, and Prelate of Louisville Commandery of Knights Templar. Professor Chase is of nervous temperament, light complexion, barely medium stature, full of energy and endurance; and now, at about fifty-three years of age, is apparently in the very prime of life.

THOMAS, HON. JOHN R., Lawyer and Farmer, was born February 5, 1828, in Marion County, Kentucky. He was third child of Owen D. and Emily H. (Lindsey) Thomas; the former a native of Marion; and the latter of Scotch-Irish extraction, and a native of Kenton County, Kentucky. His father was a farmer by occupation; was a soldier in the war of 1812; died in 1853; and was son of an old Revolutionary Captain, Lewis Thomas, who came to this State in the early times. He was

educated at St. Mary's College, Marion County, Kentucky; in 1852, began reading law, under the direction of John Shuck, then a prominent lawyer of Lebanon; and, in 1855, was admitted to the bar. From 1855 to 1866, he was mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, at intervals practicing law; from 1861 to 1867, represented Marion County in the State Legislature; was, therefore, a member of that body throughout the most critical and probably the most important period of the State's history; in 1866, entered actively on the practice of the law at Lebanon; and, in January, 1871, became Commonwealth's Attorney for the Seventh Judicial District. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat in politics; at the election preceding the civil war, voted for Bell and Everett, the avowed "Union" candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency; and during the war was a Union man. Religiously, he is Episcopalian.

WORMALD, JAMES, Merchant, one of the oldest and most successful business men of Maysville, Kentucky, and son of Jacob and Frances (Cox) Wormald, was born in London, England, September 3, 1815. He enjoyed but meagre advantages of education, while engaged through early life with his father in the support of their family. In 1828, they emigrated to the United States, and settled in Maysville; but, in the following year, his father sent him to West Union, Ohio, to learn the printer's trade. In two or three years, he returned to Maysville, where his first work was done on McClung's "Western Adventures," in the office of the "Eagle," then owned by Judge Lewis Collins, the historian. In the "Eagle" office he remained five years. In 1837, he went to Washington City, where he worked for some time at his trade; and was subsequently engaged for several years in New Orleans. In 1843, he returned to Maysville, and started a hat-store. This was soon after united with the book-store of Lewis Collins, where he had charge of the affairs of Mr. Collins during the publication of his "History of Kentucky." This connection lasted until 1848, when he resumed his hat business, independently of other interests, with great success. In the course of time, he became agent, at Maysville, for the Pomeroy Coal Company; also, for the Ohio River Salt Company. For twenty-five years, he has been uninterruptedly connected with these two companies; and, although the coal trade, into which he had largely entered himself, became extensive and valuable, he only recently abandoned his hat business. In the Summer of 1876, he was forced by protracted sickness, which finally resulted in a paralytic stroke, to retire entirely from business. For nearly half a century, Mr. Wormald has been largely identified, in various ways, with the history of Maysville; has had re-

posed in him some valuable trusts; and established a reputation for liberality, integrity, and fair and just dealings with men, of which he might well be proud. He started out moneyless, in a trade that seldom brings honor or fortune to its followers; and, by good sense, great industry, and care, has accumulated a considerable fortune. He has become greatly attached to the people of Maysville; and, in order to fix this attachment in some tangible shape for their ultimate benefit, has recently deeded to the city a considerable property, for the founding of a Mason County Historical and Scientific Society, and a public library in Maysville; and not this deed alone should give him a place among its benefactors, and most generous and worthy citizens. He has never been much of a politician, nor taken but little interest in the social organizations that fret mankind. When the rebellion broke out, he took a stand in favor of the Union. This position he probably maintained throughout the war. Mr. Wormald is a bachelor.

 ARSHALL, HON. THORNTON FRANCIS, Lawyer, was born July 4, 1819, in Augusta, Bracken County, Kentucky. A sketch of his father, Martin Marshall, one of the most able, conscientious, and pure lawyers who ever lived in Kentucky, will be found on another page of this volume. His mother was Matilda B. Taliaferro, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Nicholas Taliaferro, and a sister of the late Dr. W. T. Taliaferro, of Cincinnati. Thornton F. Marshall was educated at Augusta College, and Centre College, Danville. He left the latter institution in 1839, and commenced reading law, at Augusta, under his father; underwent a thorough and careful preparation; was admitted to the bar in 1842; began the practice of his profession in that year, at Augusta; was elected County Attorney for Bracken County, in 1851; was re-elected in 1855, holding the office eight years; in 1858, was elected to the Senate of Kentucky; held the office one term, of four years; was delegate to the Chicago Convention, in 1864, and was Elector for the State at large on the McClellan ticket, that year. He cast his first Democratic vote for James Buchanan, and voted for John C. Breckinridge, in 1860. He was previously a member of the old Whig party, and was a warm supporter of Henry Clay. Mr. Marshall stands among the first lawyers of Eastern Kentucky, and is a man of fine personal and social habits, and, in many respects, maintains in his own life the admirable traits of the Marshall family. He was married, October 12, 1843, to Anna Eliza Mackie, only daughter of Dr. George W. Mackie, a good man, who died in Augusta, in 1855, after a life of great usefulness in his profession.

 RAMLETTE, HON. THOMAS E., Lawyer, and once Governor of Kentucky, was born January 3, 1817, in Cumberland County, Kentucky. He received a good education, in the schools of the country; studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1837. He had fine ability, and was characterized for industry and honesty, starting in his profession with a high reputation, which he maintained throughout a long, active, and successful career. In 1841, he was elected to the State Legislature; and, from that time, was almost continually in public office. In 1849, he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney; filled the position two years; in 1852, removed to Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, continuing the practice of his profession with great success; was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District; filled the office for six years, his decisions being rarely ever reversed in the Court of Appeals. When the rebellion broke out, he took sides with the Union army; received a colonel's commission; raised the Third Kentucky Regiment of Infantry; and entered the field at its head; resigned, in 1862, to become United States District Attorney for Kentucky, which position was offered him by President Lincoln on the death of Hon. James Harlan; and at that time removed to Louisville. During his term of office, the Government tried and convicted one Shackleford for treason, that being the only case of the kind recorded in the history of this country. In 1863, he was commissioned Major-General; and, while organizing his division, was nominated as the Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky; was elected by a large majority, in August of that year; and his administration was a good one, characterized by fairness and freedom from partisan spirit. During the session in the Winter of 1863, he was offered a seat in Congress, but declined to be a candidate. In 1864, the Convention at Louisville instructed their delegates to vote, in the National Convention, for McClellan and Bramlette for President and Vice-President. He again declined the use of his name, thinking his services of more benefit to the State as its Governor. At the close of the war, he dealt with fairness towards the offenders of both armies, and became the friend of good feeling throughout the country. He was the supporter of public charities and benevolent institutions of all kinds, and was a warm advocate of a State Normal School. At the close of his term of office, he again settled in Louisville, for the purpose of practicing the law, and soon obtained a large and lucrative business, taking a high position at the bar. He was a pleasing and forcible speaker and a fine writer; was impulsive, liberal-spirited, and brave; commanding in appearance, and of unusual muscular strength; was never vindictive; and died, universally esteemed and lamented, at his residence, in Louisville, January 12, 1875. Gov. Bramlette was twice married:

September, 1837, to Miss Sallie Travis, a lady of many virtues, with whom he lived the greater part of his life; June 3, 1874, he was again married to Mrs. Mary E. Adams, a daughter of Dr. C. C. Graham, of Louisville. A son and daughter, only children of his first marriage, survived him.

BRIGHT, JOHN WILLIAMS, M. D., Physician and Author, son of Tobias Bright and his wife, Jane Ford, was born April 29, 1791, four miles from Lexington, on North Elkhorn, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His father was a native of North Carolina; was son of Albert Bright, one of the pioneers of Shelby County; came to Kentucky in 1790; lived, for a time, in Fayette and Montgomery Counties, finally settling in Henry County, where he died, in 1802. His mother was a native of Virginia, and daughter of John Ford, a farmer, who settled in Shelby County, Kentucky, at an early day. Dr. Bright remained on the farm until his twenty-first year, and up to this time had spent his evenings and leisure hours in educating himself; in 1812, he attended a select school, where he acquired a fair knowledge of Latin; and, throughout his long life, has been a persevering and laborious student. In the Winter of 1812, he began to read medicine, under Dr. John Bemis, of Nelson County; in 1814, commenced the practice of medicine at New Castle, Henry County; in 1821, attended lectures at Transylvania University, and graduated in medicine, in 1822; in 1832, he practiced his profession in New Orleans, Louisiana; then, returned to Henry County; from 1834 to 1859, practiced very successfully in Louisville; in the latter year, removed to Lexington, the old wealthy literary seat of the State, where he has since resided, most actively and incessantly engaged, dividing his time between his professional and literary pursuits. Of late years he has made a specialty of curing cancer without the use of the knife. His published works are: "A Plain System of Medical Practice;" "Bright on Cancer;" and "The Philosophy of Christianity;" and he will soon issue his remarkable work on "Faith and its Fruits;" also, his "Review of the Philosophies of All Nations, and the Religions Growing out of Them." His life has been one of incessant work, and, to-day, notwithstanding his uncommonly advanced age, and his sixty-two years of laborious medical practice, he is engaged, with remarkable vigor, in the pursuits which were, with great pleasure and success, undertaken in early manhood. Dr. Bright has been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years; has established several Churches in localities where the Gospel had not been preached before; and now preaches occasionally, and acceptably, to the congregations.

TAYLOR, MAJOR-GENERAL ZACHARY, Soldier, and once President of the United States, was born September 24, 1784, in Orange County, Virginia, and was the son of Col. Richard Taylor, a Virginian, who rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the war of the Revolution, and, after his removal to Kentucky, in 1785, engaged with great fearlessness in the wars with the Indians, and made his name a terror to that people on the Western border. He was of English origin, settled near the Falls of the Ohio, and there the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. In 1808, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh United States Infantry, and soon after joined the army, under Gen. Wilkinson; in 1811, took charge of Fort Knox, on the Wabash, near Vincennes; in the following year, took command of Fort Harrison, then fifty miles beyond the settlements, on the Wabash; and, on the night of the 4th of September, was attacked by a large party of Indians, composed principally of chiefs, whom he defeated with a handful of men; and, for this brilliant achievement, which brought great joy to the settlements in Kentucky, and greatly decreased savage ardor, he was brevetted major; in 1814, he took temporary command of the troops in Missouri; in August, of that year, was sent, with a detachment of three hundred and twenty men and a few pieces of artillery, to destroy the Indian villages, and erect a fort at the mouth of Rock river, on the Mississippi, where he was met by a strong force of British and Indians, and was compelled to retire to the mouth of the Des Moines, where he erected a fort on the opposite side of the Mississippi, and named it Fort Johnson; in December, took charge of the troops in Indiana, where he remained until the close of the second war with England, when he resigned his commission, being unwilling to take the rank of captain in the army, during the time of peace; in 1816, he was reinstated with the rank of major, and took command of Fort Crawford, on Green Bay. In 1832, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, being actively engaged in the Black Hawk War; in 1836, engaged in the Seminole War in Florida, and, on December 25, in that year, fought, on Lake Okeechobee, the most successful and desperate battle of that war; was promoted to brigadier-general for his valuable services in Florida; at the commencement of the war with Mexico, he was sent to establish a post of observation on the Mexican border; in 1845, located his camp at Corpus Christi; in March of the following year, under instructions, marched to the bank of the Rio Grande, and established Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras; on the first day of May, he marched out with the main body of his army, with a view to opening his way to Point Isabel, which he reached without obstruction; on his return to Fort Brown, on the

8th of May, he was intercepted by six thousand Mexican Regulars, a large artillery force, and a considerable body of Ranchers, at Palo Alto, and defeated the enemy, in the first great battle of the war; on the following day he again attacked the enemy, at Resaca de la Palma, and defeated them with great loss; and, on the 18th of May, without opposition, took possession of Matamoras; after some delay, he started on his march to Monterey, a strongly fortified position, commanded by ten thousand Mexicans, and, with a force of little over six thousand men, he invested the city, and, after a series of desperate engagements, compelled its surrender; soon after, fought the great battle of Buena Vista, with less than five thousand men, against a force of twenty thousand, under Santa Anna, defeating the Mexicans with the loss of two thousand men, and closing the war in that quarter. In 1848, he was nominated by the Whigs, as their candidate for President; defeated Gen. Cass, and was inaugurated March 5, 1849; and, having gathered around him an able body of councilors, and before having opportunity to exhibit much of his own skill as a statesman, was suddenly seized with illness, and died July 9, 1850. He was a plain, unassuming man, with little education for political life, being reared and having lived as a soldier; was a patriot; never sought position or office, and served his country in any position to which he was called, believing it his duty, and being actuated only by pure love of country. He was one of the most able of American generals, and his character was universally admired by the American people. Gen. Taylor was married, in 1810, to Miss Margaret Smith, a native of Maryland, and a woman of great worth of character.

LINEBAUGH JOSEPH T., M. D., Surgeon and Druggist, was born on the 25th of November, 1850, in Montgomery County, Tennessee. His father was engaged in farming in that county for many years, and was a native of Russellville, Kentucky. The family is of German descent, and emigrated to America at an early day, coming to Kentucky in 1810. Joseph Linebaugh received as liberal an education as the county schools afforded, and having an insatiable thirst for learning he by self-application acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, with a view to the study of medicine, for which profession he early developed a decided preference. In 1871, he entered the University of Nashville, Tennessee, and attended a course of medical lectures, delivered by Doctors Briggs and Bowling, professors of various branches of medicine, after the completion of which, he went to Philadelphia, and became a student in Jefferson College, under Professors Gross, Pancoast, and other eminent physicians, and graduated in 1873. He then opened an office, for

the practice of his profession, at Guthrie, Kentucky, within one mile of his birthplace, and has since had a very large patronage. He is particularly successful in the diseases of women and children, and as an obstetrician has the confidence of the community. He furnishes occasional papers to journals of the profession, of rare merit. In the Spring of 1876, he embarked in the drug business, with W. T. Spaulding, and, in the Fall of that year, purchased his partner's interest, and still continues, with his father as a partner, to transact the leading drug business in his locality. Dr. Linebaugh, was united in marriage, in 1875, to Miss Bettie Bible, the daughter of the late W. F. Bible, the first settler in the town of Guthrie, and for many years its leading cloth merchant. Dr. Linebaugh is an earnest and skillful practitioner, a deep student; has acquired an extended practice, and is rapidly achieving fame as a surgeon.

COGHLAN, REV. MICHAEL M., D. D., was born at Millbrook, Galway County, Ireland, and is the son of Peter Coghlan, who was a worthy and energetic farmer. His early education was acquired at the common-schools of his native county; he also attended the monastic schools, and passed through a course of professional studies at St. Thomas's Seminary, situated about four miles from Bardstown, Kentucky, and at St. Joseph's College, over which he now presides. He was ordained priest, in 1847, and, in 1853, was made Vice-President of St. Mary's College, in Marion County, Kentucky. In August, 1872, he was made President of St. Joseph's College, where he still continues, the Rev. P. Defraigne being his predecessor. This college was founded in 1820, at the earnest solicitation of the people of Bardstown, who desired the establishment of a school for the education of their children. Bishop Flaget, in complying with the wish, selected Father Elder as the first president and founder. In the absence of a suitable building, the school was opened in the basement of the Theological Seminary. The rapid progress of the school rendered the erection of a separate and suitable building absolutely necessary. Under the direction of the Bishop, the south wing of St. Joseph's College was then put up, and paid for chiefly from the proceeds of the day school. Boarders were then received, and the school filled to overflowing. St. Joseph's College is pleasantly and healthfully situated, surrounded by romantic scenery. It has long been one of the first institutions of learning in the State, and an honor to its noble founder, Father Elder, a Kentuckian by birth. As conducted at present, under the special patronage of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, and the clergy of the diocese, it is designed principally for the preparation of young men for

the study of theology. There are no courses of studies established in this college; the students select their own—the classics for those preparing for the ministry or other learned professions, and the commercial course for those intended for mercantile pursuits. Father Coghlan is zealous in the discharge of his religious duties, pleasant and congenial in his manners, and, being a gentleman of fine culture, is fully qualified for the position he now holds.

ARTIN, THOMAS J., Merchant, son of Thomas J. Martin, Sr., was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, April 16, 1815, and, at an early age, went with his parents to Middle Tennessee. After receiving such an education as the schools of that time and section of the country afforded, he, at the age of fourteen, left his home, without means, to seek his fortune in the wide world; going down the Tennessee river on a flat-boat. Landing at the town of Trinity, just laid out by a Mr. Webb, some eight miles above Cairo, he found it filled with cock-fighting roisterers. Finding no inducement for him to remain there, he obtained passage on the first steamboat, on payment of one dollar—one third of his entire capital—to Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland. Desiring to reach Nashville, to persons in which place he had letters of introduction, he applied for and obtained a situation as clerk on a boat going to that port. Failing to find employment on his arrival, and being engaged in seeing the sights, he accidentally made the acquaintance of Martin Thomas, the proprietor of two stores in Nashville and one in Clarksville, who received him into his house, and furnished him the desired employment. Continuing here until Mr. Thomas's retirement from business, he was sent to Elkton to dispose of the goods on hand, acting as auctioneer himself. Here he was employed by Mr. Nimrod Long, for the firm of Henry & Robinson, with whom he continued until his removal to Louisville, in 1831, where he became engaged as clerk in the cotton house of Fellows & Co. After remaining with this firm until 1833, he went into the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Thomas J. Martin & Co., with John S. Snead, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most prominent merchants of the Western country. After severing his connection with Mr. Snead, he was, unfortunately, with many others, involved in the tornado of financial distress which swept the whole country, in 1840. Losing his all, and being obliged to begin anew, he went to New Orleans and founded one of the largest commission houses in the country, having branches at Louisville, Mobile, and New York City; and was also at the head of the well-known pork-packing and ham-curing firm of Duffield & Co. Being closely connected with the financial interests of the South, he

was again ruined by the war, and found himself, comparatively an old man, with an accumulation of debts, in place of the fortune which it had taken him nearly thirty years to acquire. In 1865, he had liquidated all the indebtedness brought upon him by the war, and, after continuing in the pork business until 1873, retired from active business life, in comfortable circumstances. In 1870, he was elected Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, in which capacity, together with that of President, he served for more than four years. In 1834, he married Miss Jane George. Mr. Martin has been a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Louisville, for about three years, and is a consistent Christian. Personally, he is a jovial, pleasant, and social gentleman; dignified, tall, and erect in appearance; active in his movements; and a kind husband, loving father, and a good citizen.

REISSLER, HUGH OTTO WILLIAM, Druggist, born February 14, 1807, at Cudowa, Glatz County, Prussia, of which place his father, Joseph Preissler, was Coal and Water Inspector until his death, which occurred when his son was but six years of age. Hugh Preissler was educated in the county school, until he arrived at the age of ten years, when, entering the college at Glatz, he took a general course, finishing in 1823. At this date, he moved to Remerz, and entered upon the study of his chosen profession, chemistry, with a Mr. Fantz, with whom he continued until 1827. He was afterwards employed by different druggists until 1830, diligently pursuing his studies in chemistry and pharmacy. Then, entering the University of Breslau, he graduated with honor, in 1831. After being employed by various druggists until 1834, he emigrated to America, landing at New York, October 1. In the following November, he removed to Cincinnati, and from thence to Louisville, where he remained until the Spring of 1835, when he proceeded to Dayton, Ohio, and obtained employment in a drug-store. In 1837, he returned to Louisville, and continued the drug business. Commencing business on his own account, in 1843, on Fourth Street, between Main and Market, and afterwards removing to Market Street, between Third and Fourth, he was very successful, selling out, in 1853, to Mr. Springer. Immediately after disposing of his store, he purchased a farm in Hardin County, on Otter Creek, and led a pastoral life until 1856; when, becoming dissatisfied, he returned to Louisville, and purchased a house on Market, between Fourth and Fifth Streets—the site now occupied by the "Tower Palace" of J. M. Armstrong—and opened a first-class drug-store. Continuing at this place until

1870, he sold his house, and removed his stock to Thirtieth Street and Portland Avenue, where he is now doing a lucrative business. One of the best chemists in the State, he has accumulated his means and acquired his knowledge by close and assiduous application of his time. Married, in October, 1843, to Miss Katherine McDonal, he had one child, who, with its mother, died shortly after; he then married Miss Martha White, of New Orleans, who is the mother of his four living children, all of them grown young men. Pleasant, genial, and affable; the soul of honor; and punctual in all his engagements, he has a large circle of admiring friends.

BARCLAY, THOMAS P., Manufacturer, was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 11, 1839. His father, Samuel A. Barclay, a native of the same place, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a descendant of the Barclays and Walkers of Rockbridge County, Virginia.

His mother belonged to the Pollard family, of the same State. Thomas P. Barclay received his early education at home, and in private schools. For one year, he attended Bethel College, at Russellville, Kentucky; and graduated, in 1860, from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. Commencing business at the age of twenty-five years, as a partner of his father in the dry-goods business, at Bowling Green, continuing for two years, he afterwards removed to Louisville, Kentucky. For one year, he was Cashier of the Savings-bank of Louisville. He then commenced the manufacture of plows and stock-bells, with J. G. Dodge, under the firm name of Dodge & Barclay; afterwards, Dodge, Rhorer & Co. In 1872, he purchased the interests of his partners in the bell business; and has since continued it, as sole proprietor of the Kentucky Bell Factory, at 310 East Main Street. About 1869, he lost his plow factory by fire; but, being fully insured, he was enabled to rebuild it. Carried through the late financial panic by his good management and indomitable will, he has since largely increased his trade, until it is not limited to any section of the country. The Kentucky bell is a leading article in the hardware trade throughout the United States. The capacity of his factory is now from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand bells per year. Mr. Barclay has also had some experience in journalism, having edited the Bowling Green "Gazette" for a time, while a citizen of that place. Joining the Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green, when between fifteen and sixteen years of age, he was ordained ruling elder at about the age of twenty-five years; and has also held the office of superintendent of the Sunday-school for a number of years. He is now a member of, and ruling elder in, the

Fourth Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Kentucky. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Orphans' Home Society. Married, on the 28th of April, 1864, to Miss Louisa Rhorer, daughter of J. H. Rhorer, Cashier of the Louisville Savings-bank. They have five children. The family is spread over Virginia, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, and other States; and, as a rule, the Barclays are steady, upright, and industrious; rarely ever seeking or holding office; and being among the most enterprising and successful business men of the country.

DENT, COL. HENRY, Magistrate, was born in Charles County, Maryland, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1819. His father, Alexander Dent, who was a Virginian, moved to the State of Maryland when a child, and, in that State, brought up a large family. As to the educational attainments of Col. Dent, they are only such as were acquired during after-life; for, at the age of twelve years, he was obliged to leave the country school, and to educate himself, owing to the loss of his father. Being now compelled to take care of himself, he went to the city of Washington, D. C., where, with small wages, he obtained a position as shop-boy in a tailoring-establishment, remaining there four years. During that time, he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the tailor's trade. When seventeen years of age, he left the National Capital, and worked at Winchester, Virginia, for a brief period, at his trade. After this, he pushed on to Harper's Ferry, intending, in his course from east to west, to see and learn practically as much of the geography of the country as possible. A short pause there, and his next objective point was the city of Wheeling, Virginia. Thence, to Zanesville, Ohio, and, successively, through Columbus, Dayton, and Cincinnati, he finally arrived at Georgetown, Kentucky, having completed the most of this journey on foot. Never flagging in energy, nor quailing in industrious effort at this self-imposed task, he obtained work in each of the localities in which he stopped, and thus defrayed his expenses, being indebted to none, save God and himself, for the means of gratifying his desires. Subsequent to this time, he had made an earnest examination of the different places through which he passed, with a view of selecting one for permanent residence. His choice finally fell upon Louisville, Kentucky, where he determined to spend the remainder of what has since been an eventful life. His arrival in this city, after a tedious foot journey, was followed by the immediate procurement of a situation, in which he worked, giving assiduous attention to his duty, for one year; and, having laid by the greater portion of his earnings, he was enabled to relin-

quish his trade, entering upon the grocery business, in which he was located at the corner of Seventh and Grayson Streets. His health becoming impaired, he was finally compelled to sell out his business, and, in 1846, was elected to the office of constable, by the county court. After serving in this capacity for eighteen months, he resigned, and became a candidate for, and was elected by the City Council as, Tax Receiver, to collect the taxes with which to build the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. Having, in three years, accomplished the duty of this special office, he became a candidate for, and was elected by the people to, the office of Marshal of the Chancery Court of Louisville, in August, 1851. In the year 1858, he was appointed Secretary of the American Insurance Company, which position he held until 1860; when, being appointed Chief of Police of the city, he accepted, and fulfilled the duties of the office skillfully for one year. At this point in Col. Dent's history, a change from the civil to the military service was made; and, in 1861, he was duly installed as Provost-Marshal of the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, Kentucky, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He raised a regiment for the United States service, known as the Thirty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers, becoming its colonel about the same time he was appointed Provost-Marshal of the State of Kentucky at large. Again ill health compelled him to retire, and, in 1862, he resigned his commission in the army, and engaged in business with the Kanawha Salt Company, continuing in that connection for six or seven years. In 1870, he succeeded in organizing the Manufacturers' Bank of Louisville, and, for two years, acted in the capacity of cashier. At the request of friends, he became a magistrate for Jefferson County and the city of Louisville, and, at the age of fifty-eight, now enjoys the quiet and dignity of that office. Col. Dent, in his religious views, is a Roman Catholic, having formerly been an Episcopalian. On the sixth day of June, 1840, he married Miss Sarah Porter, daughter of Capt. Porter. She has passed away, with eight children, leaving her husband and eight children surviving.

ISCHER, JOHN, Stove Founder, was born at Sippel's Mill, near Langenschwarz, province of Hessen, Germany, on the 25th of November, 1824. He there acquired a fair education, and, at the age of fourteen years, having received the rites of confirmation, and being one of six fatherless children, determined to support himself; and, with a view to that end, sailed, on the 24th of May, 1839, for America. Landing at Baltimore, Maryland, August 26th, he, after a sojourn of but three days, went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and, two days after his arrival there, started for Evansville, Indiana, on the steamer

"William Penn." Arriving there about the middle of September, he went to Princeton, Indiana, and there obtained his first employment in America, laboring on the canal, then in process of construction, for about two months, at the rate of thirteen dollars and board per month. This work being completed, and being unable to find other employment, he attended the Gibson County school during the Winter of 1839-40, and, in the following Spring, went to Evansville. Here, he obtained a position as hostler, in the Steamboat Hotel, kept by Jacob Zinzich, at four dollars per month and board, remaining until the middle of May, 1842. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, and there apprenticed himself to Mr. Michael Wegler, to learn the blacksmithing trade. Remaining there until the latter part of December, 1844, he was obliged, on account of ill health, to abandon this trade; and, needing a change of climate, went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he obtained a clerkship in the wholesale and commission house of Brown Cozzens. Remaining with this house until July, 1845, he returned to Louisville, where he concluded to settle permanently. Resuming his old trade, he was employed for some time by J. B. Colvin, as a carriage blacksmith; after which, he was employed by the stove-founding firm of D. and J. Wright & Co., as stove-mounter. In January, 1849, he was promoted to the foremanship of his department. He continued here until the 14th of August, 1868, when he obtained an interest in the firm of Hare, Leaf & Co., stove-founders, on High Street, then doing but a small business; and, upon the death of Mr. S. J. Hare, in 1869, he succeeded him as the head of the firm, whose name was now changed to that of Fischer, Leaf & Co. From the time of his taking charge of the management of this concern, its business has gradually grown, until now it is one of the leading manufactories in Louisville. He was married to Mrs. K. Koch. The family now comprises five sons and three daughters; two of the sons being employed as molders and one as book-keeper in the firm.

YMMES, AMERICUS, son of Capt. John Cleves Symmes, was born November 2, 1810, in a garison, named Bellefontaine, sixteen miles above St. Louis, Missouri. In 1818, his father moved to Cincinnati, and Americus attended the common-schools of that city, under Mr. Cathcart and Timothy Hammond. In 1827, young Symmes was compelled, by his father's absence, to undertake the support of his mother, two brothers, and a sister, moving them out to a farm, owned by his father, near Hamilton, in Butler County, Ohio. Young Symmes was but eighteen years of age, and had neither horse, cow, hog, wagon, nothing save his willing heart and industrious

hand. Moving into a one and a half story log cabin, with clapboard roof, and not "doubled" on the inside, nevertheless, within the year, he owned two horses and a wagon, and was hauling wood to Hamilton, selling it at a dollar a cord. With this money, he built an addition of two frame rooms to his house, and put on a shingle roof. After his father's death, he purchased the dower interest in a hundred and twenty-nine acre farm, formerly belonging to his father, at twelve dollars and three cents per acre, on which he lived for twenty years. Having sold this, he removed to Hamilton, in 1850. After residing there two years, he moved to his present residence, on the Newburg turnpike, about three miles from Louisville, Kentucky. In 1853, he purchased a half interest in the Washington Foundry, corner Ninth and Main Streets, Louisville, for twenty thousand dollars. This establishment was the most successful in its line, until the panic of 1857, when, by the failure of the firm, Mr. Symmes lost his entire investment. Since that time, he has lived upon his farm, near the city, and obtained a good living by its culture. It is a valuable farm of sixty-five acres, for which, in 1853, he paid fourteen thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Symmes never held any public office. He was the only man who voted at his precinct for Lincoln, when Douglas was his opponent. Before this election, he had always been an "Old-line Whig;" since, a Republican. In 1832, he married, at Hamilton, Ohio, Miss Anne, daughter of Dr. Daniel Millikin, and by her had four children. She died in January, 1839. In the Fall of 1840, he married Miss Francis, daughter of Chasteen Scott, of Boone County, Kentucky, and by her had eight children, six of whom are now living. His sons were eager to join their fortunes with the South, in 1861, and, although he persuaded three otherwise, one entered the Confederate army, and there lost his life. As Mr. Symmes's early life was so closely connected with that of his celebrated father, Capt. John C. Symmes, we attach some details of the life of this peculiar man. At the age of twenty-two, Capt. Symmes entered the regular army as an ensign, and rose to a captaincy. He was at the battle of Lundy's Lane, where his company discharged seventy rounds of ammunition, and sustained three bayonet charges, holding their position, which few other companies did. In the sortie of Fort Erie, he spiked a cannon, driving in the spike with the hilt of his sword. After the war of 1812, he betook himself to the study of philosophy, which he pursued until his death. From his studies, he evolved a theory known to the scientific world as "Symmes's Theory of Concentric Spheres and Polar Voids," and vulgarly, as "Symmes's Hole." He maintained that the earth is hollow and habitable, and that it may be sailed into at the North Pole, and come out at the South Pole. Mr. Americus Symmes claims that the expeditions of Dr. Kane, Capt. Hall, and the

Swedish Prof. Nordens, could tend to substantiate this theory. The latter explorer, sailed into an open Polar sea, finding a warm, genial climate, with large forests of immense trees, with rich lands and large rivers. This country he explored to half the extent of the United States. This land lies beyond the magnetic pole, precisely where Capt. Symmes had predicted. He intended calling this land Symmezonian. In 1826, Capt. Symmes went on a lecturing tour, through the Eastern States; falling sick in New Jersey, he did not reach home till February, 1829, where, near Hamilton, Ohio, he died in the ensuing May. His son, Americus Symmes, cherishes strong hopes of the full confirmation of this singular scientific discovery made by his father.

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NORTON, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Merchant and Banker, and the son of William Norton, was born in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, February 27, 1820. His father, who was of English descent, came, when young, from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Kentucky, and settled. He was an iron-ware manufacturer, and it is said that he and his brother manufactured the first nails ever produced in the State. The Nortons having made Russellville their home, William Frederick was sent to school there until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to clerking, engaging, first, with J. Hays, of that place, with whom he remained three years; next, with a brother there, with whom he continued two years; and, lastly, with another brother, at Paducah, who employed him until he entered into partnership with James Larmon in the wholesale and retail dry-goods and grocery business there, which they continued until 1846, when the partnership was dissolved, and the firm of Brandon & Norton formed, this lasting several years and giving place to the firm of Norton & Brothers, which in turn lasted until 1854, when the Norton Brothers, notwithstanding their great success in trade, desiring to embark in the banking business, sold out their establishment and retired from mercantile pursuits altogether. Thus relieved from business engagements, William Frederick Norton lost no time in organizing and opening an individual bank at Paducah, taking, at a subsequent period, his younger brother as a partner. From having become widely and favorably known and handsomely patronized at an early hour of its existence, the bank soon proved itself a capital investment, its popular cognomen being "The W. F. Norton Bank." It remained in existence until 1870, when it was removed to Louisville and merged into "The G. W. Norton Bank." This consolidation of the two banks arose from a partnership originally entered into, in 1868, between William Frederick Norton and his elder brother, G. W.

Norton, who was then, as he had been for several years previous, engaged in a very successful banking business at Louisville, Kentucky. The consolidated bank, however, continued to be "The G. W. Norton Bank." It still exists, in a flourishing condition, and William F. Norton is still connected with and retains his interest in it. While at Paducah, Mr. Norton dealt largely in real estate; served as school trustee; united with the Baptist Church; became an Odd-fellow; and married. His union with the Baptist Church occurred under Elder Mehan, in 1841. His marriage transpired in December, 1846. He wedded Miss Ann E. Martin, of Simpson County, Kentucky, and, from this marriage, they have one child. The family now reside in Louisville, where Mr. Norton owns some valuable real estate, and is well known and highly esteemed.

OLLEY, REV. HORACE, LL. D., was born February 13, 1781, at Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut. His father, Luther Holley, was a descendant of Edmund Holley, the celebrated English philosopher; and, in early life, was a teacher, afterwards a successful merchant, and a man of many estimable traits of character. His mother was Sarah Dakin, daughter of a Baptist preacher. His parents raised a large family, and he was their third son. At the age of three and a half years, he was placed in school, and evinced uncommon aptitude; at the age of sixteen, entered the academy at Williamstown, Massachusetts; in 1799, entered Yale College, and graduated, with the highest honors, under Dr. Dwight, in 1803. He studied law for a time in New York, in the office of Riggs & Radcliff, but relinquished it for the study of theology, under Dr. Dwight, in New Haven; while a student of theology, cultivated poetry; embraced some liberal Church views; and, finally, was ordained to the ministry, in 1805. He preached for a time at the Old South Church, in Boston; and, in 1809, became pastor of the South End Unitarian Church, Hollis Street, Boston, remaining in that position for ten years. During that period, he took an active interest in the affairs of the town; was a member of the School Board, and Board of Overseers of Howard University; and was concerned in the benevolent institutions of all kinds in his community, being greatly admired and esteemed. In 1815, he was elected President of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, but did not, at that time, accept the position. In 1817, he was again unanimously invited to that position, when he visited Kentucky; and, being received with every demonstration of respect, in the Spring of 1818, entered upon the duties of his office. His ambition, from the first, was to rear a Harvard in the West; and, in 1819,

he established the medical department of the University, and soon after the law department. The college, previous to his connection with it, having little more than a name, soon rose to high rank, its medical department alone having in it, at one time, students from fifteen States of the Union; and, after a most unexampled prosperity of nine years, during which he graduated six hundred and sixty-six young men, while the sixteen former years of the institution had only turned out twenty-two graduates, he resigned his presidency, March 24, 1827. And, although his religious sentiments had created a strong feeling against him, he was greatly respected, even by his enemies; and his departure from Lexington was attended by the warmest display of personal friendship, both by the citizens and the students of the University. He had formed a plan of organizing a class of youths, whose education should include a tour through various parts of Europe; and, for the purpose of carrying out this idea, went to New Orleans, but was there induced by wealthy citizens to undertake the education of their sons; and, after completing his arrangements, started on a visit to Boston. He died of yellow fever, during a terrible storm at sea, July 31, 1827. He was a man of handsome person, and most winning and attractive manners; possessed great conversational powers; had a clear, strong mind; had the highest order of eloquence; was a man of unbounded benevolence; was endowed with great energy; was unsurpassed for his fine executive ability; and, although his career was brief, he was one of the most able and brilliant men of the country.

MALL, JAMES, Merchant, was born October 10, 1805, in Wheeling, West Virginia. His father, Richard Small, native of Maryland, had emigrated to Virginia, settling at Wheeling, and engaging in commercial business until about 1820, when he removed, with his family, to Louisville, Kentucky. What education James Small received was acquired before the family located at Louisville; at which time he and his brother George began clerking in his father's dry-goods store, on Market Street, between Third and Fourth. Here he continued till 1827, when he joined Fountain North in a shoe store, not far from his father's location. For six years this firm did a good business; but he preferred carrying on business alone, and, in 1833, purchased the interest of his partner, and continued fifteen years longer, till ill health caused his retirement from active life. Mr. Small was married, October 15, 1834, to Ellen C., daughter of Archibald Anderson, of Virginia. Although they were never blessed with children, they lived happily in the married state for thirty odd years. James Small died April 8, 1867. His life was successful, not

as the world judges, but in the light of Christian morality. Firm and decided in his opinions and convictions, he was yet generous and forbearing; with few but durable attachments, he was unusually tender and devoted to his family; long as he was identified with business, he died owing absolutely nothing, while every body bore testimony to his honesty and integrity, his exemplary piety, and the purity of his life. By a curious coincidence, that venerable citizen and friend of James Small, John B. Bland, Sr., died the same day and in the same house.

BOONE, COL. DANIEL, the Great Western Hunter and Pioneer, was born February 11, 1735, in Exeter Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, George Boone, with his wife Mary, and their large family of two daughters and nine sons, emigrated from near Exeter, England, and purchased and settled on a large tract of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1717, and named his place Exeter, after the city near which he was born. He afterwards owned various other tracts in Maryland and Virginia, and it is also believed that he owned the site on which now stands the city of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and that he laid out that town and named it after himself. Of his sons, only three have in any way come into history, John and James lived and died on the Exeter purchase in Pennsylvania, and Squire had seven sons and four daughters, one of his sons being the subject of this sketch. Squire Boone married Sarah Morgan, and she was the mother of the old "Kentucky Rifleman." Daniel Boone received very little schooling, and from early childhood was devoted to hunting, soon becoming very skillful in the use of the rifle. While he was a youth, his father settled, with his family, on the Yadkin, eight miles from Wilkesboro, North Carolina, when Daniel was about eighteen years of age, probably. In that State he grew into manhood, and there married Rebecca Bryan; for several years followed farming, never forsaking his gun; at times making hunting excursions farther into the wilderness, and, as early as 1761, it appears, headed a company of hunters and explorers as far as Abingdon; probably before that time, had made extensive tours into the wilderness. In May, 1769, he set out, with a party of men, in search of the "Country of Kentucky," and, in June of that year, actually arrived on the banks of the Kentucky river, where they camped and hunted until late in the Fall, being undisturbed by the Indians. In December, Boone and Stewart left the little company to return to Virginia; were soon afterwards captured; escaped, on the seventh night of their captivity, while the Indians were asleep; found their way back to the camp on the Kentucky river, but it was plundered and

deserted, it never being ascertained what became of Finley and the rest of Boone's party; in January, 1770, Squire Boone, Daniel's brother, arrived with ammunition; soon after, Stewart was killed in an encounter with the Indians; he remained alone for several months after the death of Stewart, while Squire returned to Carolina; during that period, he doubtlessly explored, alone, a great part of Central Kentucky; after the return of his brother, in July, they removed to the Cumberland river; explored that region, and named the leading waters; in March, 1771, returned to his family, on the Yadkin; sold his farm; and, on September 25, 1774, with his family, started for Kentucky, being accompanied by his brother Squire, their company being largely increased afterwards; in October, six of their number were killed by Indians, near Cumberland Gap, and they were compelled to return to the Clinch river; in June of that year, he was sent, in connection with Michael Stoner, by Gov. Dunmore, to conduct a body of surveyors to the falls of the Ohio; was, soon after performing that service, with the rank of captain, put in charge of three garrisons on the Virginia frontier; after the close of Dunmore's war, he was sent as a commissioner to the Cherokee Indians, in behalf of Henderson's Company; on April 5, he began the erection of the fort at Boonesborough, which became quite famous in the early history of Kentucky; and, from that time, the name of Boone is every-where identified with the hardships, struggles, and Indian warfare of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." In the early part of 1778, with a company of men, Boone went to the Blue Licks, to make salt for the settlement; and, while out hunting, was captured by the savages, whom he led to his camp, and to whom he surrendered his entire company of twenty-seven men, under pledge of good treatment, which they received. For his conduct in this case, he was widely censured; but it was afterwards decided that, by his course, the entire settlement of Boonesborough was saved; and he was, accordingly, justly acquitted, although tried by a court-martial. He and his men were marched to Chillicothe; he, with ten others, was subsequently taken to Detroit; but he was returned to Chillicothe, and adopted as a son by the Indians; was employed by them in making salt at the Scioto Licks; was greatly favored, and allowed to make distant hunting tours alone; and finally took advantage of one of these expeditions to escape, in time to save the settlement at Boonesborough from destruction. He, some time afterwards, with fifty able and determined men, defended Boonesborough for nine days, against a force of five hundred Indians, led by several of their distinguished chiefs, and commanded by Capt. Du Quesne, under the flag of Great Britain; and, from that time, Boonesborough was never disturbed by any great body of the wily foe. This was one of the most important events



Daniel Boone

in the life of the old pioneer, as to him seems to be due, mainly, the successful defense of the place. But on many a bloody field, and on innumerable occasions, did he render his name especially dear to the early founders of the noble State. During his long captivity among the Shawnee Indians, his family, thinking him dead, returned to North Carolina. He again brought them to Kentucky, in 1779; and, with considerable activity, devoted himself to cultivating his farm. On the division of Kentucky into three counties, about 1780, in reorganizing the militia, he was commissioned one of the three Lieutenant-Colonels, having been promoted to the rank of major, Gen. George R. Clark being commander-in-chief of the entire militia of the territory. In 1782, the fatal battle of the Blue Licks was fought, and in it Col. Boone led the detachment from Boonesborough; and, early in the engagement, his son Israel was killed. Boone was opposed to risking an engagement until the arrival of Col. Ben. Logan with reinforcements. To hotter and more inconsiderate heads must be placed the responsibility of the great battle of the Blue Licks, in which fell sixty of the bravest among the early sons of Kentucky. Col. Boone received a grant of land for military services from the State of Virginia, and divided his time between farming and hunting; and also accompanied some of the distant expeditions against the warlike tribes. But with the times of peace and safety came hordes of settlers; and, in the great contests over titles, he lost all his lands, even his home near Boonesborough being snatched from him. In 1790, disappointed, grieved, and outraged, he removed to the Kentucky river, near Point Pleasant, where he cultivated a farm, and raised some stock, also engaging at times in his favorite sport, hunting. About 1795, he removed to Missouri, first living with his son, Daniel M. Boone, in the Femme Osage settlement; in 1800, was appointed commandant of the Femme Osage District, by the Spanish authorities; continued with satisfaction in that position until the country was transferred to the United States; received a grant of land from the Spanish Government for his services, but out of that he was also cheated, through some legal formality. In 1812, he petitioned Congress to confirm his original land claims; also, solicited the aid of the Kentucky Legislature to that effect. In 1814, Congress passed an act confirming his title to a small body of land. For ten years before his death, he entirely abandoned hunting; and, after the death of his noble wife, in March, 1813, he spent most of his time in visiting among his children, Mrs. Callaway, Major Nathan Boone, and his grandchildren. Daniel Boone died, September 26, 1820, at the residence of his son, Nathan Boone, in Missouri, and his remains were placed by the side of his wife's, in a coffin which he had kept on hand for several years. The Legislature of Missouri

adjourned in his honor, and every-where great respect was shown his memory. In 1845, his own and the remains of his wife, Rebecca Bryan, were brought, by permission of Missouri, and interred, by the people of Kentucky, in the cemetery at Frankfort, under great demonstrations of popular regard. And so passed away the old hunter and pioneer, one of the most remarkable men of his times, and doubtlessly one of the most useful. His name will stand prominent for ages on the pages of American history. As to his religious belief and practice, unfortunately, nothing is known. Col. Boone had five sons and four daughters. His two oldest sons were killed by the Indians. His third son, Col. Daniel Morgan Boone, died in Missouri, about 1842, past the age of eighty. His fourth son, Jesse Boone, died at St. Louis; and his youngest child, Major Nathan Boone, who received a commission in the army, long resided in Missouri, and died in that State. His daughters, Jemima, Susannah, Rebecca, and Lavinia, were all married, and, it appears, all died in Kentucky.

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HANSON, HON. RICHARD HICKMAN, Lawyer, son of Samuel Hanson and his wife, Matilda Calloway Hickman, was born March 18, 1819, at Winchester, Kentucky. The Hansons of Kentucky came, originally, from the extensive family of that name long resident in Maryland. His father was a native of Alexandria, Virginia; studied law; came to Kentucky, in 1807, first stopping for a while at Paris and Richmond, but finally permanently settling at Winchester, in Clarke County; was one of the most able and successful lawyers in the State; was, for a number of years, Commonwealth's Attorney; served eight years in the State Senate—from 1835 to 1843; was Speaker of the Senate, and acting Lieutenant-Governor, from the death of Gov. James Clark, in 1839, until the inauguration of his successor, after the regular election of 1840; was first elected to the Lower House in 1818, and served his last term in 1851; was son of Samuel Hanson, Sr., who never came to Kentucky. His wife belonged to a family, from the earliest days, intimately identified with the history of the State; they had thirteen children; she died in 1846, and he, in 1858, at their home in Winchester. Matilda Calloway Hickman, his mother, was a native of Clarke County, Kentucky, and daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Richard Hickman, who was one of the early Virginia settlers of that county, and one of the distinguished men of the State; he was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; was a farmer by occupation; was a member of the second Constitutional Convention, which assembled at Frankfort, in 1799; was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature, from 1793 to 1798; was six-

teen years in the State Senate, being first elected to that body in 1800, and serving his last term from 1819 to 1823; was the fourth Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, elected in 1812; acted as Governor, in the absence of Gov. Shelby, during the campaign of 1813; was esteemed for his many virtues; and was one of the most intelligent and valuable men of his day. Richard Hickman Hanson was liberally educated, chiefly at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. He spent a part of 1837 as Deputy Sheriff of Clarke County; began to read law at Winchester, under his father, in 1839; graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, in 1840; practiced law in his native town until 1843; in that year, located in Paris, where he has since resided, actively and successfully engaged in the practice of the law. He was elected to the Legislature, from Bourbon County, in 1846, and re-elected in 1847; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849; was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney, for the district of which Bourbon County formed a part, by Gov. Crittenden; was elected, by the people, to the same office; filled the position nearly six years, resigning before the expiration of his term of service; was elected to the Legislature, in 1863, and served one term. He was a Whig, until the dissolution of that party; voted for Bell, for the Presidency, in 1860, and was an earnest Union man throughout the civil war. He is now identified with the Democratic party. He is one of the leading lawyers and citizens of Central Kentucky. Mr. Hanson was married, in 1843, to Eva Talbott, daughter of Charles Talbott, of Paris, one of the early Virginian settlers of Bourbon County.

MC DOWELL, MAJOR WILLIAM PRESTON, Soldier, son of Dr. William Adair McDowell, was born in 1838, in Louisville, Kentucky. He was educated in his native city, chose the profession of law, and was engaged in his legal studies at the outbreak of the civil war. When the President called upon Kentucky for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, he at once enlisted in the Fifteenth Volunteer Infantry; and, in September, 1861, was commissioned adjutant of the regiment, serving in this capacity until August, 1862, when he was detailed to serve on the staff of Gen. Rousseau, commanding the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio, and serving with gallantry at the battle of Chaplin Hills, Perryville, Kentucky. After that engagement he served as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Rousseau, until after the battle of Stone river, where he was wounded, and, after fighting through most of the battle, was compelled to retire from the field. In March, 1863,

he received a commission from President Lincoln, as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major in the regular army, and is one of the youngest, bravest, and most talented officers in the regular service. Major McDowell was married, in Louisville, in 1865, to Miss Kate Wright, daughter of J. H. Wright, of that city.

SMITH, ELDER JOHN, Clergyman, and one of the founders of the Christian or Disciples' Church in Kentucky, was born October 15, 1784, in Sullivan County, Tennessee, and was the ninth in a family of thirteen children. His father, George Smith, was of German parentage, his family settling in Virginia about 1735. He married Rebecca Rowan, an Irish girl; participated in the war for American independence; moved, with his family, to the valley of the Holston, in Tennessee, in 1784; and was an humble-minded, earnest, sensible, good man, sternly devoted to his religious principles, which were according to the strictest Calvinistic interpretation. He removed to Kentucky in the Spring of 1796, settling in the valley of the Cumberland river, in what was afterwards Clinton County; and there he died. John Smith's mother survived her husband for many years, living to see her son one of the most able and self-sacrificing builders of a new Church. She was a woman of great strength of character, and was endowed with a restless ambition to overcome obstacles, which was displayed, to a remarkable degree, in her son, the subject of this sketch. Elder Smith received most of his education of Robert F. Ferrell, an educated wheelwright of Stockton's Valley, where his mother lived, and while he engaged in farming, and providing for the large family his father had left. He was baptized by Isaac Denton, in 1804, and joined the Baptist Church at Clear Fork, Kentucky, and soon began to exhort. In 1806, he married Anna Townsend; located on a farm in an adjoining neighborhood; there soon organized his acquaintances into a Church, and, in May, 1808, was ordained to preach by the Presbyters of the Stockton Valley Association, at once entering the ministry with great apparent zeal. In 1810, he visited the Blue Grass region, and was somewhat dazzled by the wealth and comfort he saw, and, on his return home, began to devise plans for establishing his earthly fortune. While on a tour looking to that end, his house was burned, and in it two of his children; but, still anxious to increase his temporal welfare, in 1814, he removed to Alabama, settling near Huntsville. There his wife shortly after died, and, after passing himself through a long lingering sickness, he returned to Kentucky, and, his vision of wealth and ease having vanished forever, devoted himself now with real earnestness to the cause of the Lord. On December 25,

1815, he married Nancy Hart. In 1818, he settled on a farm in Montgomery County, having previously been appointed to preach to several Churches in that county. He met Alexander Campbell at Flemingsburg, and soon began to espouse similar views of Christianity, and finally, in 1822, renounced Calvinism, and became one of the most earnest and able supporters of the doctrines of the "Reformation," and one of the founders of the Disciples' Church in Kentucky and the West. He gave the care of his farm and home wholly to his wife, and devoted himself to building up the faith. It became the great all-absorbing work of his life; many of the old Calvinistic Baptist Churches, with which he had formerly labored, after a fierce war of opposition, gave way and began to embrace his teachings, member after member, and society after society taking the name of Christian or Disciple, he often immersing many hundreds in a year, under the old apostolic cry of "Believe, and be baptized." He every-where visited the strongholds of Calvinism, and invited its defenders to open fraternal contest. In 1829, he dropped his connection entirely with the Baptists, and united with the Christians at Mt. Sterling; and now the old Baptist organizations in every part of the State began to take the new name, and, in 1830 or 1831, at Lexington, the Christians and Disciples united, and the organization began to assume a powerful form under his leadership and that of Elders John T. Johnson, Barton Stone, and other noble men who had joined the cause. At Lexington he was appointed an Evangelist; traveled over a great part of the State; visited Tennessee and Indiana; was one of the arbiters in the celebrated debate between Alexander Campbell and Rev. N. L. Rice, at Lexington; visited St. Louis; was afterwards located with Churches at Mount Sterling, Georgetown, and other points. On November 4, 1861, his wife died, and her remains were interred at Lexington. She was the mother of eleven children, five of whom survived her. She was a woman of uncommon and admirable traits; one of the noblest of the mothers of the Christian Church in Kentucky, and one whose memory is most highly esteemed by the Disciples of the State. After the death of his excellent wife, he lived mainly with his daughter, Mrs. Emma S. Ringo, at Mexico, in Missouri. In 1865 and 1866 he preached some in that State; spent the Winter of 1866 in Kentucky; spent some time at Daughters' College, at Harrodsburg; finally, returned to Missouri, and, at the residence of his daughter, in Mexico, died, February 28, 1868. His remains were carried to Lexington, Kentucky, and interred by the side of his wife's. He was one of the most remarkable characters who ever flourished in Kentucky, and one of the most useful and valuable men connected with the history of the "Christian Reformation" in that State. The origin or propriety of his appellation of "Raccoon John Smith" seems not

well founded. He was not a great orator, or polished scholar, but was undoubtedly a man of great power and value, and died universally beloved. A volume containing a complete record of his life-work, beautifully written, by Prof. John August Williams, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is now published by Chase & Hall, of Cincinnati. From that work, the facts above written were taken, by permission of the publishers.

CMILLAN, WILLIAM HENRY, Lawyer, son of Robert and Matilda (Barkley) McMillan, was born March 22, 1842, near Pine Grove, Clarke County, Kentucky. His parents were both natives of the same county. His mother was the daughter of William Barkley, an early settler of that county. His grandfather, Col. William McMillan, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventeenth Regular Infantry in the war of 1812; saw service in the North-western army; participated in the battle of the Thames; was engaged in the early Indian wars; was one of the earliest settlers of the region now known as Clarke County in this State, from Virginia; was an officer of considerable note in the early State militia organization; was a member of the Kentucky Legislature for nearly twenty years, serving in both branches; and was largely and prominently connected with the growth and prosperity not only of his own section, but, to a great extent, of the entire State. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and educated in the private schools of the country, and at Clay Seminary, in Bourbon County. After finishing his education, he taught school for a year or two, in Clarke and Nicholas Counties. In 1860, he was appointed a constable in Bourbon County, and served a year or more. In 1862, he entered the Federal army as a private, in Company A, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry; was, soon after, elected captain of his company; and served, with the regiment, for over a year in Kentucky. After the war, he engaged in merchandising at Danville, Indiana, for a while; in 1866, he again acted as constable at Paris; in 1867, was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Bourbon County; but resigned both positions during that year. He now entered upon the study of the law, attended law lectures in Kentucky University, at Lexington, and graduated at that institution, in 1870, as the valedictorian of his class. In that year, he located in Paris, where he has since resided, in the active and successful pursuit of his profession, in partnership with Hon. James H. Brent. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for George B. McClellan. He is a man of fine personal and business habits; stands well in his profession and as a citizen; and is, religiously, associated with the Christian or Disciples' Church.

THOMAS, JOSHUA H., Physician and Farmer, was born March 10, 1804, in Montgomery County, Maryland. He received a good English education in the schools of the country, and afterwards studied Latin and Greek, in a neighboring academy. At the age of seventeen, he began the study of medicine, with old Dr. S. P. Smith, of Cumberland, Maryland, and, during the next three years studied and attended lectures; and, at the age of twenty, commenced practice, in Hampshire County, Virginia; but shortly afterwards removed to Frederick County, where he remained in active practice until 1839, when he emigrated to Kentucky, and soon afterwards settled in Breckinridge County, continuing practice until 1857. During a part of this time, he had also engaged in farming. In 1857, he bought a farm in La Rue County, to which he removed, having previously abandoned his profession, and now turned his attention largely to stock-raising, in which he was very successful. In 1872, he sold his farm and removed to Elizabethtown, where he now resides, retiring from all business; but possessing the activities and appearance of a well-preserved gentleman of fifty. He still has two farms, in La Rue County, demanding some attention from him, but they are carried on quite satisfactorily by his former servants. Soon after Dr. Thomas located in Breckinridge County, in 1840, the county was visited by congestive fever, which became very fatal, few persons attacked surviving the third chill. He had had two years' experience in the treatment of this disease in Virginia, and his success soon attracted general attention, and, although his treatment was bold, and startled the profession of the country, he soon acquired a reputation, which laid the foundation to his fortune. He at once became popular, his practice extending over a large tract of country, and his income increasing to an uncommon extent. In 1851 and 1852, he represented Breckinridge County in the Legislature. And there, as every-where else in life, was marked as a man of decided ability, great natural force, and independent mental proclivities. Although since that time he has held no public office, and taken no very active part in politics, yet, when the war broke out, he at once took the side of the Union, with his characteristic devotion to every well-defined purpose, and maintained this position through the entire war, not flinching through dangers, losses, and hardships. He attended the late convention at Louisville, for the appointment of delegates to the National Republican Presidential Convention, held at Cincinnati, June 17, 1876, and was Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. Since he came to Elizabethtown, he joined his brother, S. B. Thomas, in a private banking business, which they carried on very successfully for some time. Dr. Thomas has been twice married; in Frederick County, Virginia, to Miss Lucy L. C. Colston, and by

this marriage had six daughters. His present wife, was Miss Fannie Owen, of Breckinridge County, Kentucky, to whom he was married in 1851, and they have one son and one daughter. All of his children, excepting one, are married and dispersed over the country.

LEVI, CAPT. BURDETT C., son of Willis Levi, was born September 21, 1819, in Mason County, Kentucky. His father was a Virginian; emigrated at an early day to Kentucky; and, after farming for many years in Mason County, removed to Louisville, where he passed the remainder of his business life as a merchant. Burdett C. Levi received his education mainly in the public-schools of Louisville, and commenced his business career as a laborer in one of the manufacturing establishments of that city. In the course of time he became clerk on a steamboat, and gradually worked himself into favor and position. He commanded the steamers, "Schuylkill," the "Knoxville," "Saladin," "John Gault," and the "Tishamingo;" for many years has been an owner and agent of quite a number of the Ohio and Mississippi river steamers; and has been one of the most active and successful among the Louisville river men. While he was acting as clerk, the boat on which he was engaged was sunk by the ice in the Mississippi river; and, throughout life, he has had many narrow escapes and strange and unusual experiences. He was, for some time, a member of the Louisville Board of Education, and, in 1873 or 1874, was president of that body. Since his nineteenth year, he has been a member of the Methodist Church, and has been prominent and active in the affairs of his Church. He has long been Superintendent of the Church Sabbath-school, and has been thirty-seven years member of the same "class." He is Trustee of Franklin Street Bethel and of Kavanaugh Chapel; member of the Board of Managers of the Widows' and Orphans' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Trustee of Dr. Prettyman's School, in Louisville; and a member of the Church Board of Education of the Louisville Conference. He has often served his Church as one of its delegates to the Annual Conferences; and was, for five years, President of the Sabbath-school Union and Church Extension, of Louisville. He has not only been thus identified with all the interests of his Church, but has made his home the resort of the minister of the Gospel, and from it dispensed, in his fortunate days, to the needy; and has made his benevolence and zeal felt in every good cause. He has been a man of exceptionally good personal habits; although spending many years of his life on the river, he never took a drink of liquor or uttered an oath. His business record is with-

out a blemish; a man of great uprightness of character; and one of Louisville's most honorable and worthy citizens. And, although considerably over the meridian in years, he is as active and energetic as most men who have passed through less hardships, and are much younger. Capt. Levi was married, April 6, 1841, to Miss Hester A. Curry, who died eight months afterwards. April 4, 1844, he was married to Miss Mary E. Gibbins, sister of Rev. Thos. Gibbins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a lady of great wealth of heart and mind, who has been a pillar of strength by his side. They have had no children, but have raised quite a number of little girls into womanhood, and been the means of making them happy and useful in the world.

BAKER, JERMAN, M. D., of Shelbyville, Kentucky, was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, April 11, 1809. His father, Hon. Jerman Baker, was a prominent lawyer of Virginia; a member of the State Legislature; and, under the old Constitution, was a member of the State Executive Council. His grandfather, Jerman Baker, was also one of the leading lawyers of Virginia, to which State he emigrated from England, about 1780. His mother was Bolling Epps (Baker), second daughter of Col. Francis Epps, of Virginia; sister of Hon. John W. Epps (son-in-law of Thomas Jefferson), and niece of Mr. Jefferson's wife. Dr. Baker received a classical education at Richmond; and, at the age of eighteen, began the study of medicine, in the University of Virginia, under the tutorage of Dr. Robley Dungleson. In 1829, he graduated at that institution; and spent the succeeding Winter at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. In June, 1830, he commenced practice, in Davidson County, Tennessee, where he was very successful for ten years. He then spent a few years in traveling; after which, in 1842, he moved to Kentucky, and located in Shelby County, where he has since remained, in active and successful practice; and, for the last nineteen years, has resided in Shelbyville; and is now the oldest medical practitioner in the county, and one of the most accomplished gentlemen in his profession in the State. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the District Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association; was President of the State Society, in 1875, and served as first president of the county organization. He has been an occasional contributor to the medical literature of the day; has been a devoted student of his profession, and one of its most honorable and successful exponents. Although he has never been a bitter partisan, he has always been a Democrat in politics; and was for many years Chairman of the County Executive Committee of that party. He is connected

with the Episcopal Church, and is Senior Warden of St. James's Parish. He is a man of fine bearing, characterized for his industry; professional earnestness, and fine personal habits. In 1834, Dr. Baker was married to Miss Mary J. Read, daughter of Thomas J. and Fannie L. (Washington) Read, of Nashville, Tennessee. They have two living children: Maude, the wife of Bainbridge Richardson, of Shelby County; and Lilybelle, with her parents at home.

WICKLIFFE, ROBERT NELSON, Lawyer and Editor, was born in 1805, in Kentucky. He was educated at Transylvania University; studied law, and was admitted to practice. He was a successful lawyer, and, as an orator, had few equals in the State. He was a fine scholar, but lacked ambition, and was totally indifferent to public honors. As an editor, he was probably unexcelled by any Kentuckian, and was considered equal to George D. Prentice. He represented Fayette County in the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and, in 1851, was Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He died February 26, 1855.

KALFUS, HENRY FREDERICK, M. D., was born April 14, 1832, at Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, Kentucky, and is of German extraction. His mother was a sister of the distinguished Dr. Burr Harrison, of Bardstown, Kentucky. He received a good education, which he finished at Hanover College, Indiana, in 1852. He studied medicine in his native town, and, after practicing five years, graduated, in 1860, at the Kentucky School of Medicine, in Louisville. He also received a diploma from the medical department in the University of Louisville. He was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, in 1864, on the Wickliffe ticket, but was defeated. At the commencement of the civil war, he recruited a company for the Fifteenth Kentucky (Union) Infantry, and, for gallant conduct in the battle of Perryville, was promoted major, and was subsequently promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. After the battle of Stone river, being dissatisfied with the war policy of the Government, he resigned his commission, and, after spending some months in Canada, at the close of the war, returned to Louisville, and engaged actively in the duties of his profession. He is an earnest, energetic, able, and successful practitioner, and occupies a fine position in his profession. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Church, and is prominently identified with some of its charitable institutions. Dr. Kalfus was married in 1854, and has three children—two daughters and one son.

ARMSTRONG, VENE P., was born in November, 1823, in Washington, D. C., and came to Kentucky, settling in Louisville, in 1834. He subsequently removed to West Point, in Hardin County, where he established, and for several years carried on successfully, a store of general supplies for the country. He became very popular among the citizens of that county, and was twice elected to represent them in the State Legislature; in 1860, he returned to Louisville, and, during the first years of the war, engaged successfully in business on his own account; in 1864, he associated with him Joseph Mitchell in dealing in pork, and, in 1866, the firm of McFerran, Armstrong & Co. was formed, he retaining his connection until 1876, when he retired entirely from business. He was wholly a self-made man, and, starting without assistance, and early engaging in any pursuit by which he could make an honest living, accumulated a considerable fortune, which he used with no stinted hand, toward bettering the condition of others, and in sustaining many of the charitable institutions of Louisville. He was long time an officer in the board of trustees for the night-schools of that city, and, on several occasions, at his own expense, relieved the school from present embarrassment. He was also one of the founders of the Louisville House of Refuge, and was an active member of the old Board of Trade, which he zealously worked to perpetuate. He died in 1877, at the Galt House in Louisville. Mr. Armstrong was twice married, his first wife being Miss Martha Perkins, who left one son, William Armstrong, who is now residing in Missouri. He was again married, June 23, 1876, to Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt, one of the most accomplished and beautiful ladies of Louisville.

AVERY, BENJAMIN F., Plow Manufacturer, was born December 3, 1801, in Aurora, Cayuga County, New York, and is the son of Daniel Avery, a large land owner and farmer, who was among the first settlers of that county from Connecticut, and as a Whig was elected, in 1812, and again, in 1815, to represent his district in Congress. Benjamin F. Avery received a fine education, in Hamilton and Union Colleges, graduating in the latter, in 1822. He studied law for three years, and was admitted to the bar in New York, but that profession being incongenial, in 1825, with a small outfit, he located at Clarksburg, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where, in connection with Caleb H. Richmond, he started a small foundry and plow manufactory. Although proceeding cautiously and on a small scale, they were highly successful, and, after a few years, in order to increase their facilities, removed to Milton, North

Carolina, and afterwards to Meadville, Virginia. On the death of his father, in 1842, he was appointed administrator of the estate, and, in the following year, sold his interests in Virginia, and returned to his native place. In 1846, he aided his nephew, Daniel H. Avery, in starting a similar business in Louisville, Kentucky, and, in the Winter of 1847, he came himself to that city, since which time it has been his place of residence. He soon succeeded in establishing a large business, and, as early as 1851, was compelled to begin the erection of his present vast factory, which has now become one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States, making many different kinds of plows of steel and iron, engaging a large number of most skillful workmen, and completing his work with great care, especially for the Southern and Western trade. Without great ambition to accumulate, he has gathered a considerable fortune, and has yet found time to take an active interest in all matters looking to the substantial welfare of his adopted city, and has freely used his means for the furthering of every good cause, and to-day he ranks among the most influential and valuable citizens of Louisville. Mr. Avery has reared a large family, some of his sons now being engaged with him in business.

DUNCAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, January 12, 1826. His paternal grandfather was one of three brothers, who came to this country from Scotland among the early colonists. His father, Sanford Duncan, was one of the commissioners who surveyed Simpson County, and also one of the State commissioners to run and mark the boundary line between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, from Heel Foot lake to the Mississippi river. He was a farmer, and followed his calling for many years. Dr. George W. Duncan received a thorough common-school education, and, in the year 1840, entered Cumberland College, then located at Princeton, Kentucky; while attending college at Princeton, it was removed to Lebanon, Tennessee, where it is still, in a flourishing condition. Dr. Duncan did not migrate with the college, but took up his residence at Franklin, Kentucky, where he finished his education. In 1844, he commenced the study of medicine at Bowling Green, Kentucky, with Drs. J. M. Briggs and T. B. Wright, both physicians of considerable celebrity. He graduated from the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1848. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Mitchellville, Tennessee, the same year, meeting with great success. In 1859, he removed to Franklin, Kentucky, where he has since resided, acquiring an extensive practice from the start, which has since continued to

increase. During the late war, he was appointed post surgeon, which position he held until the close of the war. He is, at present, examining physician for several life insurance companies. His reputation as a surgeon is very fine, having performed many surgical operations of importance, that have been published in the medical journals of the country. Dr. Duncan is also considered an adept in obstetrics, and possesses the deserved confidence of a very large circle of families. Being a splendid judge of human nature, and thoroughly understanding his profession, he understands how to suit himself to the surrounding circumstances; and, in this particular, is especially fortunate and successful as a country physician, being obliged to depend on his own ingenuity in cases of emergency. Dr. Duncan also possesses considerable celebrity as a literary man, as the many articles he has contributed to the literature of his profession and to the press will attest. In narrative, he excels, his productions in that line having been very extensively copied by the press of the country; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania having made special application for his writings at the time of their publication. He is an agreeable conversationalist; has a great command of language and a fluency of expression which never desert him. He has been, for many years, an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Franklin, Kentucky, freely contributing his means and talents in behalf of the cause of Christianity; he is also a Mason in good standing. In 1859, he married Miss Dorinda Puryear, of Smith County, Tennessee, by whom he has had seven children, only four of which are now living.

HERLEY, THOMAS HUFFMAN, Whisky Manufacturer, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, December 31, 1843. His father, B. M. Sherley, one of the best citizens of that city, is a Virginian by birth; his mother, a native of Louisiana. Thomas H. Sherley received his early education at private schools, in Frankfort, and in the schools of Louisville, graduating at the Male High-school, in 1862, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began life as a steamboat clerk on the Ohio river for three years; was United States Storekeeper at Louisville for two years. He then started as a broker, but abandoned this to open a bonded warehouse; was very successful in his business, and, establishing a commission department in his trade, became intimately acquainted with whisky men all over the country. In 1869, he discontinued the bonded warehouse, engaging entirely in the commission business. He soon began operating distilleries in Nelson, Madison, and Anderson Counties, and carried on the largest business of the kind in the State of Kentucky. In politics, he is a sturdy uncon-

promising Democrat. He united with the Christian Church several years ago, and is a member of the Fourth and Walnut Street Congregation, in Louisville. He is a Mason of prominence, being Generalissimo in Louisville Commandery, No. 1. In May, 1864, he married the daughter of Capt. John Swagar, and has four children. As a citizen, he is respected and influential; in business relations, he is enterprising, sagacious, attentive, and successful; in the house and social relations, he most reveals his easy, generous good nature; no trait being so highly developed in his character as his devotion and fidelity to his friends and kindred.

ENNY, ELIJAH, is said to have been born about 1737, and died about 1855. He served during the entire war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Charleston. He was engaged in the siege of Savannah, and also participated in the battles of Eutaw Springs, Camden, King's Mountain, and Monk's Corner. He was a soldier under Peter Horrey and Francis Marion. He witnessed the death of Col. Isaac Hayne, one of the early sufferers in the war of the Revolution. He came to Kentucky at an early day, and lived and died in Pulaski County. He had four sons and five daughters, all living at the time of his death, the youngest son being fifty-one years old. For a great part of his life, he was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. He was a man of most remarkable and exemplary private habits, having been energetic and industrious, even to the last days working regularly on his farm; and, throughout his life, utterly abstaining from food and drink which would derange in any way the even condition of mind and body; only once ever drinking a cup of coffee, and that in 1848.

ALMONS, ROBERT DEPREST, Banker, was born May 6, 1815, in Simpson County, Kentucky. His father, Nathan Salmons, a farmer, was one of the pioneer settlers of that section of the State. He was of English descent; his wife, of French ancestry. Robert D. Salmons had as good educational opportunities as the times then afforded; he was, also, in his nineteenth year, placed in a select school at Bowling Green. A year later, he began the world on his own account, as a clerk in the store of J. and L. Finn, the leading merchants of Franklin at that day. After remaining with this firm nearly five years, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of business, he began merchandising, in Franklin, with W. H. McGoodwin, a prominent and esteemed citizen of that place. After five years' continuation of this firm and re-

lations, he also entered the leaf-tobacco trade, with H. T. Arnold as his partner; this firm purchased and packed leaf-tobacco, being the first house of that kind in that vicinity, and had but little success until their fourth year of operations, when they packed the unprecedented number of four hundred and sixty hogsheads of that commodity. The business relations of this firm continued about six years, but had no connection whatever with the other firm in which he was a partner. In 1846, the business relations of the firm of Salmon & McGoodwin having terminated, he began trading in country produce. During all this time, he had displayed unusual public spirit, and a zeal for the improving of his city in every possible way. He had, by his sound opinions, energy and stability of character, and public spirit, gained much influence with the people of Franklin. He aided largely in procuring subscriptions, and assisting otherwise, in the building and completion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; and, at the request of the Directors of that corporation, he accepted the agency of the road, at Franklin, and acted as such for more than ten years. He then resigned, to accept the Presidency of the First National Bank of Franklin, Kentucky, which position he still fills. Mr. Salmons is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Buntin, of Robertson County, Tennessee, and has five children, upon whose liberal education he has spared no expense. Few men stand higher in the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens than Robert D. Salmons. His entire long business life has been passed amid the people of Franklin, who entertain the highest respect for his integrity and consistent Christian character.

RAY, JOHN, Tobacco Merchant, was born May 7, 1824, in Monroe County, Kentucky. His parents, Samuel and Mary Ray, of Scotch-English origin, were both natives of that county, and of their five children he was the second. He received a good English education in the private schools of the county, and remained on the farm until his twenty-second year, when he embarked in the dry-goods business, at Tompkinsville, in his native county, continuing with success for eight or nine years, after which he engaged in the milling business, carrying on a steam grist and saw mill, which was burned out by guerrillas in 1863; he then returned to the dry-goods business, and, after three years, went to Louisville, where he was engaged for some time in connection with the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse; after three years, bought a large interest, and the house became that of Ray & Co.; subsequently, Dr. D. P. White became a partner, and, since 1874, the firm has

been Ray, White & Co. He is a quiet, unassuming man; has been highly successful in business; occupies a favorable position in mercantile circles; is open-hearted and pleasing in his social habits; draws around him many genuine friends; is greatly devoted to his family, and is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Ray married Narcissa A. Duncan, daughter of Thomas Duncan, of Barren County, Kentucky. They have six living children. Mary C. Ray is the wife of Samuel Hunter, a lawyer of Texas; and his oldest son, Samuel T. Ray, is occupied in the house of Ray, White & Co.

WELLS, LEWIS WILLIAM, D. D. S., was born December 17, 1834, at 293 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, England. His ancestors were all officers in the British army; his grandfather was a captain in the British navy, and his father, William Wells, was also in the Queen's service; and the family trace their ancestry for many generations in the English line. Dr. Wells received a good English education, and, at the age of eighteen, entered the Queen's army, and served for three years, during the Crimean War, as Superintendent of the Turkish Contingents. Upon his return to England, he began the study of medicine and surgery, and finally turned his attention to the study and pursuit of dentistry, and established a good practice in operative dentistry and dental surgery, in London, where he continued actively engaged until 1864, when he came to this country, having made a trip to the United States, in 1861, and determined to make his home in America. After remaining a short time in Canada, finally located at Paducah, Kentucky, in 1867, where he has since resided. After some temporary hinderances, he soon became identified with the interests of his adopted town, and succeeded to a fine professional business. His office became, in time, a supply-depot for a large part of the country, and his professional skill soon gave him, not only a favorable position in the estimation of the community in which he resided, and where he has, for some time, been the leading dentist, but also established his reputation as one of the first dentists of Kentucky. He has amassed a considerable fortune, and is one of the few men who have made the pursuit of dentistry a financial success. He is a member of the State Dental Association; has served on some of its most important committees; and is one of its most active and intelligent members. In later years, he has turned his attention, to some extent, to raising and training thorough-bred horses, and now owns several noted trotters. Having fine taste in this direction, is regarded as one of the best judges and most successful handlers of fine stock in his section of the State. He now

owns "Prince Belmont," relative of "Goldsmith Maid;" owns "Alice," from "Kentucky Star," a fine mare, a full sister of "Bella Lee;" and also owns a fine racker and trotter, sired by "Fancy Golddust." He is a man of great industry and enterprise; is independent in his thoughts and habits; exhibits an ever ready resource, which would make him successful in almost any pursuit. He attends the Presbyterian Church; takes a lively interest in affairs of importance in his community; and is one of the most wide-awake and valuable men of Paducah. Dr. Wells was married to Miss Minnie Dunkley, of England. They have one child.

HERR, LEVI, Stock-breeder, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1816. His father, John Herr, was a respectable farmer of his county; and, in 1833, came to Franklin County, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, some years later. Levi Herr was about eighteen years of age when his father came to Franklin County; and, after the death of his father, he remained in Ohio until 1844, when he removed to Paris, Kentucky. His early education was confined to the plain English branches, which he thoroughly mastered. At an early age, he manifested a natural fondness for the companionship and care of horses, the greater part of his youth being spent in the society of dealers in these animals. He took such pleasure in the treatment of their ailments and attending to their training, that, at an early age, he had formed the resolution of pursuing this business through life. The young student in veterinary science had many obstacles to overcome in pursuing his studies. In the first place, there were no veterinary colleges in this country, this science having been very much neglected on this side of the Atlantic. He was, therefore, compelled to send to Europe for the necessary books and instruments, with which to obtain the highest proficiency, and to take advantage of all the latest information pertaining to his business. His labors were soon rewarded with a flattering degree of success, he being consulted far and near, and his services being in constant requisition from all quarters. His name soon became known as one of the most successful members of the profession, in which he was one of the earliest founders and promoters. Having resolved, in accordance with his early determination, to master the equine science in all its departments, he, in 1852, left Paris, and purchased three hundred acres of land near Lexington, Kentucky, naming his place "Forrest Park." Here he established one of the finest and best-regulated breeding and training farms in the State; and has brought out some of the most celebrated horses in the country. Among these may be mentioned

the following well-known animals, raised at "Forrest Park:" "Lady Thorne," "Roanoke," "Mambrino Pilot," "Native American," "Lady Stout," "Mambrino Kate," "Kate Patchen," "Mambrino Gift," and many others, whose records are familiar to turf-men. To these may be added his "Mambrino King" and "Rothschilds," admitted, by all competent judges, to be two of the finest specimens of blooded stock ever seen in Kentucky. His library is well stored with all the latest works relating to his profession, and is one of the finest in the State. His stock of instruments is also extensive; and his inventive talent has been displayed in the adding of numerous and valuable improvements to these indispensable adjuncts of his profession. He is the inventor and proprietor of several very useful ointments and compounds, which are in constant demand among stable-men and dealers generally. He has, a number of times, performed the very difficult surgical operation of lithotomy, always drawing the presence of the most prominent physicians and scientific men of his vicinity to witness his operations. As an instance of the expedition and skill with which his operations of this nature are conducted, it may be mentioned that, from the time of making the first incision, to the removal of a stone of seven ounces weight, but the small space of time of two minutes and forty-eight seconds was occupied. His fame has reached nearly every part of the Union; and he is in constant receipt of letters from different parts of the country, asking his advice in regard to matters connected with his profession as veterinary surgeon. He was the admired friend of the celebrated surgeons Dudley and Bush; and their mutual labors were given for the advancement of surgical science. He was married to Miss Frances M. Dunning, daughter of Lucius Dunning, of New York State. They have had five children, of whom but three survive, named, respectively, Charles S., the youngest son; Lee P., and Ethelbert D., who is preparing to enter the same profession as his father. Dr. Herr is an upright and conscientious gentleman; modest and retiring, he has avoided, as much as possible, the prominence in the community to which his eminent abilities justly entitle him; self-educated in his profession, he stands its acknowledged head throughout the West; of a pleasant and social disposition, he is universally respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

EDWARDS, HON. NINIAN, Lawyer, was born in March, 1775, in Montgomery County, Maryland, and was the son of Benjamin Edwards, who was born in Virginia, 1752, and was a member of Maryland Legislature, also of the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, and represented that State in Congress, from 1793

to 1795, and was a man of considerable note. Ninian Edwards was a graduate of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. He studied both law and medicine, and practiced the former with great success. In 1794, he came to Nelson County, Kentucky, and devoted himself for some time to the improvement of a farm, located by his father, and on which his father's family settled, in 1800. He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, in 1796; at the expiration of his term, was re-elected; in 1798, located at Russellville, in Logan County, where he soon became distinguished in his profession, and met with great success in the accumulation of property. He was appointed Circuit Court Clerk; soon after became a judge of the General Court of Kentucky; in 1804, became a Circuit Court Judge; in 1806, was elevated to the Court of Appeals, and, in 1808, became Chief-Justice of Kentucky, all before reaching his thirty-second year; was Presidential Elector, in 1804, on the Jefferson ticket; in 1809, was appointed by President Madison as Governor of Illinois; and was reappointed in 1812, and in 1816. Before Congress took any steps toward raising volunteer troops against the Indians, and before the war of 1812, he built forts, established a line of posts, and organized companies of rangers, supplying them with arms, and putting in a state of defense the entire country from the mouth of the Missouri to the Wabash river. In 1816, he was commissioned to treat with the Indians; and, when Illinois became a State, he was elected to Congress, serving in the Senate from 1818 to 1824; received the appointment of Minister to Mexico, but declined; was soon afterwards elected Governor of Illinois, filling the position until 1831, after which he retired to private life. Governor Edwards was a large man, of fine address, and was celebrated, especially, as a pleader in criminal cases, usually having great power over a jury. Few men accomplished more, and filled more important offices and stations of honor in a life-time of half a century, than did Ninian Edwards. He died of cholera, July 20, 1833, at Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois.

RELAND, HON. WILLIAM CRUTCHER, Lawyer and Judge, son of Capt. Samuel D. and Sarah (Crutcher) Ireland, was born November 28, 1823, in Mason County, Kentucky. His grandfather, James Ireland, was a native of Southern or Western Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Kentucky while it was yet a part of the Territory of Virginia. He was an officer under Gen. Wilkinson in the early Indian wars, and was one of the active and influential pioneers of Mason County. He was a nephew of Rev. James Ireland, the distinguished Virginian Baptist Clergyman, who appeared among the early ministers of his denomination that laid the foundation of

their Church in Virginia. His father, Capt. Samuel D. Ireland, was born in a block-house near the town of Washington, Mason County, August 1, 1798. He commenced boating on the Ohio river before he had reached his seventeenth year, and long before the days of steamboats; and in 1826 or 1827, built the side-wheel steamer, "Emigrant," commanding it until it was wrecked, in 1832; then built the "New Emigrant," and ran that for some time, to Cincinnati, Louisville, and points up the river; afterwards built the "Cuba," and commanded her for some time, and, subsequently, partially owned and commanded the "Hunter." In 1845, he permanently quit the river, and remained on his farm near Maysville, in Lewis County, Kentucky, until his death, in 1861. He was a man of large brain and great mental and physical activity, and was noted for his integrity of character. It is quite certain that his ancestors, in this country, were of Scotch or Scotch-Irish origin, and appeared in America long prior to the war of the Revolution, doubtless first settling in Pennsylvania, Maryland, or Virginia, or in all those States. The orthography of this name may have remained unchanged from the first; but, in the Western States, one branch, apparently pointing to the same origin, are found omitting the final letter. His mother, Sarah Crutcher, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, in 1800, and was the daughter of Matthew and Sarah Crutcher, who came to this State from Maryland. William C. Ireland received a good education, chiefly at the private schools of Mason and Lewis Counties, and commenced life as a clerk in a store at Maysville; and afterwards had charge of his father's farm for several years. In 1845, he went to Clarksburg, Lewis County, where he studied law and wrote in the Clerk's office for two years; in 1848, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of the law, at Clarksburg. He rose rapidly in his profession, his practice soon embracing some of the most important cases. In 1852, he removed to Greenupburg, in Greenup County, where he established a large and valuable practice, and became one of the leading men at the bar of Eastern Kentucky, his practice extending over five counties, and for many years before the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court of the State. In 1868, he moved to Ashland, and has since resided there, pursuing his profession with his accustomed skill and success. In 1859, he was elected to represent Greenup County in the Lower House of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1861, serving two terms, and through the greater part of the most important period in the history of that body. Especially during the second term of his service, the Legislature of Kentucky was noted for being composed of many of the best men of the State. He took position with the members of that body against the secession of the State from the Federal Union, and became one of the advocates of the necessary measures to sustain the State in



H. C. Ireland

its relations to the National Government. He also published several papers ably defending the course pursued by the Union leaders, and rejecting the plan of secession as being a remedy for any wrong, but as being the way to the absolute ruin of the State and the impoverishment of her people. And while he remained firm in his position throughout the war, and was bitterly opposed to the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and worked incessantly against it, yet his sympathies were very warm for the Southern people, whose course he believed to be wrong. In 1863, he was elected Assistant Clerk of the Senate, and served two years in that capacity. In 1874, he was elected Circuit Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Boyd, Carter, Lawrence, Johnson, Magoffin, Floyd, Pike, and Martin, his term expiring in 1880. He was a Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party; was a Conservative at the close of the civil war; and has, for a number of years, been identified with the Democratic party. He has been, for over twenty years, actively connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; is prominent in some of the social organizations of the day; has been largely identified with all movements of interest in his community; and is one of the most able lawyers and valuable men of his part of the State. He is a man of good stature, being five feet nine and one-half inches in height, and weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds; of pleasant manners and admirable bearing; with great vigor of mind and many superior excellences of character. Judge Ireland was married, July 4, 1848, to Miss Pamela D. Robb, of Lewis County, Kentucky, a lady of many accomplishments and charming character. They have three living children: Virginia L., the wife of John W. Hampton, a lawyer of Ashland; Sallie D., the wife of Edward S. Norton, prominent lumber merchant of Cincinnati; and Samuel, a youth at home.

MCLUNG, REV. JOHN ALEXANDER, D. D., was born September 25, 1804, in Mason County, Kentucky, and was the son of Judge William McClung, and grandson of Thomas Marshall. He received his education mainly under his uncle, Dr. Lewis Marshall, and, in his eighteenth year, became a student in the Theological Seminary, at Princeton; joined the Presbyterian Church, in 1820; was licensed to preach in 1828, and, after taking a position among the most brilliant clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, and laboring with great success, he abandoned the ministry, and, in 1835, began the practice of the law at Maysville, and soon stood among the most brilliant men of that profession; in 1838, he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature;

after a successful career at the bar, in 1849, he again resumed his ministerial labors; in 1851, he was pastor, for a time, of the First Presbyterian Church, at Louisville; was subsequently in charge of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati; was for four years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis; in 1857, took charge of the Church at Maysville, Kentucky; in the mean time was elected President of Hanover College, Indiana, and urged to accept various valuable charges in his Church, all of which he declined. His health finally became impaired, and his habits became somewhat peculiar, and, when on a tour of recreation, he was drowned, while bathing in Niagara river, August 6, 1859. In 1830, he published a romance called "Camden," and, in 1832, published his celebrated work, "Sketches of Western Adventure." He was a man of fine literary attainments; displayed at the bar, and in the Legislature, uncommon talents and ability; possessed remarkable oratorical powers, was a preacher of extraordinary force, and was undoubtedly one of the most attractive and able ministers of his Church. Mr. McClung was married, in 1825, to Eliza Johnston a sister of General Albert Sidney Johnston and Hon. J. Stoddard Johnston, a lady of great refinement and piety.

TUCKER, JOSEPH THOMAS, Lawyer and Soldier, was born August 31, 1833, in Boston, Massachusetts. His father was a Virginian, and his mother a native of Massachusetts. He received his education at Yale College, where he graduated, in 1852. He graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, in the following year, and began the practice of his profession in Winchester, Kentucky, November, 1852. In 1862, he entered the Confederate army, under Gen. John H. Morgan, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry; and, in 1863, at the battle of Stone river, after the death of Colonel Chenault, he was made colonel of the regiment. He was with Morgan in his famous raid through Ohio, and was captured above Cheshire, in that State. He was placed in prison on Johnson's Island, in the Ohio penitentiary, and in Fort Delaware, and was among the first fifty officers sent to Charleston to be placed under fire. He was exchanged at Charleston, in August, 1864; was connected with the army of West Virginia, as Colonel of the Fourth Battalion, until the close of the war; and surrendered, at Mt. Sterling, on the first day of May, 1865. He is a genial and hospitable gentleman; a man of fine legal acquirements, and stands deservedly high at the bar. Col. Tucker was married, April 15, 1858, to Miss Miriam Hood, of Clarke County, Kentucky.

WALLING, WILLOUGHBY, M. D., son of George H. Walling, one of the leading physicians of Louisville, was born March 3, 1848, in Louisville, Kentucky. He was educated in the common-schools of Louisville; commenced the study of medicine in his father's office, at the age of sixteen, and graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville. He spent some time in the hospitals of that city, and was for a time physician to the City Almshouse; has been a member of the Board of Health for eight years; spent some time in Europe, attending lectures and visiting the hospitals of London and Vienna; for two years, has been President of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Louisville; has held the position of Local Secretary of the American Medical Association since 1874, and has contributed quite a number of articles to the medical journals of the day. He is one of the most energetic and talented young practitioners of Louisville; is a man of fine person, pleasing manners, attractive social qualities; and is exceptionally successful in his profession. Dr. Walling was married, June 24, 1876, to Miss Rosalind English, daughter of Hon. William H. English, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

ROGERS, COLEMAN, M. D., was born August 10, 1840, in Louisville, Kentucky, and is descended from a family of physicians; his father, Dr. Lewis Rogers, and his grandfather both being distinguished in the profession. (See sketch of Dr. Lewis Rogers.) His mother, Mary E. Rogers, was daughter of Charles M. Thruston, one of Kentucky's able lawyers. Dr. Rogers attended the public-schools of his native city; afterwards spent some time in the Male High-school of Louisville, from which he was withdrawn to make a trip with his father to Europe; entered the University of Toronto, Canada, where he finished his education; in 1862, began the study of medicine in the University of Louisville, and graduated in the Spring of 1868; immediately afterwards, attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Medical College, New York; and, in September of the same year, entered upon the practice of his profession in Louisville; was, soon after, elected adjunct professor to Prof. Bell, in the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Louisville; and was, for several years, attending physician to the University Dispensary, and also to the Louisville Marine Hospital. He has one of the finest medical libraries in the State; is enthusiastically devoted to his profession; is a writer of considerable ability; has a large and valuable practice; and is one of the rising men of the profession. Dr. Rogers was married, May 16, 1868, to Miss Mary Gray, daughter of George E. H. Gray, of Louisville.

CALDWELL, HON. GEORGE A., Lawyer, was born in Adair County, Kentucky, and was the son of William Caldwell, who was the first Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Adair County, and held that position until his death, a period of nearly half a century. George A. Caldwell acquired a fine literary education; studied law, and entered upon its practice in Adair County. At the age of twenty-four, he was elected to the Legislature from that county; was elected to Congress from his district, in 1843; served his term; entered the army during the war with Mexico, and rendered distinguished service as the colonel of a regiment; was again elected to Congress, in 1849; removed to Louisville at the expiration of his Congressional service; was a delegate to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866; and died suddenly at Louisville, September 17, 1866. He was an able and successful lawyer; accumulated a considerable fortune; was never married; and his estate was divided among his brothers and sisters.

MORRIS GEORGE W., Merchant, son of John and Elizabeth Morris, was born January 27, 1823, in Gloucestershire, England. The family came to the United States, in 1831, and settled in Rensselaer County, New York. His parents gave great attention to the religious training of the children. His mother, a woman of great Christian virtue, died in Troy, New York, in 1861; his father still lives, in robust health, at the age of eighty-three years, retired from business, but still zealous in every good word and work. George W. Morris received an ordinary English education, and, at the age of fifteen, commenced his career as a clerk in a country store, near Troy, New York; and, after spending five years in that capacity, engaged for some time in teaching. In 1846, he started for the West, stopping at Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other cities, but without finding employment; finally located in Louisville, where, after some hard experience, he obtained a situation, at a salary of two hundred dollars a year, in the tobacco house of E. Holbrook, but soon after became book-keeper in a wholesale dry-goods house; and, after two years, became a member of the grocery house of Fonda, Moore & Co., organized in 1848; this, in 1851, was changed to that of Fonda & Morris; and, after the withdrawal of Mr. Fonda, he continued until 1867, since which time he has been engaged in the iron business. He is notably, one of the most successful business men of Louisville. His career being characterized by great energy, prudence, and liberality, controlled by a superior judgment, and marked throughout by undoubted integrity; and, notwithstanding his devotion to business pursuits, he has devoted considerable atten-

tion to letters, and given much of his time and interest to public affairs. In 1851, he advocated before the people, and through the press, the necessity of a new city charter; was one of the earliest advocates for loaning the credit of the city to aid in building railroads; was elected member of the first Board of Trustees of the University and Public-schools of the city of Louisville, under the charter of 1851; contributed largely to the present admirable public-school system of the city; was connected with the board for nearly twelve years, being elected its President five consecutive years, without opposition; and, as presiding officer in that and other bodies, has gained considerable distinction. In 1865, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. For several years he was one of the Directors of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute; delivered the fifth annual address before that association, in 1857; in 1860, was elected President of the Board of Trade, serving two years; in 1864, was a member of the City Council; in 1866, was the nominee of the Democratic Convention for Mayor; in 1870, was chosen member from his ward to the convention which framed the present city charter, and was chosen President of that body; in 1873, on solicitation, without reference to party, he became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected by a unanimous vote, but was compelled soon after, on account of pressing business, to resign. For sixteen years, he has been a Director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Louisville; was one of the originators of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Kentucky, serving as one of its Directors and member of its Executive Committee since its organization; for ten consecutive years, was a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Louisville, and has been for some time a Director in the Bank of Kentucky. In politics, he was an enthusiastic Whig, until the dissolution of that party, when he acted with the Democracy, but of late years has not taken an active part in politics. In early life, he united with the Presbyterian Church, and has been zealous and active in its affairs, often representing his Church in its high courts, and is Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Stuart Robinson's). For thirty years, his name has not only been prominently connected with the benevolent institutions and the charitable movements of the city, but also with most interests looking to the business, educational, and material interests of the city. He is a man of scholarly attainments; an easy, graceful, public speaker; is liberal, using his means freely for all good purposes; is a man of attractive manners and liberal views; and is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable men Louisville has ever had. Mr. Morris was married, in 1848, to Miss Caroline A. Wallace, daughter of James and Abigail Wallace, of Western New York, a lady of superior intelligence and fine personal attractions.

BELL, DAVID, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, son of David Bell and Nancy Holmes, his wife, was born July 9, 1810, near Lexington, Kentucky. His father was a native of Staunton, Virginia; came to Kentucky about the year 1804, and settled in Fayette County, where he remained during his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His mother was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and daughter of John Holmes, who was an early settler in Fayette County. Dr. Bell was educated at Transylvania University, at Lexington. In 1828, he began reading medicine, principally under the supervision of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, one of the most prominent men in the medical profession in Kentucky. In 1832, he graduated at Transylvania University, receiving his medical degree; in the same year, entered on the practice of his profession at Hannibal, Missouri; soon afterwards returned to Kentucky, and located at Lancaster; in 1835, removed to Lexington, where he has since resided, actively engaged in a large and valuable medical practice. He has been engaged in his profession over forty years at Lexington, longer than any physician in active practice in that city; was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Lexington, and, especially, during that period, often used his pen for the benefit of the profession; has not only been popular and successful in ordinary practice, but has established a fine reputation as a surgeon; as early as 1834, performed the rare and difficult operation of Cæsarian section. He has been greatly devoted to his profession, and to it has mainly given his time and energies throughout a long and successful career. In politics, he is a Democrat, but was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, casting his first vote for Henry Clay. He has been for over half a century a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for over forty years an elder; is a man of fine personal and social traits, and stands deservedly high in the community, of which he has been so long a valuable and useful member. Dr. Bell was married, June 5, 1834, to Charlotte Corday Robertson, daughter of Chief-Justice George W. Robertson.

UNDERWOOD, HON. JOHN COX, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on the 12th of September, 1840; and is the oldest son of Judge Joseph R. Underwood, by his second wife. William Thomas Underwood, the first member of the family in this country, landed in Virginia, from England, in 1680, and married a Taylor, by whom he had five children. His second son, Thomas, also married a Taylor, by whom he had nine children; the second of whom was John, who married a Rogers, of the Revolutionary fam-

ily of that name, and left eight children. His oldest son, Joseph Rogers Underwood, the father of the subject of this sketch, was brought to Kentucky by his maternal uncle, Edmund Rogers, when quite a boy. (See sketch of Judge J. R. Underwood.) Both Thomas and John Underwood represented Goochland County in the Virginia Legislature for many years. The second wife of Judge Joseph R. Underwood, and mother of John C., was the daughter of Col. John Cox (who, for many years, was Mayor of Georgetown, District of Columbia), by his wife, Jane Threlkeld, a direct descendant of Sir Thomas Threlkeld, a Danish general of the sixteenth century. John Cox Underwood was born at his grandfather Cox's, while his father was attending Congress; but, at the close of the session, was brought to Kentucky. He received his early education in the various schools of Bowling Green, Kentucky; and, when about fourteen years of age, was sent to the high-school at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained two years. He was then sent to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York, a college of civil engineering and general sciences. He remained at that institution four years, and graduated, with distinction, as a civil engineer, at the beginning of the late war. Upon returning to Kentucky, like most of the youth of his State, following his highest convictions of right, and because of his love for the Southern people, he espoused their cause in the civil strife. Having studied military as well as civil engineering, he served the South mainly as a military engineer in Virginia; but, coming West, after the battle of Chancellorsville, was taken sick, and fell into the Federal lines, upon the retreat of Gen. Bragg from Tullahoma, and was held a prisoner during the remainder of the war, spending the greater portion of his prison existence in McLean Barracks, Cincinnati, and Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. Upon being released from prison, he returned to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and engaged in the practice and pursuits of a civil engineer and architect. He has contributed largely to the improvements of his section of the State, in the way of public enterprises, such as the construction of bridges, public roads, buildings, etc. He was City Engineer of Bowling Green, Kentucky, from 1868 to 1875 inclusive, and did much toward beautifying and substantially improving the city. He was elected to the City Council, in December, 1869, and served one term, when he was elected Mayor, which position he held two years. During his connection with the city of Bowling Green, he caused many permanent improvements to be made, which will remain as lasting monuments to his engineering skill and activity. In the Summer of 1872, he became a candidate, before the Democratic party, for Congress, but was defeated by a few votes in the convention, by the Hon. Charles W. Milliken, of Franklin, Kentucky. The same year he was

elected Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the State, and, by his energy and close attention to the interests of the Order, contributed substantially to its increase and prosperity throughout the jurisdiction. In 1875, he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, by the Democratic party, receiving more than two-thirds of the vote of the convention on the first ballot; and, after a most active and energetic canvass, was elected, by a majority of more than forty thousand votes over his opponent, which position he still holds. Having become Speaker of the State Senate, without first having had Legislative experience, was, indeed, a compliment, and his friends looked forward to his inaugural trial with anxiety, but were more than satisfied by the success he achieved. At the close of the session, he received the unanimous thanks of the Senate, expressed in an engrossed resolution, referring to the "dignified manner in which he presided over that body, and to his knowledge of parliamentary law, strict impartiality, uniform urbanity, and courtly bearing." Having delivered an address to some of the graduates of Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, in 1876, the Faculty of that institution conferred upon him the *honorary degree of A. M.* Lieutenant-Governor Underwood is a man of strong common sense, a forcible speaker, is self-reliant, possesses great determination of character, and is energetic in a superlative degree. His ability runs in the executive line, and his ruling traits are his great fairness in all transactions, and the inflexibility of purpose with which he pursues a course when he has determined upon it. In politics, he is of the Jeffersonian school, and has contributed no little in the organization of the Democratic party, by service on the county and State committees. His attempt to free the State from the growing evil of BRIBERY, by adequate punishment, during the Legislative session of 1876, deserves, and has received, general indorsement throughout the Commonwealth. He was married, on the 16th of May, 1867, to Miss D. A. Duncan, daughter of Joseph Dillard Duncan, Esq., of Warren County, and the result of such marriage is five children, of whom three are living.

JAMES, REV. JOHN, Clergyman, was born in August, 1782, in Buckingham County, Virginia; emigrated to Kentucky, in 1797, with his family, and located in the Green river country. He joined the Methodist Church about 1803, and soon after began to exhort and preach. His course was strongly opposed by his own and his wife's family, but he finally succeeded in converting most of them to his faith. In 1821, he entered the traveling connection, and spent forty years of his life in

the regular work. He had charge of the Churches at Lexington, Danville, Harrodsburg, Covington, and various other important localities. In the early years of his ministry, he received only about fifty dollars a year for his services; several years, only one hundred; and his wife, who was known extensively as "Mother James," said: "It began to look like living," when his salary reached two hundred a year. Besides giving his labor to the Church, he also spent, for its benefit, two farms; and died rich only in the things which belonged to the other world. He lived and worked in the most heroic period of Methodism in the West; when it required a high degree of moral courage to oppose the persecution and proscription which the Church met in those early times. He was not a highly educated man, but had a fair English education, and possessed great practical good sense. His Bible was his text-book. He was a preacher of average ability, often rising to genuine eloquence. He was devoted to the ministry, his life being one of toil and sacrifice; and, laboring to the last, he went from his work to the grave. Father James died of pneumonia, January 14, 1860, and over his remains, at Millersburg, Kentucky, a handsome monument was erected by his friends. In 1803, he was married to Margaret Taylor, who survived him many years.

AYLESS, GEORGE WOOD, M. D., was born January 17, 1817, in Mason County, Kentucky, and was the youngest child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wood) Bayless. He received a thorough literary education, and, at the age of twenty, began the study of medicine, in Louisville, being a member of the first class of the Medical Institute. He subsequently attended lectures in Philadelphia, and, having received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, began the practice of his profession in Louisville. He soon after became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Louisville Medical Institute; in 1848, resigned that position; in the following year, became a professor in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati; in the Spring of 1850, resigned on account of failing health, and removed to Missouri, devoting himself, for several years, to agricultural pursuits; but, that kind of life proving incongenial, returned to Louisville, actively renewing the practice of his profession. He was subsequently, for many years, professor in the Kentucky School of Medicine and the University of Louisville, filling the Chairs of Physiology, Anatomy, and the Principles and Practice of Surgery. He belonged to the conservative school of surgery, and was one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. In 1870, he was attacked with paralysis, but so far recovered as to be able to prepare himself a home in the

country, where he expected to be able to restore his shattered health. In 1873, he visited Rock Castle Springs, receiving great benefit from the mountain air; but, when about to return to his home, was seized with apoplexy, of which he died, September 8, 1873. His remains were brought to Louisville and interred at Cave Hill Cemetery. Many demonstrations of respect were shown his memory by the profession, faculties of medical colleges, and the citizens of Louisville, among whom he had long labored, and taken a prominent place in their esteem and affections. At a regular meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, three days after his death, Dr. Speed said: "It is only a few hours since we committed to the grave all that was mortal of our friend and fellow, Dr. George W. Bayless. The University in which he was long a teacher has done honor to his worth. The profession at large, of which he was an honored member, has to-day passed becoming resolutions. It is simply graceful that this College contribute its share in commemoration of his virtues." By the University Faculty, Dr. R. O. Cowling was appointed to deliver an address on the professional standing and services of Professor Bayless; and other marks of respect were shown his memory. Dr. Bayless was married, October 20, 1842, at Louisville, to Miss Virginia Lafayette Browne, daughter of Judge William Browne, of Virginia. Mrs. Bayless and eight of their children survived him.

HORNBERY, WARREN, Retired Merchant, was born February 27, 1816, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father, J. M. Thornberry, was a farmer, and long a magistrate in that county, and was one of the most influential and valuable men of the county. The family is of English origin. Warren Thornberry received a thorough education in the schools of his native county, and at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky. From 1838 to 1840, he had charge of the construction of the turnpike from the mouth of the Salt river to Munfordsville; subsequently engaged for a time successfully in trading at Fort Smith, Arkansas; returned to Kentucky and engaged in the grocery business; served seven years as assessor; and, in 1847, settled on his farm in McCracken County; in 1852, moved to Paducah and was for several years City Engineer. He also engaged in the tobacco trade, and was greatly instrumental in placing that great interest on a permanent foundation in that part of the State. Although mainly retired from active business, he still devoted some attention to the tobacco trade. He has been an active, energetic, successful business man, and an influential and valuable citizen. Mr. Thornberry was married, July 26, 1839, to

Miss Mary J. Thomas, daughter of Jack Thomas, Clerk of Grayson County, Kentucky. His only son, James Warren Thornberry, is now an active and enterprising business man of Paducah.

GLOVER, CHESLEY JACKSON, Wholesale Grocer, was born February 23, 1830, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. His father, Charles Glover, was a farmer, who emigrated from Virginia at an early day, and settled in Kentucky; and is a descendant of Robert Glover, of England, who was burned at the stake, on account of his religious belief, in the sixteenth century; and whose descendants emigrated to America, and settled at Jamestown, in 1620. He commenced life in the mercantile business at Howard's Mills, Montgomery County, in 1848; was engaged in business at Aaron's Run for some time; and removed to Mt. Sterling, in 1852, where he has since resided. He has frequently been a member of the Council of Mt. Sterling; Chairman of Town Trustees; for a long time, was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee; is now President of the Mt. Sterling Coal Road; and has done as much as any man in the county for the interests of his section. Many improvements have been due mainly to his energy and enterprise. He is a member of the Christian Church; and has long been recognized as one of the most substantial and prominent business men of his section. He is just, upright, and honorable; and has the confidence of the people among whom he has lived so long. Mr. Glover was married, March 11, 1857, to Miss Maria L. Gilkey, daughter of Charles Gilkey, of Montgomery County.

FITCH, REV. JOSIAH WHITAKER, Methodist Clergyman, was born March 28, 1840, in Lewis County, Kentucky. He received his early education in the country schools; and by subsequent application acquired a good knowledge of the languages and moral and mental sciences. At eighteen years of age, he began the study of law, and at the same time engaged in teaching school. Two years after, he abandoned the law and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; was received into the Conference of that Church, at Newport, in 1860; and successively supplied the circuits of Fox Creek, Tilton, Orangeburg, Winchester, North Middletown, Mt. Zion, and Flemingsburg. He has frequently appeared in the field of debate, as the exponent of the doctrines of his Church, having held a debate with Elder John A. Brooks, of the Christian Church, in the Fall of 1869, which was pub-

lished, in book form, by R. W. Carroll & Co., of Cincinnati. This was the beginning of a series of discussions throughout the State, in which Mr. Fitch took a prominent part. He has since held discussions with Elder Samuel Kelly, F. G. Allen, J. B. Briney, and J. C. Walden, also of the Christian Church; and, in 1875, held a discussion with Elder Benjamin Lampton, of the old Regular Baptist Church. In 1871, he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Harrodsburg District; and, in September, 1872, was placed in charge of the Lexington District, which position he held for four years. In September, 1873, he was elected delegate to the General Conference of the Church, which convened at Louisville, in 1874. He has never been blessed with robust health; but, notwithstanding, has filled every position to which he has been called, with great ability and acceptability to the Church. Mr. Fitch was married, November 11, 1862, to Miss Sarah Trumbo; after her death, married, in 1866, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Benton, daughter of Robert Scobee, of Clarke County.

BOYD, HON. LINN, Lawyer, was born November 22, 1800, at Nashville, Tennessee. On reaching manhood, he removed to Kentucky. In 1827, he was elected to the Legislature, from the counties of Calloway, Graves, Hickman, and McCracken; in 1828 and 1829, from Calloway, and, in 1831, from Trigg County; from 1835 to 1837, was elected to Congress from the First District; was again elected, in 1839, continuing to serve by re-elections until 1855; from 1851 to 1855, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and, during the Thirty-first Congress, was Chairman of the Committee on Territories; in 1859, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, on the Democratic ticket, but died December 17, 1859, at Paducah, before entering upon the duties of his office. During his career in Congress, he labored faithfully for the interests of his constituents, and gained for himself a high reputation in that body and among the people of his State.

GRIFFITHS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M. D., was born August 22, 1840, in Altatacca, South Wales, Great Britain; and is the son of Rev. Thomas Griffiths and his wife, Anne Jeremy. His father was an author of considerable notoriety in the Presbyterian Church, and one of its most able preachers. Three of his sons are physicians. Dr. George W. Griffiths was brought to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when an infant, and received a

fine education in the schools of that city. In 1855, he came to Louisville, Kentucky, and was for several years clerk in a drug-store, in the mean time engaging in the study of medicine; and, for a year or two prior to the commencement of the civil war, gave his attention wholly to preparing himself for his profession. He espoused the cause of the National Government, opened a recruiting office in Louisville, and aided in raising the Fifth Kentucky Federal Infantry; was appointed lieutenant of one of its companies, but preferred the position of Hospital Steward to the Second Kentucky Cavalry; served actively in that capacity for a year or two; declined the position of assistant surgeon of his regiment; was appointed adjutant, and accepted the position; took a leading part in re-enlisting the men of his regiment, at the close of its term of service; was commissioned Captain of Company A, in the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and, with his regiment, took part in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone river, Chickamauga, Bentonville, and other engagements of the war; was wounded in the left shoulder, at Crawfish Springs (battle of Chickamauga); took part in McCook's raid to the rear of Atlanta; was wounded and captured in Georgia, in 1863, and, after a confinement of several months, under fire, at Charleston, was exchanged; rejoined his regiment at Savannah, Georgia, and, at the head of his squadron, accompanied Sherman and Kilpatrick through the Carolinas. He was brevetted major for meritorious services as acting assistant surgeon, and for gallant conduct on the field; and, at the close of the war, was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh United States Regular Cavalry, by President Grant, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, and for meritorious services during the war, a position he could not accept. He attended medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, in 1865 and 1866; and afterwards took a regular course at Long Island College Hospital, graduating in 1866, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, at Louisville. He has given considerable attention to public affairs, and, in 1871, was elected member of the School Board from his ward, and declined re-election; figured conspicuously in the great contest for the mayoralty, on behalf of the present incumbent, Charles D. Jacob; serving as Chairman of the celebrated "Reform Committee of Fifty." In 1869, was appointed United States Examining Surgeon, at Louisville; has filled the position of Medical Director of Kentucky, for the Grand Army of the Republic; and has been for years prominently identified with many of the leading popular social organizations, and, since 1876, has been an officer in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. He has established a large and valuable practice, and taken a high rank in his profession. Dr. Griffiths was married, October 1, 1867, to Miss F. H. Nicholas, and has three children.

THOMPSON, ED. PORTER, Educator and Author, first son of Lewis M. and Mary R. Thompson, was born near Center, Metcalfe County, Kentucky, May 6, 1834. His father, born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, was brought to this State, by his parents, when quite young; and his mother was born and reared at Mount Airy, the old family seat of her father, Waddy Thompson, in Metcalfe County, Kentucky. Her parents came from Pittsylvania County, Virginia, early in this century. The subject of this sketch was left, in his twelfth year, to the care of his widowed mother, and, consequently, his education mainly depended upon his own efforts. He has, however, taken high rank among the scholars of his native State, being especially distinguished as a mathematician and linguist, his accomplishments in the latter embracing both ancient and modern languages. He engaged in teaching, chiefly, until 1860, when he studied law, and obtained license to practice; but the commencement of the civil war prevented his entering upon his profession. In 1861, he entered the Confederate army, and served until the surrender, returning to Kentucky in the latter part of May, 1865. He then engaged, for a time, in farming, and was afterwards editor of a magazine in Louisville; but, for the most part, he has devoted himself to teaching, being now President of Owen College, at Harrisburgh, Owen County, Kentucky, one of the most complete and thoroughly conducted educational institutions in the State. He has, in the mean time, made frequent contributions to periodical literature, and is the author of the "Academic Arithmetic," and the "History of the First Kentucky Brigade," a work of great labor, and one of the most complete and valuable among the records of the civil war. Religiously, Prof. Thompson is identified with the Methodist Church, though not an active member. He was married, April 22, 1858, to Miss Marcella P. Thompson.

DICKERSON, REV. ARCHES CHARLES, D. D., Presbyterian Clergyman, was born in December, 1806, in Campbell County, Kentucky. His father, William Dickerson, a Virginian by birth, was a merchant of Lexington; became an officer in the war of 1812, and lost his life in the defense of the country. Arches Charles Dickerson, at the age of sixteen, entered the office of the Clerk of Bourbon County, at Paris, where he spent four years, when he entered the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and commenced his studies, with a view to entering the ministry; in 1829, became a private tutor at Natchez, Mississippi; in 1832, was licensed to preach; in 1839, received a call to the Presbyterian Church at Bowling

Green, continuing uninterruptedly, as pastor of that Church, for seventeen years; for many years past, has given his attention largely to the care of his estate, in the mean time ministering to various Churches over the country; and, for the last six years, has been regularly employed as an Evangelist by the Louisville Presbytery; has been greatly devoted to furthering the cause of temperance in the country; was an advocate of gradual emancipation; during the civil war, stood on the side of the Government, but devoted himself unremittingly to the needy and suffering in both contending armies; his home, during much of the war, being in the midst of the contest. He was a warm advocate of the union of the divided Churches; strongly favored a union of all denominations of a kindred nature; has been, for many years, a contributor to various Church periodicals; is a Director of the Theological Seminary at Danville; and, in 1870, received the degree of D. D. from Centre College; has been a man of great industry, of unswerving rectitude; has given much of his life to bettering the condition of the human family; has been identified with every good cause in his community; has been distinguished throughout life for his exceptional personal, social habits, and has been one of the most useful and valuable men of his section of the State. Mr. Dickerson was first married, in 1830, to Mary Watkins Platner, of Mississippi; she died in 1838; he was afterwards married to Mary J. Rogers, daughter of Capt. Thomas Rogers, of Warren County, and a near relative of the late Judge Underwood.

GAINES, WILLIAM A., was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in March, 1832; and died at Frankfort, November 18, 1872. He was left an orphan in childhood, and dependent on his own resources; went to Missouri at the age of seventeen, and engaged in the dry-goods business; returned to Kentucky, and was employed as clerk in the dry-goods house of Carr Chiles, of Frankfort, for two years; was appointed postmaster, which office he held for four years, and, upon the death of President Lincoln, resigned, and gave his whole attention to mercantile pursuits; became a partner with E. H. Taylor, Jr., and H. Berry, distillers, and the firm was known as Gaines, Berry & Co.; their transactions soon required an Eastern house, and the firm of Paris, Allen & Co., New York, was received in partnership; and in this business Mr. Gaines continued during the rest of his life, acquiring a handsome fortune. The commercial standing and importance of the house became so great during his connection with it, as to make it advisable for the firm name to remain unchanged after his death. He was one of the most valuable men of Franklin

County, and many marks of his handiwork remain to display his great energy and liberality. Among his many projects was the lighting of South Frankfort by gas, and the system of cisterns for use in fires; he was active with means and influence in building up the educational institutions of the city, prominent among which is the present high-school. He was an influential member of the Presbyterian Church, and was largely concerned in every good work connected with his Church, or in any way benefiting the community, and was not only one of the most reliable and successful business men, but also one of the most influential, enterprising, and public-spirited men of his day. He was a man of fine social qualities, gathering around him many friends; and his death was universally felt as a great loss to the community. Mr. Gaines was married, in 1854, to Miss Margaret Wood, daughter of William and Helen J. Wood, of Frankfort, who survives him, and resides in their beautiful home at Frankfort, which she has ornamented by her fine taste and artistic hand, being a painter of great ability. Their living children are Mrs. Leslie Crutcher and William A. Gaines.

YOUNG, JAMES MILTON, M. D., son of St. Clair Young and his wife, a Miss Hammond, was born December 16, 1836, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His grandfather was of Scotch origin, was a Virginian by birth, and emigrated from that State to Kentucky, in 1796, settling in Nelson County. His parents were both natives of Nelson County, and his father was for many years a farmer there, but died in Harrison County, Indiana, in 1851. His mother, being a woman of superior mind and talents, superintended his education till his thirteenth year, when he was placed in the high-school of Corydon, Indiana. He remained there three years, then entered St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Kentucky, where he finished his education. He now, in 1856, began the study of medicine, under Dr. Joshua Gore, of Bloomfield, Kentucky, a physician of marked ability and wide reputation; remained with him three years, attending lectures during the Winters at the University of Louisville. In February, 1859, he graduated in the medical department of that institution, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Louisville, and met with reasonable success. In 1861, he joined the Confederate army, and was stationed for two years at Ringgold, Georgia, as Assistant Hospital Surgeon; in 1863, was promoted to the post of surgeon, at Charleston, South Carolina; and, having acquired considerable surgical experience during this time, was assigned to the Twentieth Alabama regiment; remained with it till the close of the war, when he was



Wm. A. Dillingham

paroled at Salisbury, South Carolina ; and at once returned home, and resumed his profession, at Stevensburg, Hardin County, Kentucky, where he practiced two years ; and removed to Hodgenville, La Rue County, where he has established a large and valuable practice. His extensive surgical experience during the war, joined to his thorough knowledge of medicine, has made him one of the leading surgeons of that region ; he has also contributed a number of valuable treatises to the professional journals. In 1856, he was married to Miss Florida Miles, daughter of Dr. T. H. Miles, of Bloomfield, Kentucky. In politics, he is a Democrat, and a strong partisan ; he never sought public office, but at one time his friends made him town trustee. His parents were Presbyterians, but for two years he has been a member of the Catholic Church ; is a man of strong convictions ; consistent and earnest in his daily life, endeavoring to follow the right in all things ; is never aggressive, though firm in the maintenance of his personal rights ; in character, is independent, self-reliant, and reserved ; and his quiet, unostentatious manners render him a pleasant and agreeable man in society.



DILLINGHAM, WILLIAM H., was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the only son and youngest of three children of Charles Dillingham, who was the son of Nathan Dillingham, a major in the war of 1812, and a distinguished farmer and merchant of Lee, Massachusetts.

His father, Charles Dillingham, early developed remarkable literary taste, and commenced teaching school at the early age of fifteen. After obtaining means by his own exertion, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty, with honors. While in college, his attention was turned to the education of deaf mutes ; and, believing his views could be carried into successful execution, he at once began measures leading to that result, and which eventually distinguished him throughout the country. He opened a correspondence with Thomas H. Gallaudet, of France, and other friends of the deaf and dumb, which finally resulted in the establishment of the first asylum for their education in this country, the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817 ; his own sister being one of the first class of seven pupils. He subsequently visited Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and, undergoing incredible hardships and privations in the cause he had undertaken, succeeded in establishing a series of institutions for the care and education of that unfortunate class, in the various parts of the country. He largely devoted his life to the interests of these people, and, while on a tour through Pennsylvania, he became acquainted with

the deaf mute daughter of Col. Henry Heaton, and, after her graduation, in Philadelphia, he made her his wife. In 1823, he was appointed Superintendent of the Asylum at Philadelphia, but, in 1826, on the death of his sister, who had been one of his most successful teachers, he resigned his connection with that institution, and opened a boarding-school for boys, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in which he established a reputation of being one of the first teachers of the country. While in the midst of his usefulness, he fell sick of pneumonia, and died, December 15, 1834, at the age of thirty-five. His death was accompanied in the Legislature and throughout the State by every demonstration of respect and sorrow, his early death being regarded as a great public loss. William H. Dillingham, his son, the subject of this sketch, was left a child, with his deaf mute mother, and with little to begin life upon ; his father, although having laid the foundation for a considerable fortune, died largely involved. But his mother, Martha Heaton Dillingham, although both deaf and dumb, was a remarkable woman, of the finest culture, and exceedingly attractive ; and, in a few years after the death of his father, she was married to Rev. R. M. Chapman, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, and removed with him to Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Dillingham obtained his education at the grammar-school of his native town, where he continued to live, under the care of his uncle. At the suggestion of his mother and step-father, in March, 1847, he came to Louisville, and, after attending school under his step-father for a few months, entered the old drug house of Rupert Lindenberger & Company, where he remained until 1857, when he embarked in business on his own account. He was connected with the drug business, wholesale and retail, for twenty-one years, in Louisville and Chicago ; and, for ten years of the time, he traveled through the South and West, and established for himself the reputation of a thorough, honorable, and successful business man. In 1868, he started a depot for supplies of every kind, for manufacturers. By his untiring energy he has done more, probably, than any other man, towards building up manufacturing interests in the West and South, his house taking the lead throughout the West, in this respect ; and while rival houses in other Western cities have failed, his has steadily increased its trade, extending it throughout the entire country. His name is familiarly known in the factories, machine shops, and manufacturing establishments of every kind throughout the land ; and, although barely approaching the prime of life, he has accumulated a handsome fortune. He has relied entirely upon his own resources and ability ; and, although entirely independent of any assistance from others, he has devoted his own means liberally for the public good, in charities of every kind, and in building up the manufacturing interests of

the West. His house at Louisville is probably the largest establishment dealing in manufacturers' supplies in the entire country. He has been noted especially for his liberality. This is manifested in his dealings with manufacturers, having, on several occasions, advanced large stocks of machinery, without interest or advantage to himself, to aid houses in increasing their manufacturing capacities; and he is ever ready to lend his means and energy towards building up the industries of the country. He is extensively interested in factories for the production of woolen and cotton goods; is also engaged in iron and in leather manufacture; in water-works; and in business enterprises in Chicago. Wherever engaged, his efforts are accompanied with the most flattering results, and his counsel highly valued. Although an earnest, active business man, he yet devotes much time to the best interests of the Church and society. He has been, for many years, a working member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Being a fine singer, he takes an active part in the music of his Church, and has been, for eight or ten years, the superintendent of its Sunday-schools. He possesses uncommonly fine business qualities; is a man of great push and executive ability in any direction; has a sanguine and active temperament; is a most valuable worker in his Church; is broad, liberal, and open-handed, alike in dispensing his labors and means. His disposition is rather retiring and quiet. Although not universal in his friendships, he is of genial, attractive manners towards all who know him; and is one of the most successful, valuable, and enterprising business men of Louisville—peculiarly a self-made man. Mr. Dillingham was married, in October, 1857, to Miss Charlotte Elmer, daughter of T. M. Elmer, postmaster of Jeffersonville, Indiana. In her he has found a helpmate, indeed, active and earnest in every good word and work; a Christian woman of rare wealth of mind and heart. Their only child, a daughter, was buried at the age of six years.

LEXANDER, PROF. WAYLAND, was born June 26, 1839, near Louisville, Kentucky. He is a descendant of an old English family, which came to this country about the time of the Revolution; and which took up arms with the Americans, in the war for the independence of the Colonies. His father, Joseph W. Alexander, was a native of Virginia; but, following the tide of emigration, he came into the Western wilds, settling in Kentucky in 1833. He spent the greater part of his life in the pursuit of agriculture, in Jefferson County; and, in 1856, removed to Daviess County, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1876. His mother's maiden name was Caroline Wells; she being a member of a family which achieved considerable distinction in

the early Indian wars of Kentucky. Young Alexander was of a very studious turn of mind. He attended the common-schools of his district until the age of fourteen years, when he had made sufficient progress to be admitted to the University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained for two years. In 1855, he left Greencastle, and came to Shelbyville, Kentucky, and entered the college there, having for his preceptor Dr. William I. Waller, a man of remarkable talent as a teacher, and renowned for his virtues as a Christian. He continued his studies, under this gentleman, for a period of two years. While in Shelby County, he also studied law, in the office of Judge Joseph P. Force; and went from this office to Louisville, to attend law lectures at the University of that place. About this time he was obliged to discontinue his studies temporarily, on account of a lack of the necessary funds; but, having early formed the resolution of becoming a teacher, and desiring to prosecute his studies, in order to better qualify himself to attain distinction in the profession he had chosen, he still persevered. He at once set about to replenish his diminished resources; and, with this object in view, opened a school, in 1858, at Sacramento, Kentucky. In this undertaking, his untiring energy and indomitable perseverance were at last crowned with a well-merited success; for he soon commanded a liberal and extensive patronage, which has steadily increased with his growing popularity as an educator. He has taught for fifteen years in the most thickly settled part of the Green river country; and is very widely known, and universally respected for his talents and virtues. Notwithstanding his duties as a teacher necessarily occupy a large portion of his time, yet, in pursuance of his early determination to rank among the leading men of his profession, he allows no opportunity to pass of adding to his already large store of knowledge. Having, by his own industry, accumulated the necessary means, he established a college, called the South Carrollton Male and Female Institute, in which enterprise he met with the hearty co-operation of the public. The institution is conducted under his direct supervision, assisted by an able corps of teachers; and embraces in its curriculum all the studies of an advanced education, including the classics, modern languages, and the higher mathematics. The college is in a flourishing condition, and stands among the first of its kind in the State. He was married, September 4, 1866, to Miss Jennie Davis, daughter of Charles W. Davis, a prominent physician of Muhlenburg County, Kentucky. Of their six children, only one is now living, a bright girl of ten years—Nannie S. Alexander. Professor Alexander is emphatically a self-made man, his success thus far in life having been achieved mainly by his strong will-power and indefatigable energy, rather than by any brilliant inherited talents. He is, without doubt, one of the most popular instructors in his section of the State.

KEARNY, HON. JOHN WATTS, was born July 25, 1845, in Paducah, Kentucky. His ancestors were of Irish descent, the first representative of the family in this country having settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in the early part of the last century. His father, Philip Kearny, served with distinction during the Mexican War; was a major-general during the war of the rebellion, and was killed, September 1, 1862, at Chantilly. He was married to Diana Bullitt, of Louisville, a member of a distinguished family of Kentucky. They had four children, John Watts Kearny being the only son. He entered the college of Bishop Dupanloup, at Orleans, France, in 1860, and pursued a thorough course of study in the classics and fine arts; returned to this country in 1864; studied law at Columbia College, New York, from which he graduated, in 1866; but has never practiced that profession. He subsequently made a trip to Europe, and, on his return, settled on a farm in Fayette County, Kentucky, and two years afterwards removed to Louisville, where he has since resided. In 1873, he was elected, from the Fourth District of Louisville, to the Legislature, and was re-elected, devoting himself, during his legislative services, largely to revenue reforms. He has written several pamphlets on the influence of the tariff on Western interests, and on the system of taxation prevalent in Kentucky; and is a writer of great ability. He is a man of fine fortune; is scholarly in his attainments; is exceedingly companionable and attractive in manners; and is undoubtedly a man of brilliant qualities. Mr. Kearny was married, in 1866, to Miss Lucy McNary, daughter of Dr. T. L. McNary, of Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky. They have four children.

HENDRICK, REV. JOHN THILMAN, Presbyterian Clergyman, was born March 15, 1811, in Barren County, Kentucky. His parents were both Virginians by birth. His father, Joseph W. Hendrick, came to Kentucky at an early day, and, after remaining a few years in Barren County, finally settled in Jessamine County, twelve miles from Lexington. His mother was Mary Doswell Thilman; and his grandfathers, Thilman and Doswell, were Huguenots, and settled in Virginia on account of the Protestant persecutions in France. John T. Hendrick was educated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky; united with the Presbyterian Church, in 1827; was licensed to preach by the West Lexington Presbytery, in 1833; was ordained, and installed pastor of Stoner Mouth and Millersburg Churches, in 1836; from 1840 to 1845, was pastor of the Church at Flemingsburg; from 1845 to 1858, had charge of the Church

at Clarksville, Tennessee; and, since 1859, has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Paducah, Kentucky. During his residence at Clarksville, he received the degree of D. D., from Centre College, and served as Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Stewart College, now South-western University, at Clarksville. He is a man of great width and benevolence of character; is brave and fearless in the defense of what he deems right; engages with all his energy in any cause he espouses; is a ripe scholar, a man of rare gifts as a preacher; has written numerous articles, addresses, and tracts; is a writer of ability, and one of the most highly esteemed, influential, and valuable ministers of his Church in Southern Kentucky. Dr. Hendrick was married, in 1834, to Jane E. Bigelow, of Richmond, Virginia, and, after her death, was, in 1852, married to Mary E. Cooke, of Athens, Pennsylvania; and has two living children by his first, and five by his second, marriage.

BEDINGER, MAJOR GEORGE MICHAEL, was born in 1755, near Shepherdstown, Virginia. He settled near Boonesborough, Kentucky, in 1779; was engaged that year in Col. Bowman's expedition against the Indians, at Chillicothe; was a major in the celebrated battle of the Blue Licks, in 1782; in 1792, became a member of the first State Legislature, representing Bourbon and Nicholas Counties; and was a member of Congress from 1803 to 1807. Major Bedinger died September 7, 1843, on his farm, near the Lower Blue Licks.

NEELY, CHARLES, M. D., was born in 1801, in Orange County, New York, and died in February, 1874, at his residence in Franklin, Simpson County, Kentucky. His father, Edward Neely, moved to Kentucky during his childhood, and throughout his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. Dr. Neely obtained a fair education, and, by his studious habits in after life, became quite a scholar. He finished his medical studies at Transylvania University, under the distinguished Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley; and, after practicing his profession for several years in Galloway County, he located at Franklin, Kentucky, and there continued his profession, with great success, and succeeded in the accumulation of a very considerable fortune. About 1830, he located on his farm, four miles from Franklin, but continued for many years actively engaged in his profession, in which he stood high, and enjoyed a wide-spread reputation, and was especially distinguished for his practice of obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. Toward

the latter part of his life, after his son, Dr. James Neely, had graduated in the University of New York, and become thoroughly identified in his place, he abandoned his profession. From boyhood he was an active and valuable member of the Baptist Church; as a physician, was conscientious, painstaking, and exceptionally successful, never sparing himself when the duties of his profession required exertion; was exceedingly warm in his personal friendships; enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the people, and probably no man in his county had a wider and more salutary influence. Dr. Neely was married, in 1825, to Miss Fannie Wilkins, daughter of Richard Wilkins, of Logan County, Kentucky, and seven children were the result of their union. Two of their sons, James and John Neely, are physicians.

BUFORD, GEN. ABRAHAM, Soldier, Farmer, and Stock-raiser, was born January 18, 1820, in Woodford County, Kentucky. The Buford family is of French origin, and the name was spelled Beaufort in France, where they held large estates; and, at a later date, were titled land-holders in England and Scotland. John Buford settled in Virginia about 1710; reared a large family; became one of the first breeders of fine stock in the country; and from him descended the present Bufords of Virginia and Kentucky. William Buford, a native of Culpepper County, married Harriet Walker Kirtly, a member of the distinguished families of Walker and Crutcher, in Virginia; and removed to this State in 1800, settling in Woodford County. He soon began to take the lead, in Central Kentucky, as a raiser of blooded horses and fine stock; and, in 1835, was chiefly concerned in the purchase of the celebrated horse "Medoc," for ten thousand dollars. He reared a family of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth. Gen. Buford received his early education under Verpyle Payne, a teacher of some note in Kentucky; was afterwards, for some time, at Centre College; and graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1841, with Generals D. C. Buell, Z. B. Tower, H. G. Wright, and A. P. Howe, now of the regular army, and Gen. Rodman, inventor of the Rodman gun. He was assigned to the cavalry, as second lieutenant of dragoons, in May, 1842, and served on the frontier, under Capt. Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone; in 1846, was promoted first lieutenant; participated in the war with Mexico; received the rank of brevet captain, for gallant conduct at Buena Vista; was made captain, July 15, 1853; and retired from the army in the following year. He soon after purchased his present farm, known as "Bosque Bonita," in Woodford County, and turned his attention to raising and breeding thorough-bred horses

and Short-horn cattle. After the war had been fully initiated, in 1862, he received a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and left the State at the head of a considerable body of Kentuckians, covering the retreat of Gen. Bragg to Knoxville, Tennessee. He was subsequently assigned a brigade in Loring's division, serving until the Spring of 1864, when he took command of a brigade consisting of the Third, Seventh, and Eighth Kentucky Cavalry Regiments, in Forrest's command, and participated in its numerous raids and engagements; and, in a desperate conflict, December 24, 1864, at Lindville, was severely wounded, and disabled from active service for several months. In the Spring of 1865, he returned to his command, and surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, May 9, 1865. After the war, he returned to his farm, in Woodford County, where he has become one of the most noted turf-men of the State, and now owns some of the most celebrated horses of the country, such as "Crossland," "Nellie Gray," "Selena," "Inquirer," "Hollywood," "Marion," and "Versailles." He has taken a deep interest in politics, and, although belonging to the extreme side of the States Rights party before the war, he was unfavorable to secession; and, when the cause which he finally espoused was lost, he accepted the position, and has since favored every movement that would lead to a united country. He is a man of great strength of character, vigor and force of mind, and a physique of remarkable build, being over six feet in height, and weighing over two hundred pounds. Gen. Buford was married, in 1845, to Miss Amanda Harris, of New York, a lady of sterling worth, whom he met while she was on a visit to her brother, Major Arnold Harris, of the regular army, then stationed at Fort Gibson.

NEL VECCHIO, JAMES R., Soldier and Editor, was born September 5, 1822, at Bloomfield, New Jersey. His father was an Italian; his mother, a lady of New York. He attended the Grammar-school in New York, graduating, with high honor, in 1836. When eighteen, he entered his father's store as clerk; was subsequently in the employ of A. T. Stewart; and, after his father's retirement from business, he was his father's successor in the same trade, remaining in the business till 1860. While residing in Brooklyn, he held the offices of alderman and supervisor, by Democratic suffrages. He was, for ten years, editor of the "Standard," a weekly newspaper of considerable reputation. When the late civil war began, he entered the volunteer service as Brigade Quartermaster to Gen. Spinola's Brigade. In 1862, he was made major in the same brigade; in 1863, he was made lieutenant-colonel, serving under Gen. Banks. He was

an officer of fine appearance, obedient to his superiors, and kind to his subordinates. He returned to New York after his service expired; and, as a man of wealth and influence, was Director and President of "The Bank of the Union," and Director of "The Bowery Bank." In 1865, he removed to Louisville; became actively interested in the Market Street Railroad; and, by his energy and business capacity, was soon elected President of the company, a position he held until his death. On the 28th of February, 1853, he was married to Julia L. Berard, of New York; by this marriage, he had six children, all of whom survived him. He was a zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church, befriended the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and was for years one of the Directors of the Louisville Strangers' Home. He died December 10, 1875, at Louisville, from an attack of pneumonia. In appearance, Col. Del Vecchio was a pleasant, dignified gentleman; his honorable and charitable actions will ever be remembered by his friends; and the many strangers, who, through the Strangers' Home, knew his loving charity.



AIR, EDWARD, son of Robert Air, was born April 11, 1835, in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the same year his parents moved to Newport, Kentucky. His father was a native of Scotland; was for twenty-five years lessee of the Newport and Cincinnati Ferry; was an energetic and successful business man; was one of the most upright, public-spirited, and valuable citizens Newport ever had; he died in 1863. His mother was a native of Campbell County, Kentucky, and the daughter of David Downard, a farmer of that county. Edward Air received a good education, which he completed at Georgetown College. From 1854 to 1866, he was mainly engaged with his father in the management of the Cincinnati and Newport Ferry; in 1866, he was elected County Clerk of Campbell County; was re-elected, in 1870 and 1874; and now occupies that position. In politics, he is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Buchanan; but, in 1860, voted for Bell and Everett. Religiously, he is a Methodist. Mr. Air was married, in 1858, to Miss Margaret Terhune, of Bourbon County, Kentucky.



LONG, NIMROD, Banker, Merchant, and Flour Manufacturer, was born July 31, 1814, in Logan County, Kentucky. His father, John S. Long, came from Virginia, and was one of the first settlers of Logan County, and was a son of Major Gabriel Long, a soldier of the Revolution, who distinguished himself under Washington.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of his native county. At the age of fourteen, he removed to Russellville, and soon after became clerk in a dry-goods store, and in three years was admitted to a partnership. Shortly afterwards, his partner died, when he took in his brother, and continued the business very successfully for twenty years. At this time, his health failing, he withdrew from the business, and invested his means largely in real estate in the West and North-west; also soon began to trade in tobacco, produce, and stock. At that time, he was a Director of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, with G. W. Norton, as President. They thought fit to wind up the affairs of that institution, and organized the present banking-house of N. Long & Co. In 1870, he attached to the business of the bank the extensive flouring mill of Russellville. This mill has a capacity of three hundred barrels a day, and with all of its appurtenances is the largest flouring mill in the State. He has been one of the most signally successful business men of the country; his speculations and investments, made with superior judgment, usually resulted in great advantage to himself. One of the very singular things in his career, is his narrow escapes out of great sufferings and dangers. At St. Louis, he was blown from one steamboat to another; in superintending the erection of Bethel College, he fell twenty feet from a scaffold; during an attempt to enter his bank by robbers, in 1870, he was shot in the head, and his head badly beaten up; and once, by an explosion of gas in his house, he was nearly roasted alive. He has been one of the most active, public-spirited, valuable, and successful men in his part of the State; and, while his influence and value has been great in almost every way to society, probably his greatest usefulness has been in the schools and the Church. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and, in 1838, was elected Treasurer of the Russellville Church, and has ever since filled the position. He took into the Church the same financial skill and care that gave success to his private business, and the result has been the ability of the Church at all times to meet its obligations. He was ordained a deacon, in 1832, and has acted in that capacity in his Church ever since. He has been zealous in all the works of the Church; and perhaps few Baptists in the State have contributed so liberally to the wants of the Church at home and abroad. He has always been greatly interested in the youth of the Church, over whom he has had a deep influence. He has long been Superintendent of the Church Sabbath-school; and, notwithstanding his age and failing health, is always at his post. Next to his success in business, he has established a lasting reputation in his founding and endowing Bethel College, at Russellville, where he resides. As Treasurer of its Board of Trustees, he has so carefully managed the first small investments for this institution as to increase the interest-

bearing fund to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. From time to time, he has added to this amount liberal gifts from his private fortune; and, in 1870, he endowed the Chair of English. To commemorate this act, and to perpetuate his name in the annals of the College, this chair is entitled the "N. Long Professorship." In 1876, he originated the plan of boarding and lodging students at actual cost; and at his instigation the Board of Trustees erected a large building on the College grounds for the accommodation of one hundred young men, at a cost of ten dollars a month. This building, in honor of its projector, is called the "N. Long Hall." Mr. Long has been three times married; in 1833, to Miss Elizabeth W. Curd; after her death, to Angelina Nantz; and his present wife is Mrs. Mary A. Smedley (*née* Walters). From his first marriage, he has four children, and from the second, one child—all of whom are married and filling respectable positions in society.

GAINES, MAJ. JOHN P., was a Virginian by birth; came to Kentucky while young; represented Boone County in the Legislature, being elected first in 1825; was several times re-elected; volunteered in the Mexican War, in 1846, and was made Major of the First Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry; was taken prisoner at Encarnacion, when escape was impossible, and destruction inevitable, without surrendering; was ordered, by Gen. Lombardini, to go to Toluca, on that account withdrawing his parole as prisoner of war, winning the admiration of the people of his State. He escaped through the lines of the enemy; joined our army, and fought gallantly at Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and in the battles before the walls of Mexico. He was the only volunteer from Kentucky who participated in these conquests of Gen. Scott. While a prisoner in Mexico, he was elected by his friends to the Lower House of Congress, serving in that body from 1847 to 1849. In September, 1850, he was appointed Governor of Oregon by President Fillmore, holding that position until the Spring of 1853. In that year he died.

CHENAUT, ROBERT CAMERON, M. D., was born March 23, 1834, near Richmond, in Madison County, Kentucky. His father, Anderson Chenaut, was a native of the same county; followed agricultural pursuits, and died in 1854. He was the son of William Chenaut, a Revolutionary soldier, a Virginian by birth, who settled in Kentucky at an early day. His mother, Emily Cameron, was a native of Chambers County, Pennsyl-

vania. Dr. Chenaut received a fine education, in the best private schools of the country, and, in 1851, began the study of medicine under Dr. F. M. Miller, at Richmond. In 1853, he attended medical lectures at Transylvania University; in the Spring of 1854, graduated in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; in the following year, entered upon the practice of his profession at Richmond, Kentucky; established a large and valuable practice, which he continued with great success until 1875; and, in that year, was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, which position he still occupies. In politics, Dr. Chenaut was originally a Whig; his first Presidential Democratic vote was for Horace Greeley, since which he has been identified with that party. Religiously, he is associated with the Baptist Church. In 1856, he was married to Miss Ettie Bronson, daughter of Rev. Thomas S. Bronson, a clergyman and farmer of Madison County, Kentucky.

TODD, COL. CHARLES STEWART, Lawyer, Soldier, and Diplomatist, son of Judge Thomas Todd, was born January 22, 1791, between Danville and Stanford, in the old county of Lincoln, Kentucky; and died, May 14, 1871, while on a visit, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. His father emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia, in 1786; became Chief-Justice of Kentucky, and one of the Supreme Judges of the United States; and was one of the most able and distinguished men of his times. (See sketch of Judge Thomas Todd.) Col. Charles S. Todd was educated in the best schools of Kentucky, spending some time in Transylvania University, and graduating at William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1809. He studied law with his father; attended law lectures at Litchfield, Connecticut; was admitted to the bar in 1811; and located, for the practice of his profession, at Lexington, Kentucky. In the following year, he entered the army, as ensign of a company; was, soon after, appointed to a position in the Quartermaster-General's department; carried dispatches from Gen. Harrison to Gen. Winchester, before the battle of the Thames; was appointed Captain in the Seventeenth Infantry; was aid to Gen. Harrison, and was actively engaged in the battle of the Thames; was appointed Assistant Inspector-General, and was Adjutant-General to Gen. McArthur, during his expedition into Canada, in 1814; in the Spring of 1815, was appointed Inspector-General for the Eighth Military District, with the rank of brevet colonel of cavalry; and served with distinction until the close of the war, when he resumed the practice of the law at Frankfort, Kentucky. In 1816, he was Secretary of State under Gov. Madison; resigned on the death of the Governor; was a member

of the Legislature, from Franklin County, in 1817; was re-elected at the expiration of his term; in 1820, became Minister to Columbia, South America; and, at the close of his mission, in 1824, returned to Kentucky, and established himself on a tract of land which had been originally located by Gov. Shelby, in Shelby County, which he made one of the best farms in the State. He became quite distinguished as a farmer; planted blue grass in his forest lands, and introduced the first blooded cattle in his section; was President of the State Agricultural Society; and delivered addresses, and wrote much, to advance the agricultural interests of the State. He was a commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia, in 1837 and 1839, when the division in that denomination occurred, he supporting and adhering to the Old School of his Church. In 1840, he warmly advocated the election of Gen. Harrison, his friend, to the Presidency; and, with Benjamin Drake, prepared a life of Gen. Harrison, which was published in Cincinnati, and widely circulated; became editor, at the same time, of the Cincinnati "Republican," a Whig paper; accompanied Gen. Harrison to Washington City, after the election, and remained a member of his family until his death; was appointed Minister to Austria, but the death of the President prevented his appointment being carried into effect; was appointed Minister to St. Petersburg by President Tyler, and his services in Russia were highly appreciated by both Governments. While in Russia, he was made a member of the Imperial Agricultural Society, a so-called honor probably never before conferred upon an American. In 1846, his mission terminated, and he returned to his home in Shelby County, where he became prominent in agricultural affairs. He never resumed the practice of the law, but devoted considerable of his time in writing for various journals on religious, political, agricultural, and other subjects. In 1850, he became one of the three commissioners to treat with the Indian tribes on the Mexican border, and drew up the final report of the Commission to the Government. While in Texas on this mission, he wrote several articles, attracting general attention, on the mineral and other resources of that State; and, at that time, publicly urged the necessity of a railroad to the Pacific by a southern route, believing that the most desirable way across the Continent. In 1848, he took an active part in the Presidential contest, in favor of Gen. Taylor, and made many speeches through Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States, during the campaign. When the civil war began, in 1861, he immediately repaired to Washington, and offered his services to the Government; but, appointments from the State being full, or from some other cause, the War Department appeared unable to give him a command, which was greatly regretted by some brave soldiers who became distinguished officers during the great conflict.

Col. Todd was warmly and earnestly devoted to his country, and was one of the most dignified, scholarly, able, and accomplished diplomates who had ever represented our Government in foreign courts. He is said to have very much resembled Louis Philippe, of France; was compactly and stoutly built, and a little below medium height, with fine bearing and manners, rich, musical voice; was a fine conversationalist and companion; was extremely kind and conciliatory in deportment; and was undoubtedly a man whose great ambition was to do good in the world. He was an accomplished gentleman, of the old Whig school of strong and dignified politics, and doubtless Kentucky had few more useful or able men. In 1816, he was married to Letitia, youngest daughter of Gov. Isaac Shelby, one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of Kentucky. She died July 22, 1868. One of their children, Col. Charles Todd, one of the most substantial and valuable farmers of Shelby County, now resides at the old homestead of his parents.

LAINE, JOHN EWING, Merchant and Collector of Internal Revenue, was born February 6, 1841, in Mason County, Kentucky. He belongs to a family largely distinguished for patriotism in the history of this country. His father, Samuel Lyon Blaine, was a native of Pennsylvania; followed mercantile pursuits, mainly; was United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, from 1864 to 1873; was uncle of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, one of the most able and brilliant men of his day; and was grandson of Ephraim Blaine, a wealthy Pennsylvania patriot, who gave largely of his means to the support of the Continental army, during the war of the Revolution. His mother, Anna (Coons) Blaine, was a native of Fayette County, Kentucky, and daughter of George Coons, one of the old citizens of that county. John Ewing Blaine quit school in his thirteenth year, and began to clerk in a dry-goods store, in Peoria, Illinois; in 1858, he returned to Maysville, where he continued in mercantile pursuits until 1863; during the next year, was in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of Western Virginia; in November, 1864, was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, for what was then the Sixth Kentucky District; held that position until May, 1873, when he was appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth Kentucky District, by Gen. Grant. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Grant, and is an ardent Republican in politics. Religiously, Mr. Blaine is associated with the Presbyterian Church. He was married, December 14, 1871, to Miss Nannie McGranaghan, daughter of Dr. William H. McGranaghan, of Maysville.

McClelland, John A., D. D. S., was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 21st of April, 1826. His father, Alexander McClelland, was of Scotch descent, and a master carpenter and builder by occupation; and died in Indiana, at the advanced age of seventy-six. His mother, Rebecca Smith, was of English descent, and the family consisted of two sons, James S. and John A. James S. McClelland distinguished himself as a physician and surgeon, serving as such on the staff of Gen. Sigel; and received injuries which ultimately caused his death, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. Dr. John A. McClelland received such an education as the best country schools and diligent study afforded; and, at the age of eighteen years, commenced the study of medicine, in the office of his uncle and brother. Going to Cincinnati, he engaged in the drug business for a period of about two years, and then commenced the study of dentistry, with a view to making it his permanent profession. His preceptor was Dr. Evans, of that city. In 1849, he came to Kentucky, and, for five years, kept an office in Indiana also; but, abandoning the latter in 1855, he made Louisville his permanent place of residence. During the same year, he was married to Miss Sophia McGlashan, daughter of William Marshall McGlashan, a Scotch gentleman, and one of the most noted surgeons in the English navy. In 1865, his health becoming impaired by the cares of a laborious practice, he, with his wife and family, visited Europe; and, after a short stay, during which he placed his oldest daughter, Leila, in a Parisian academy, he returned home alone, and resumed his practice. During the absence of his family, he resolved to enter upon a series of experiments, with a view of discovering a new base for artificial teeth, as a substitute for the rubber and metal then in use. His perseverance was rewarded by the production of the "Rose Pearl" of the profession, which has since come into universal use in this country, and largely in Europe. This is the substance known in the commercial world as celluloid, and used so extensively in the manufacture of combs, and many other useful articles of commerce. In 1863, he invented and patented what is known as the "gold web," used in the rubber base for artificial teeth, the object of which is to add strength and allow the base to be made thin. He is at present, and has been for four years, using improvements of his own in his practice, the principal one of which consists of a device for taking away entirely the sensitiveness in teeth, preparatory to filling, without injuring the nerve. He has a wide reputation, in both this country and Europe, and his discoveries and writings have earned for him a high place in the profession. He is a member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association, meeting annually at Cincinnati; he is also connected with the American Dental Association. His family consists of four children—three daughters and one

son. His worthy wife, during the war, did much towards alleviating the sufferings of the soldiers. She was the first lady in the West to organize a volunteer corps of lady nurses, to visit the battle-fields. At her own expense, and aided by private subscriptions, she took them from Louisville. It was she who brought to Louisville the wounded and prisoners from Fort Donelson. She commanded two boats, the "Fanny Bullitt" and the "Hastings," and carried orders from Gen. Sherman to visit the hospitals of Cairo and Paducah, to hunt up the wounded of Kentucky, and land them at any point on the river nearest their homes. Gen. Sherman, on issuing his instructions, said: "Now, madam, I need scarcely say to you, that the prisoners are to receive the same attention as our own men." To which Mrs. McClelland replied: "We come in the name of humanity; we have those, on both sides, whom we love." She made three trips South, and was present at the battle of Shiloh, and waited for nine days for the battle of Corinth. She has attained an extensive reputation as a writer and correspondent, most of her articles appearing in the "Louisville Journal," "Louisville Courier," "Home Journal," of New York, and the "London Morning Star," of which she was the Paris correspondent, during her stay in that city. She used the *nom de plume* of "Ida Marshall," and received many expressions of regard from George D. Prentice.

Irwin, Capt. James F., was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1817. His father followed the occupation of farming until his appointment as Judge of Beaver County. James attended the "Old Field School" during the Winter months, and worked on the farm during the Summer, never receiving more than three months' instruction in any session. While still quite young, his father died. When about seventeen years of age, he accepted the humble situation of cook on a keel-boat to Florence, Alabama, on the Tennessee river; this was in the year 1834, while the Cherokee Indians occupied that country, Mr. Irwin assisting in driving them out. From the low berth of cook, he gradually rose to the captaincy of a keel-boat; then commanding the steamers "Smelter," "Melton," "Belle of Memphis," "North Alabama," "Dover," "Chattanooga," "Wheeling," "Pickaway," "William Garwin," "Mayflower," "Mohican," "Smithland," "Cherokee," and a number of others. He was owner of some of the boats named, and part owner of most of them. While commanding the "Mohican," on the Mississippi river, in the year 1855, he landed at New Orleans, the levee presenting the appearance of a city of steamboats, resolving itself into a panorama that

caused the eye to sparkle in contemplating the beauty of the view, and evidencing the great prosperity of business. The scene soon changed. A conflagration ensued, and all was transformed from joy to sorrow—from active industry to frantic efforts to save life and property. Ten of the steamers were destroyed, and, among them, the “Mohican” was burned to the water’s edge. Captain Irwin was reduced, from a wealthy steamboat owner, to but a little above penury. All his wealth was invested in the boat; and, the insurance having expired the day before, but five thousand dollars were realized from this once magnificent river palace. He commenced life anew, and soon recuperated, inheriting from his Scotch ancestors the financial ability that commanded success, shortly acquiring a competency. The loss of the “Mohican” was the greatest he ever met; although, while commanding the “Smithland,” the boat struck a snag, at Island Number Twenty-one, and sank. Few officers have ever commanded so large a fleet with such little damage or so few failures. As a captain, he was ever a favorite; polite and affable to his passengers, vigilant and active in attending to their interests and those of the boat. In politics, he was a “Henry Clay Whig,” afterwards becoming a Democrat. The Captain is a Director in the Merchants’ Bank of Louisville, the Louisville Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Trustee of Cave Hill Cemetery. He is part owner in the Portland and New Albany steam ferry-boats; and was formerly connected with the Tarascon Cement Mills, using the brand of John A. Holland & Co. He is now one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky, having accumulated his fortune by great industry and shrewd financial ability. Among his possessions, are about three thousand acres of farm land, partly in Kentucky and partly in Indiana, and a large amount of real estate in the city of Louisville, including some of the most prominent business houses, such as the building occupied by the Adams Express Company, at No. 63 Main Street. His own residence is one of Louisville’s most beautiful ornaments. Married to Miss Amelia McHarry, and then to her sister, Miss Florence McHarry, he has one child. Captain Irwin is of a happily constituted mind, never permitting the vicissitudes of life to disturb his equanimity, but pursues the even tenor of his way, with a placid and composed manner that many envy but few possess. Liberal in his charities; and, although a helping friend to all religious societies, he has never been a zealous advocate of any denomination. He has taken a lively interest in public matters, and particularly those looking to the benefit of his own community; and, since having retired mainly from active business pursuits, has given his attention to the demands of society, his ample fortune enabling him to gratify his best desires.

LYLE, JOEL REID, Editor and Publisher, was born in December, 1764, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. He received a good education, and removed to Clarke County, Kentucky, in 1800; engaged for several years in teaching in that county; married and located in Paris, where he became an assistant in the school of his brother, Rev. John Lyle; purchased the “Kentucky Herald,” the second paper published in the State; in 1808, established the “Western Citizen,” at Paris; continued as its editor and publisher until 1832, when his son, William C. Lyle, succeeded him, and was its editor and publisher until 1867. Joel R. Lyle was a writer of ability, and exerted a large influence among the early newspaper men of the State. He was a man of high, upright principles; and was, for over a quarter of a century, a leading and active officer of the Presbyterian Church.

REYNOLDS, DUDLEY SHARPE, M. D., Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist, was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 31st of August, 1842. His parents were the Rev. Thomas Reynolds and Mary Nichols. His father was the eldest son of Dr. Admiral Reynolds, descended directly from the distinguished Irish family of that name, who figured conspicuously in the annals of science and letters. Rev. Thomas Reynolds has been a Baptist missionary, in Indiana and Kentucky, for more than thirty years, and enjoys great popularity as a pulpit orator. Dudley S. Reynolds was named for the late distinguished Prof. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, of Lexington, one of the greatest surgeons of his time. At an early age, Dudley Reynolds manifested a fondness for books. He was educated in various private schools and by private tutors, finally taking a course of French and Latin under W. Alman. In 1862, he studied medicine, for which he exhibited a great fondness. The distracted condition of the country at that time interposed obstacles to the successful prosecution of his studies; and he at once engaged as a newspaper correspondent. An occasional letter from Nashville to the “Louisville Daily Journal” made for him a warm friend in the person of the late George D. Prentice. On the seventh day of May, 1865, he was married to the accomplished Miss Mary Frances Keagan, of Louisville. She had graduated at Nazareth Academy, near Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1862, and was considered very talented. She died of chronic pneumonia, in Louisville, on the second day of March, 1876, a devoted wife and mother, a model Christian, beloved by all who knew her. Just after his marriage, he engaged in a grain speculation, in Nashville, Tennessee, which resulted unfavorably. On the 3d of August, 1866, he left Nashville, moving to Louisville,

where, in March, 1868, he graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and at once began the practice of his profession in that city, with great success. In 1869, he became a member of the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons, organized in 1838, under a charter granted by the State Legislature, and embracing all the medical and surgical talent of Louisville in its membership; and contributed largely to the support of the college, taking an active part in its discussions. In April, 1869, he was made Chief Surgeon to the Western Dispensary, on Fourteenth Street, where he at once began the establishment of a successful course of clinical medicine and surgery; and soon made himself popular by his benevolence, and devotion to the practice of his art. He became a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, in 1871, and, at each annual meeting since that time, has taken a prominent part in the Society's deliberations, always making some literary contribution to the volume of transactions. In the beginning of 1872, being overworked as a general practitioner, he entered exclusively into ophthalmic and aural practice. His friends advised him against this step, as they thought it would not be possible for any one to find enough practice, in that department, in so small a city as Louisville, to earn a living. He persisted in his determination, visited the principal cities of the East, made the acquaintance of most eminent specialists, returned home, and began a remarkably successful career as an oculist and aurist. In 1872, he represented the State Medical Association in the meeting, at Philadelphia, of the American Medical Association, an organization composed entirely of delegates from other medical societies. He made many friends among the profession at this meeting; and, upon returning home, the delegation from the Muskingum County Medical Society, of Zanesville, Ohio, made him honorary member of their association. In 1874, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Little Rock, Arkansas, made him an honorary member of their body. In May, 1874, the Commissioners of Public Charities made him surgeon to the eye and ear department of the Louisville City Hospital. In the Summer of 1874, the Curators of Central University, located at Richmond, Kentucky, established the medical department of the University in Louisville, and appointed him Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, where he is now a popular teacher. He has produced no literary work of a permanent character, though he is a very frequent contributor to the medical serials published in Louisville, Nashville, and Philadelphia. He conducted the first systematic investigation of the cause of blindness, in January, 1873, the result of which was afterwards published in the "American Practitioner." He has invented several important instruments, and enriched the profession by several devices in surgery; and now enjoys a fine private

practice. In March, 1875, when medical politics led to bitter partisan strifes, breaking up the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, he undertook the organization of a new society. In this, he was successful. In two days he had ninety-six names. He declines to hold office; but the Louisville Academy of Medicine recognizes him as its founder, and is now the most harmonious and important medical association in the State. Dr. Reynolds has three children.

BOSTWICK, HENRY, was born November 14, 1827, in Hartford, Connecticut, and is the son of Isaac Davis Bostwick, of that State. He received a good education in the common-schools of New England, and, at the age of sixteen, was apprenticed to the printing business with Elihu Geer, publisher of the "Hartford Daily Journal;" remained in that office six years; went to New York City, and was engaged for some time with the Harper Brothers, and C. A. Alvord; in 1858, took charge of the printing department in the house of W. B. Smith & Co., Cincinnati; remaining in that position for eight years; and, in 1867, he commenced insurance business in Covington, Kentucky, in connection with C. H. Fechter. In 1873, was appointed, by Judge Ballard, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts, of Covington, and was also made United States Commissioner, which position he still holds. During the civil war, he took an active part in organizing the Forty-first Kentucky Union Regiment, and served for some time in one of its companies. He has been, for eight years, a member of the Covington Board of Education, and is a member and officer in the Presbyterian Church, and is probably one of the most prominent Masons in the State, having been presiding officer of all the Masonic bodies of Kentucky, and is also an officer of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and is prominently connected with various other social orders. Mr. Bostwick was married, in 1852, to Anna Lehman, and has three children by that marriage. In 1874, he was again married, to Mrs. Frances Strader, widow of M. V. Strader, late surgeon in the United States army.

GREEN, THOMAS MARSHALL, Editor, son of Judge John Green and Mary Keith Marshall, was born November 23, 1836, in Lincoln (now Boyle) County, near Danville, Kentucky. His father was a native of Lincoln County, born in 1787; studied law under Henry Clay; was a member of the Kentucky Senate for two or three terms;



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was several terms a member of the Lower House; was author of the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves from other States to this; was aid-de-camp to Gov. Shelby, in his campaign of the war of 1812; was Judge of the Circuit Court, and died while holding that office, in 1838; was a man of fine intellect, of high standing in the Church and in society, and of great integrity of character; he was first married to Sarah Fry, daughter of the celebrated teacher, Joshua Fry; and his second wife, who is still living, with her son, in Maysville, was the daughter of Capt. Thomas Marshall (brother of Chief-Justice John Marshall), an officer in the Revolutionary army, who was the first Clerk of Shenandoah County, Virginia; came to Kentucky in 1790; was the first Clerk of the Court of Mason County; and was a member, in 1799, from that county, to the second Constitutional Convention. Thomas M. Green was educated at Centre College, graduating from that institution in 1855; in 1866, went into the printing office of the "Commonwealth," at Frankfort; in the following year, was Presidential Elector for the State at large, and made an active canvass for Fillmore and Donaldson; in the same year, became editor of the "Commonwealth;" held that position until 1860; in the Fall of that year, he bought the "Maysville Eagle," and has since resided in Maysville, as the editor and publisher of that paper. In 1868, he was one of the successful Presidential Electors, on the Democratic ticket, and is a conservative Democrat in politics. He is a fine speaker, an able and versatile writer; and, under him, the old "Eagle" has risen to its greatest height. Mr. Green was married, April 24, in 1860, to Miss Nannie Butler, niece of Gen. William O. Butler, and daughter of Pierce Butler, a brilliant lawyer of Louisville, who was several times elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, served one term in the State Senate, and died, at Louisville, in 1850.



PATTERSON, PROF. JOHN THOMAS, President of Hocker College, was born December 22, 1826, in Winchester, Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was a Scotchman, and, prior to the Revolution, settled in Virginia. His grandfather was one of the early pioneers from that State, settling in Madison County while it was yet a wilderness. His ancestry, on his mother's side, were of French origin; his maternal grandfather being among the first settlers of Kentucky from Virginia, and also the builder of the first hewed log house in Montgomery County. His maternal grandmother, whose name was Orea, was an inmate of one of the early forts, which stood a long siege during the French and Indian wars. His grandfather, Thomas Patterson, married a Miss Harris, and, of their ten children, his father, Jacob S. Pat-

terson, was the third son; and the subject of this sketch is the oldest in a family of ten children. His father having met some misfortunes in business, his efforts to obtain an education were surrounded by many difficulties, not the least of them being a sentiment unfavorable to book learning. He set out with great pertinacity to obtain a thorough education, with a view to becoming a professional teacher; and in the best schools then organized in Clarke County, and under some of the best scholars of the time, he obtained a fine classical education; and at once projected and began the erection of an educational institution, and, in 1853, built and put in operation what is known as the Patterson Female Institute, which he still owns, situated at North Middletown, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, designed for young ladies; arranged on a most liberal plan, having a thorough collegiate curriculum, and being most delightfully situated in the center of the finest region of the State; and was conducted by him uninterruptedly with great success for twenty-two years. In the Fall of 1876, he accepted the Presidency of Hocker Female College, to which he had been called by the trustees of that institution, beautifully situated in the outskirts of Lexington, one of the best appointed, most completely equipped, and well-conducted educational establishments in the country, and under the supervision of the Christian Church. On taking charge of Hocker College, the Board of Managers announced that he had just passed through a successful course of twenty-two years in the management of an institution of which he was the founder and owner, and during that time had educated many of the most intelligent ladies in North-western Kentucky, and had now abandoned his own institution, in the height of its prosperity, to enter the more extended field of usefulness offered by the superior facilities of Hocker College. Under his able management, the institution has already made advanced strides, and he is using all his energy to make it a source of pride to its friends, and an honor to the cause of education throughout the country. He has always taken an active interest in public and political affairs, and, for the last ten years, was prominently identified with the operations of the Democratic party in Bourbon County, serving as a delegate to the conventions of the party, and participating actively during the heated contest for Governor, in 1875. He belongs to the old school of the Democratic party, and takes an active part in politics, with a view simply to do his duty as a citizen towards the establishment of just and righteous principles of government. His ambition has been to succeed as a teacher. He has acquired a considerable reputation, few men being more generally known throughout the State, and few teachers being more popular and successful; being a thorough scholar, passionately devoted to his profession, energetic, progressive, and liberal in his views, he has taken a front

rank among the educators of the country. He has been a member of the Christian Church for many years; was long one of its elders; and has always taken the most active interest in its welfare. He has been prominently identified with several popular social organizations; is a man of earnest and decided convictions; of exceptional personal and social habits; and, throughout his active career, has been a persistent advocate of every public good. Prof. Patterson was married, in 1851, to Miss Lou Ragan, daughter of William Ragan, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, a woman of great refinement and culture, who has been a source of strength by his side, having been, for twenty-two years, Matron of Patterson Institute, and now occupying the same position in Hocker Female College. They have three children; their son, William Patterson, being a lawyer of Bath County.

GOOD, GEN. JOHN B., Soldier, was born June 29, 1831, at Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky. He commenced his education at Mt. Sterling, and graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1853. He served in the Fourth Regular Infantry for a year or two in California; was attached to the Second Cavalry, under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston, in 1855, on the western frontiers of Texas; the following year, was wounded in a fight with the Indians; became cavalry instructor at West Point; resigned his commission in the year 1861; entered the Confederate army as a lieutenant; was soon after advanced to captain of cavalry, and fought at Great Bethel; in September, was promoted colonel of infantry; in the Spring of 1862, was made brigadier-general; distinguished himself at Gaines's Mill, and was promoted major-general; was afterwards made lieutenant-general, for gallant conduct at Chickamauga and other places; took command of the Army of the Tennessee, in July, 1864; fought the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, and Nashville; and, in January, 1865, by his own request, was relieved from charge of the army; published his report of the Atlanta campaign, and returned to his home in Texas.

HUNDLEY, WILLIAM A., M. D., Physician, third son of Joel and Susan Hundley, was born March 28, 1822, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father was a farmer; his mother, a Miss Cordwell, of Virginia, one of the early settlers of Jefferson County. The subject of this sketch attended the country schools in Winter, working on his father's farm the remainder of each year, until his seventeenth, when he attended a good school at Mount Wash-

ington, Bullitt County, Kentucky, for four years. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Johnson, at Mount Washington; two years later, he attended one course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville; he then went to practicing, at Uniontown, Kentucky; shortly after, he attended his second course of lectures at Louisville, graduating in 1852. In April of that year, he began the practice of medicine at Louisville, which he continued until his death. As a physician, he was well-read, skillful, and unusually successful; his gentle kindness won him the hearts of his patients. He was four years physician at the City Hospital; and, for fourteen years, attended St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, free of charge. He was a Master Mason in one of the Louisville lodges. He joined the Methodist Church, South, at Mt. Washington, in 1843; was class-leader in the Shelby Street Methodist Church for twelve years, and very devoted in all his Church relations. He was an earnest student in his profession, fond of writing upon medical subjects, and a close student of the Holy Bible. On the 26th of October, 1844, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. William Chidsey; by this marriage, he had twelve children, seven of whom he lived to see grown. Dr. Hundley died at Louisville, May 23, 1873, of apoplexy, although he had been sick three years preceding his decease. He was a man of broad, generous feeling, sacrificing the mere consideration of money to the fulfillment of such principles.

DAVEISS, COL. JOSEPH HAMILTON, Lawyer and Soldier, was born March 4, 1774, in Bedford County, Virginia, and was the son of Joseph and Jean Daveiss, both natives of Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1779, his parents came to Kentucky, and settled in Lincoln County, near Danville. He was educated under some of the first teachers of Kentucky, and became a fine Greek and Latin scholar, early exhibiting uncommon powers as a speaker. In 1792, he served under Major Adair against the Indians, and proved himself to be a daring soldier. He studied law under George Nicholas, in a class with Jesse Bledsoe, John Pope, Felix Grundy, and several others who became distinguished in the history of the country, and entered on the practice of his profession, in 1795, in his first case, triumphing over his learned preceptor. He continued to reside in Danville until the abolition of the District Courts; at that time, removed to Frankfort, having been appointed United States Attorney for Kentucky; and, while serving as attorney for the Government, conducted the trial of Aaron Burr for treason. In 1802, he went to Washington City to appear in the case of Wilson against Mason, and was the first Western lawyer to come before the Supreme

Court of the United States. He, subsequently, removed to Owensboro, having a large estate in Daviess County. In 1809, he located in Lexington, where he resided until his death; and, for many years, was engaged in almost every important case which came before the courts. In 1811, he entered the army, under Gen. Harrison; was appointed major of cavalry; and, although occupying that position, fell pierced by three balls while fighting on foot, in a charge made at his own solicitation, in the battle of Tippecanoe, expiring at midnight on the day of the battle, November 7, 1811. He was a man of great courage, and was ambitious for military fame; was six feet in height, of fine personal appearance, and impressive bearing; was one of the ablest lawyers in the country, and was unsurpassed as an orator. His death caused profound sensation at Lexington, and was deeply felt throughout the State. In politics, he was a Whig or Federalist. Col. Daveiss was married, in 1803, to Miss Annie Marshall, daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall, and sister to Chief-Justice John Marshall.

 ANDERS, LEWIS, Agriculturist, and one of the distinguished business men of Kentucky, was born August 9, 1781, in Spottsylvania County, Virginia. Mr. Sanders never studied a profession, but throughout his active life followed business pursuits, engaging in farming, stock-raising, and manufacturing; and, although decidedly a man of the world in his manners, was greatly devoted to all the industrial and useful arts. He gave his attention, at an early day, to improving the breed of sheep, horses, and cattle, and, as early as 1816 or 1817, imported to Kentucky, from England, the first of the now famous Durham or Short-horn stock of the State. He was mainly instrumental in forming a company for the purpose of making importations and improving the stock of the State, even, to a considerable extent, advancing the means for carrying out the enterprise; and brought over a pioneer herd of Durhams. In any circle of men or women, however accomplished, he was the recognized superior, without making any pretensions. His knowledge was various and valuable, reaching to every interest in life, and always available for the edification of others. He was fond of discussing political matters. He was a Democrat in his creed, his discourse, and his intercourse; the same easy and attractive man in all companies. He expended large sums to develop Kentucky. At Lexington, he introduced the woolen cloth industry, and built the mill, which probably still stands. About 1796, John James Dufour, the pioneer wine-grower, came from Switzerland, and found his way to Lexington, Kentucky; and, although that place was then, to a great extent, the seat of culture and refine-

ment in the West, and was made famous by the presence of such men as Clay, Rowan, George Nicholas, Col. Thomas Marshall, Jesse Bledsoe, Wickliffe, Joe Daveiss, Gen. Wilkinson, and others, none of them appreciated, as did Lewis Sanders, the importance to the country of the grape culture. Dufour started a vineyard near Lexington, but it was not successful. Through the encouragement of Mr. Sanders, he brought a small colony, composed chiefly of his own family and relations, from Switzerland. But the little colony running short of funds at Pittsburg, and Dufour not being able to supply them, Mr. Sanders met them there with great kindness, and conveyed them to Lexington. And no man watched their progress with greater solicitude than did he, or saw with deeper regret the failure of the efforts to make grape culture of great value to his adopted State. These people afterwards established themselves on the Ohio, at Vevay, in Switzerland County, Indiana; and, although the great staples of the Ohio Valley have long ago taken the place of the grape, not even the descendants of the Dufours ever forgot the kindness of Lewis Sanders, their first American friend. Mr. Sanders expended an immense amount of money on the breed of blood-horses in Kentucky. He established race-courses, and bred and trained many famous sires and sons of the turf. To him, as the beginner, Kentucky owes much of her unrivaled fame for the best race-horses in the world. In his old age, he sat down at his splendid homestead farm, in Carroll County, called "Grass Hills," and made the peach, as well as stock, his crop. He succeeded perfectly, by his skill and assiduity, in growing the best article, and protecting the tree from its foes. Personally, he charged himself with the care of his orchard, and wielded the knife, which he held to be the only means of stopping the worm. His vast old mansion at "Grass Hills" was never finished—probably for the want of time, but to some extent, no doubt, from the habit, especially of the old-time Southern farmer, of leaving his house forever half complete. But there he lived, and his hospitality was always to the fullest extent—there was no lack of completeness about that; and his enlarged views and genial manners gave untold attractiveness to the place, and left upon his friends and guests impressions of the fine old days of the past that would endure for all time. Although devoted so variously to business pursuits, he gave much of his time to reading, and especially in connection with the history of his country. His opinions were considered of great importance on almost every subject. He sometimes assembled his neighbors to discuss public affairs. He took an active part in the Texas annexation movement of 1844, and at his house near Ghent the movement really had its origin; and from this movement came the nomination of Mr. Polk, who favored annexation, and the Mexican War. Just

before the opening of the late deplorable sectional war, he led off in the attempts to solve the great questions before the people. At Ghent a meeting was called, at which he delivered his opinions at length, taking a strong position in favor of a union of strength in the great West, for the purpose of giving the West its true position and independence in the Federal Government; setting forth in a set of resolutions, of which he was mainly the author, the condition of the East and its political power, and the great comparative strength of the West in the revenues to the Government, and declaring in favor of organizing the popular branch of Congress, so as to give to the South and West leading and controlling committees of that body. His bold opinions were published in the newspapers, but gained no wide-spread following. Although remaining strictly domestic and quiet in his habits, and never relinquishing his attachment to his agricultural interests, he continued to exert his influence in public affairs, but lived to see little of the great civil strife, or to see of what little value were the efforts of one man to stop the course of the inevitable tide. He died and was buried at "Grass Hill," Carroll County, Kentucky, April 15, 1861. He was a man of medium height and size, and of dark complexion. Mr. Sanders was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of Col. George Nicholas, who greatly distinguished himself in his profession, and in politics as the Democratic champion, and was one of the most learned and able of all the early lawyers of Kentucky. He had two sons and one daughter. The wife of his old age was a Miss Dumesniel, and by that union he had no children.

 AVAGE, REV. GEORGE S., Physician and Clergyman, was born February 2, 1814, in Vanceburg, Lewis County, Kentucky. His grandfather, James Savage, and his father, Pleasant M. Savage, emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia when the latter was a youth. His mother's maiden name was Susan Swingle, daughter of Major George Swingle, an officer and soldier in the Revolutionary War. Major Swingle emigrated to Kentucky from Maryland, and claimed descent from the famous Zwingle, the companion of Martin Luther, the name under English usage taking the form of Swingle. Dr. Savage received a very limited early education, and, at the age of sixteen, became a clerk and book-keeper in a store at Frankfort, Kentucky. In the Fall of 1835, he entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spending his first year in Versailles and Nicholasville; his second, in Augusta and Minerva, at the end of which, he became a student in Augusta College, Kentucky, but, before graduating, left the in-

stitution on account of ill health; in 1839, he re-entered the traveling connection of his Church; after three years' hard labor, on account of impaired health, retired from the ministry; studied medicine, and graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University; became partner in the practice of medicine with Prof. L. M. Lawson, then Professor of Physiology and Pathology in Transylvania University, afterwards Professor of Theory and Practice in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati; after continuing his profession with success for ten years, organized the Covington Female Institute, carrying it on for three years; then had charge of the Glasgow (Missouri) Female Academy for three following years; took charge of the Millersburg Male and Female Seminary, at Millersburg, Kentucky; afterwards, conducted the Millersburg Female High-school; then the Millersburg Female College; and, after twelve years' exhaustive labor at Millersburg, became the Agent of the American Bible Society for Eastern Kentucky, subsequently for the entire State; and now includes in his territory Middle and Eastern Tennessee, with his residence at Covington. He has been an earnest, faithful, and able worker; and great industry, energy, and Christian integrity have crowned with success almost every effort of his life. Dr. Savage was married, in 1840, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Small, daughter of Thomas Small, of Mason County, Kentucky. She died in 1845, leaving a daughter, who died at the age of sixteen. In 1848, he was married to Miss C. C. Bright, daughter of Dr. J. W. Bright, of Lexington, Kentucky, who shared his toils in the school-room, and has been a perpetual source of strength by his side. Of their five children, only two are living.

 cKEE, DR. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, was born on the 4th of February, 1816, in Lancaster, Kentucky. His father, Samuel McKee, a man of considerable prominence in his day (a member of Congress from 1808 to 1816, and frequently a member of the Legislature and Judge of the Circuit Court), died in Hickman County, in 1826. His grandfather, William McKee, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, during a period of six years; a member of the convention which drafted the Constitution of the State of Virginia; and was High Sheriff of Rockbridge County, in that State; and removed his family to Kentucky about 1800, and settled in Garrard County, where he died, in 1816. His mother was Martha Robertson, a daughter of Alexander Robertson, of Mercer County, Kentucky (a gentleman of great prominence, and an associate of his grandfather, William McKee, in the Convention in Virginia which framed its Constitution),

the father of the late Chief-Justice Robertson, and of Mrs. Letcher, of Frankfort, Kentucky, relict of the late Governor Letcher. Dr. McKee received a collegiate education at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and took his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1839. He then came to Richmond, Kentucky, and opened an office for the practice of his profession, at which he worked assiduously for upwards of eighteen years, until 1857, when he removed to Clay County, Missouri, where he remained two years; after which time he returned to Kentucky, and resumed practice at Danville, where he is still engaged, and at the head of his profession, with a most valuable and honorable practice. Dr. McKee was married to Mary Ashby, daughter of Dr. W. Q. Ashby, of Richmond, Kentucky, in September, 1842, by which marriage they were blessed with six children, of whom three sons and one daughter survive: Samuel, Logan, and Alexander McKee, who are engaged in successful business in San Francisco, California; and Miss Maggie, who still graces her father's home. Dr. McKee is a man of fine personal appearance, whom but to know is to respect; belonging to that class of citizens, who are invariably placed in positions of honor and trust without solicitation. While residing in Richmond, he was elected trustee of the town, and Director of the branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky; and at Danville he was elected, without his knowledge, a member of the City Council, on several occasions; and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and has since been a Director. Dr. McKee is a zealous and faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, and is prominently connected with every good work in his community.

all their assets, they were, nevertheless, urged to continue in business; but succeeded in settling up their indebtedness in full in 1845. From 1842 to 1845, Mr. Gazley had been reading law with F. F. C. Triplett, of La Grange; and, in 1845, was admitted to the bar; remained one year with Mr. Triplett, then removed to Louisville, where he has ever since followed the practice of his profession. He has had associated with him in the practice, at different times, Frank Goring, Harry Yeaman, and William Reinicke; but, since 1875, has refused to accept any new business, with the intention of retiring. From his financial success, Mr. Gazley was able, after a few years' practice, to pay off all his past obligations; among others, some four thousand dollars loaned him by his eldest brother, at different times, dating back to the twelfth year of his life. He has now a fair competency, acquired by thirty years' assiduity in the most wearing of the learned professions. In October, 1874, he organized the "Louisville Plate-glass Company;" refused the presidency, and accepted the vice-presidency of the company; in 1876, he agreed with the stockholders to manage the business for a period of six years. Mr. Gazley is heartily identified with the Masonic Order. On the 11th of February, 1851, he was married to Sallie L., daughter of Josiah Wheeler, of Oldham County, Kentucky, and has five living children. Addison W. Gazley has been prominent, successful, and esteemed in his professional life. He has manfully "taken arms against a sea of troubles;" and, overcoming them, is to-day beyond the ordinary trials of the world.

GAZLEY, ADDISON W., Lawyer, was born December 31, 1818, at Edmeston, Otsego County, New York. His father, Aaron Gazley, was a farmer in that State. Addison W. Gazley was educated at the public-schools, and then attended the academy, near Rochester, until his fourteenth year. He then clerked five years in the store of McKinney & Seymour, at Binghamton. In 1837, he borrowed one hundred dollars from his brother; started West; visited Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities, finally reaching Louisville with very little money. He, fortunately, found employment within a few days, with Mr. A. Bayless, corner of Fourth and Market Streets, continuing with him three years. In 1840, he entered mercantile business, at La Grange, Kentucky, with T. J. Amis as his partner; three years later, business being improving, they sold out, bought tobacco with their capital, and unfortunately lost their stock by fire. After calling their creditors together, and offering to surrender

ELLIS, JAMES P., Merchant and Farmer, and one of the oldest and most valuable citizens of Henry County, was born January 4, 1801, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His own father, David Ellis, was a native of Fayette County, to which his grandfather, John Ellis, removed from Virginia, when Lexington contained but a single cabin. His mother was Nancy Clarkson, daughter of William Clarkson, an old Virginian officer in the war of the Revolution. Three of his uncles, William, Robert, and Timothy, were engaged in the war of 1812; Robert was in the battle of the Raisin; was wounded and captured by the Indians, and afterwards sold to the whites, at Malden; Timothy was in the battle of Fort Meigs; and Capt. William Ellis, who raised a company of volunteers from Bourbon and Harrison Counties, died at Fort Defiance. The subject of this sketch received only a country-school education, which he found leisure and inclination to increase through a long business career. At the age of sixteen, he began to clerk in a store in Lexington. After a few years, he returned to the farm, in Bourbon County; but, in 1833, removed to

Henry County; and, in 1836 and 1857, rode as sheriff of that county. In 1840, he first commenced selling goods in New Castle, and, after several years of fluctuation between the farm and town, he sold out his goods business, and engaged, for a time, in tobacco manufacturing. After carrying on the dry-goods business for a while at Port Royal, in 1856, he returned to New Castle, and bought the drug-store of old Dr. Owens. This business he carried on, with great success, until his seventy-fifth birthday, in 1875. Few men now living in the county have been so intimately and honorably identified with its interests. He has never been a politician, but has never hesitated in his privilege and right to aid in the election of good men. He is an active member of the Christian Church, and is prominent in some social organizations. He is a man of the highest order of moral character, which he has every-where illustrated in his long business, social, and private career. He is now director in the National Bank of New Castle; and has been sought by the courts as commissioner and executor; and by the families of the deceased as administrator and guardian of the estates and persons of their children. Although he commenced life poor, he is now in independent circumstances. Mr. Ellis was married to Miss Jane Berryman, of Fayette County, Kentucky, April 27, 1820. They have eight living children. Twenty years ago (August 10, 1856), his son James was lost on the Gulf of Mexico, while *en route* to visit his old home in Kentucky. Their son Richard, who was a soldier in the Mexican War, now carries on the old drug house in place of his father, and is himself one of the most substantial business men of the community; David is a physician and farmer of Augusta, Illinois; Juliet is the wife of George Hugley, of New Castle; Volney and Olinthus are lawyers at Hallettsville, Texas; Ruhamah is the wife of James L. Scarce, of Missouri; and Ben. Thomas, and Anna, are at home, with their parents.

LOWRY, JAMES, M. D., of Shelbyville, Kentucky, was born February 14, 1818, in the County of Monaghan, in the north of Ireland. He emigrated to the United States, and located in Fayette County, Kentucky, in 1837; and worked at various employments until induced by Dr. W. H. Richardson to study medicine. For several years he worked for that gentleman, and, at his leisure, read medicine; and finally entered the medical department of Transylvania University, and graduated in 1844. He began practice at once, in Shelby County; and, in 1866, after twenty-two years of hard and successful practice in the country, he removed to Shelbyville, in that county, where he has since resided. For thirty-two years, he has practiced

medicine in Shelby County; and has ridden over two hundred thousand miles in making professional visits, chiefly on horseback until within a few years. He has been identified with most movements of interest to the country, and has been one of its most useful and valuable men. For many years, he carried on a farm, and was largely engaged in dealing in fine cattle and stock-raising; but, since the war, has devoted himself wholly to his profession. Dr. Lowry was a Whig; after the demise of that party, he affiliated with the opposition to Democracy; and, during the war, was a Unionist of grit, and suffered largely in the bush-whacking days of the rebellion. He is now a Republican, of decidedly conciliatory and conservative tendencies. He is a member of the Shelby County Medical Society, of Transylvania District Medical Association, of the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a Presbyterian; and, like most educated men of his nationality, is firmly and unswervingly devoted to his principles, in whatever cause he espouses. He is a model of fine health, and of personal and professional habits; has been absolutely free from any kind of sickness for thirty years; and appears as if he might safely look forward to thirty years more of active and useful life. Starting without money or friends, he has made a large and reputable practice; raised a large family; accumulated a considerable property; and maintained an honorable place in the business and social demands of the community. Dr. Lowry was married, November 18, 1845, to Miss Helen Bullitt, daughter of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., of Shelby County, granddaughter of A. S. Bullitt, first Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, and niece of Dr. H. M. Bullitt, of Louisville. They have nine children living—four sons and five daughters.

BARBOUR, JOSEPH, Lawyer and Author, son of Joseph Barbour, a native of New York, was born April 12, 1844, in Carroll County, Kentucky. His mother, who was also the mother of Judge William S. Pryor, was Nancy Samuel, who married his father in 1842. He spent most of his early life in Paducah, Kentucky, where he chiefly received his literary education. When he was sixteen years of age, his parents removed to New Castle, in this State; and, two years subsequently, he began reading law in the office of Judge William S. Pryor. In 1865, he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, and in the following year graduated, and was admitted to the bar, entering at once upon the practice of his profession at New Castle, as a partner of his law preceptor. In 1868, when Judge Pryor was elected to the Circuit Bench, he formed a partnership with I. N. Webb. This connection continued several

years. He has been fortunate in his profession, having had a good practice from the day of commencing, and now ranks as one of the most studious, thorough, and successful lawyers in his section of the State. He is a man of fine personal appearance and attractive manners; has fine ability as a speaker; and is passionately devoted to his profession. He is now engaged on a new "Digest of Kentucky Decisions," embracing all the cases decided in the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The work will give a convenient exhibit of the entire body of Kentucky adjudications up to the present time, and be embraced in two royal octavo volumes. This valuable work will soon be ready for the press. Although frequently importuned to enter the political field, he has declined in favor of his profession, in which the most flattering prospects open before him. Mr. Barbour was married, October 29, 1874, to Miss Mary Webb, daughter of I. N. Webb, of New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky.

HARRIS, JOHN McCORD, M. D., was born March 4, 1813, in Madison County, Kentucky. He was the oldest child of Robert and Joel (Ellison) Harris; the former a native of Albemarle County, Virginia; and the latter, of Madison County, Kentucky. His father came to Kentucky in boyhood; was a farmer, and was for several terms member of the State Legislature. John Harris, his grandfather, was the first County Judge of Madison County. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Ellison, a Virginian, who came to Kentucky when it was a district or county of Virginia; was distinguished in the early Indian troubles; was a farmer, and one of the first Baptist preachers of Madison County. John McCord Harris was brought up on the farm, and enjoyed opportunities for a thorough and liberal education, fully up to the standard of the times. In 1832, he entered upon the study of medicine at Richmond, under the direction of Dr. Charles J. Walker, an old and popular physician yet residing in that place; attended medical lectures at Transylvania University, and graduated from that institution, in 1836; in the same year, located in Richmond, and began the practice of his profession. He has practiced medicine at Richmond for over forty years; has been thoroughly identified with the medical history of Madison County during this long period; and has not only been one of the most cautious, able, and popular physicians, but also one of the most self-sacrificing and valuable men in his community. Strictly speaking, he has never been a politician, but, during the existence of the Whig party, voted with that organization, probably casting his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison. He is now identified with the Republican party, and during

the great rebellion was an ardent Union man. Although Dr. Harris has never been directly connected with any Church organization, he has been distinguished through life for his great integrity of character, and has many admirable social and personal traits. He was married, January 31, 1856, to Miss Ellen L. Anderson, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and daughter of George W. Anderson, a Louisville merchant.

GARRARD, GOV. JAMES, was born January 14, 1749, in Stafford County, Virginia. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War; was a member of the Virginian Legislature; emigrated to Kentucky at a very early period, and shared conspicuously in the early history of the State; was a member of the conventions which met at Danville, in 1785, looking to the formation of a new State; served in the conventions of 1787 and 1788, representing Bourbon County; was member of the Virginia Legislature, from Kentucky; was a member of the convention of 1792, which framed the first Constitution of Kentucky; was several times a member of the Legislature; in 1796, was elected second Governor of Kentucky, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, filling the position for eight years, with distinguished ability, his long administration being characterized for the peace and prosperity of the State. In honor of him Garrard County was named. He was a man of great strength of character; was a Christian; possessed a practical mind, which made him one of the most useful men of his time; was greatly beloved by the people of the State, and was every way honored as a friend and neighbor. He died at his residence, in Bourbon County, January 19, 1822; and, in the Winter of that year, the Legislature ordered a monument to be erected to his memory.

RICHARDSON, ROBERT BENSKIN, M. D., was born December 15, 1831, in James City County, Virginia. His ancestors were among the first pioneers who left Great Britain to cast their lot in the New World, with its manifold dangers and privations. His father, Henry B. M. Richardson, was of Scotch descent, and one of a numerous family, whose members are still to be found in the Old Dominion. He was held in high esteem by the citizens of his county, and held the offices of sheriff and magistrate for a number of years. His mother's maiden name was Eliza T. Wethers. She was of English origin, and a woman of rare qualities. Dr. Richardson was the second child in a large and promising

family of children, eight of whom have reached the age of maturity and taken honorable places in society. With the exception of one brother, they are all married. He obtained a very liberal education, attending the academy of his native county until the age of twenty-one years, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to leave school, but continued his studies under the tutelage of his father. Choosing the medical profession as suitable to his inclinations, he commenced study, in 1855, at the Virginia Medical College, in Richmond, Virginia; and graduated in medicine in 1858. He then returned to his home, and commenced practice, following his profession until the opening of the rebellion. He gave his support to the Confederate cause, and served through the war in the capacity of surgeon, performing the arduous duties of this position with heroic fortitude. His services were mainly confined to the hospitals and defenses about Richmond, where he gave universal satisfaction, and achieved considerable reputation as a surgeon. When the welcomed peace came, and the great conflict was ended, he returned to his home to find it a mass of ruins—an example of the ravages of war; but, with commendable alacrity, he set about to restore his losses. He resumed the practice of his profession; and, in July, 1869, located in Allensville, Todd County, Kentucky, and soon obtained an extensive practice. Later, he opened a drug-store, which he superintends in addition to his professional duties. In 1873, he returned to the home of his childhood, and was married to Miss Harriet Ann Hawkins, the daughter of George and Mary Hawkins, respected and esteemed residents of James City County, Virginia. Dr. Richardson is a gentleman of refinement and culture. Devoted to his profession, he takes a deep interest in all that pertains to its advancement. He is a member of the Christian Church, and assists with his influence every movement tending to the moral and temporal improvement of the community.

HINN, JOSEPH GRAVES, M. D., was born April 1, 1797, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His ancestors came from Great Britain at an early day, settling in Virginia, where his father, William B. Chinn, figured prominently in the militia of that State during the Revolution.

After that period, he emigrated to Kentucky, settling in Bourbon County, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, at the age of sixty years. Joseph Chinn was brought up on his father's farm in Bourbon County; and obtained a fair education, considering the scanty means of gaining knowledge in the backwoods regions of Kentucky at that time. He attended the country school of the neighborhood, where,

besides mastering the common branches of a plain education, he also acquired a knowledge of Latin, which proved a great assistance to him in his later years. When the war of 1812 broke out, though he was but fifteen years of age, he entered the service of his country as a volunteer from his State. During the war he received a severe injury to one of his feet, which so crippled him as to force him to retire from active duty for a whole year. After serving honorably through the war, he returned to his home in Kentucky, and took up the study of medicine, and resolved to make that his profession through life. He began his studies in the office of Dr. Andrew Todd, of his native town, and also read medicine in the offices of Drs. Cochrane and Grosjean, of Paris, Kentucky. After this preliminary preparation, he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, during the season of 1816-17; at the close of which he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine, and returned to Paris, Kentucky, where he commenced his practice. He practiced but a short time in Paris; when with a view of adding still further to his knowledge of his profession, he attended a course of lectures at the Transylvania University, and was a graduate of that institution in 1843. At this time he removed to Lexington, Missouri, where he continued to practice, and remained for a period of nine years. But, at the end of that time, becoming dissatisfied with the location, he decided to return to Kentucky, and accordingly located at Lexington, where he has since resided. During six years of his practice in this town, he was a partner of Dr. David T. Morton, now deceased. He was interested in mercantile pursuits for a short period of his career, having been a partner in a business firm of Lexington from 1837 to 1841. In his professional service he has met with marked success; has performed many difficult surgical operations, and had charge of numerous critical cases in the course of his career; always doing all that lay in his power to alleviate the sufferings of those confided to his care. In his politics, he has always been conservative, taking sides with the party he thought had for its motives the advancement of the general welfare of the country. He was in sympathy with the principles of the old Whig party; was strongly opposed to slavery, and was a staunch friend of the Union during the great rebellion. After the war, he became a Democrat, and has voted with the party ever since. Notwithstanding the duties of his profession necessarily occupy a large portion of his time, he has, nevertheless, taken an active part in public affairs, and achieved considerable prominence as a public man. In 1824, he served as magistrate, for two years, in Harrison County. When in Lexington, Missouri, he filled the positions of mayor of the town and city judge, both these capacities being discharged by a single functionary. After he had returned to Lexington, Kentucky, he was elected member

of the Board of Councilmen of that town, for several successive terms; was elected to the responsible position of mayor, conducting the affairs of the office in a manner reflecting the greatest credit upon himself. He also took an active interest in different societies relating to matters connected with his profession. He is well known as an accomplished and versatile writer, his style being animated and pungent. He has on various occasions been a contributor to the public press; his articles creating great interest and causing wide-spread comment. He has contributed a considerable number of entertaining and instructive articles to the medical press of the country, and is widely known in the profession. He has also made a good reputation as a writer on religious topics; having on different occasions furnished a number of spirited articles to the religious press, which attracted general attention. He was married, in 1821, to Miss Barbara Graves, by whom he had ten children. Losing his first wife in 1848, he was remarried in 1850, to Mrs. Sheppard, *née* Taylor. She dying in 1871, he was again married, in 1877, to Mrs. Catherine Lawson, of Fayette County, Kentucky. He is a member of the Baptist Church, having joined in 1825. In 1830, he was mainly instrumental in organizing the Christian Church in his town, it being one of the first of that denomination established in Kentucky. He became an elder, and has taken an active part in the affairs of his Church up to the present time.

BALLARD, JUDGE BLAND, Lawyer, was born September 4, 1819, in Shelby County, Kentucky, and is the son of James Ballard, a respectable farmer of that county. He received his literary education at Shelby College, and Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana; and, in 1839, entered upon the study of the law, in the office of Hon. James T. Morehead. In the following year, he graduated in the law department of Transylvania University, and commenced the practice of his profession in Shelbyville. In the Winter of the same year, he removed to Louisville, and continued the practice of the law with great success, until 1861. In that year he received the appointment of United States District Judge, from President Lincoln, and has held the position since. He is President of the Kentucky National Bank; for fifteen years has been President of Cave Hill Cemetery Company; was, for many years, one of the trustees of the institution for the blind; was a member of the City Council for several years; was one of the first advocates of the present street railway system; was one of the first and most active workers in the establishment of the Louisville Water-works; was a member of the Board of School Trustees, under the old school system of the

State; and has been one of the most enterprising, public-spirited, and valuable men of Louisville; has never engaged in politics, in any way, but from early life was an antislavery man, and always exhibited his antipathy to slave institutions by his vote, and openly as a citizen. He is an unassuming, unostentatious man; stood high at the bar; and, as a judge, has made an enviable reputation, being known throughout the country as one of the foremost Judges of the United States Courts. He is, in a marked degree, distinguished for the logical character of his mind; has a great fondness for mathematics, establishing a rule in his mind of applying its principles to every question; and hence every cause submitted to him, whether legal, political, religious, or moral, is brought under the test of this rule. Judge Ballard was married, in 1846, to Miss Sarah McDowell, daughter of Dr. William A. McDowell, and granddaughter of Samuel McDowell, the first Marshal of the State of Kentucky, and a brother of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, one of the most distinguished of American surgeons. They have five children living—two sons and three daughters. Their son Austin is a clerk in the District Court of Louisville.

DODD, PROFESSOR JAMES B., Author and Educator, was born April 3, 1807, in Loudon County, Virginia. He received the more important part of his early education at Leesburg Academy, and, while in this institution, laid the foundation of those habits of exact thought and searching investigation, which characterized him through life. Believing that no substantial benefit or lasting eminence could come of superficial attainments, his aim was to master every branch of learning he undertook to pursue. He, therefore, even in his early manhood, became distinguished for accuracy of knowledge, precision of thought, and transparency of language. Until the year 1841, Prof. Dodd discharged the duties of his vocation with such marked success as to become widely known throughout the South, and was called, in the above year, to the Vice-Presidency of the Centenary College, Mississippi. After four years, he was elected Vice-President, and Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, in a college of the same name, at Jackson, Louisiana. After twelve months' service at the last named institution, he was appointed to the professorship of the same sciences, and to the Vice-Presidency, in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. He afterwards succeeded Dr. Henry B. Bascom as President of the University, and fulfilled all the requirements of his position, with high honor to himself and to the State. While actively engaged in his professional duties in this institution, Prof. Dodd pre-

pared and published a series of mathematical works of widely recognized merit. This series consisted of Common and High-school Arithmetic, Common and High-school Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Surveying. These books bore the peculiar stamp of his genius, and greatly added to his already widely extended reputation as a mathematician and a thinker. For four or five years preceding his death, Prof. Dodd lived at Greensburg, Kentucky. After resigning his place in Transylvania University, he enjoyed a considerable income from the sale of his works; but the financial embarrassments which occurred throughout the country, in consequence of the civil war, made it necessary for him to resort again to his profession. But, while with wonderful energy he was devoting himself to his duties, he was stricken with paralysis. During his confinement in bed, for over four years, as a paralytic, he retained unimpaired, to within a few days of his death, his wonderful energy of mind. Learning the use of his left hand, he proceeded patiently in the revision of his mathematical course, and prepared several beautiful manuscripts, with a view to publication. He also left a treatise on Analytical Geometry and Calculus, written several years before his death. In addition to this labor upon his scientific works, he devoted himself, while bedridden, to the more extensive cultivation of literature and languages, making, in the latter, acquisitions surprising even to himself. He died March 27, 1872. His remains were buried with distinguished honor, in the beautiful cemetery at Lexington. The secret of Prof. Dodd's great eminence in life was an indomitable will. He was a calm, steady worker, undiscouraged by difficulties, un baffled by opposition. Though possessed of great amiability of temper, he was of undaunted physical and moral courage, and nothing deterred him from what he considered his duty. This great energy of purpose, united to a rare faculty of concentrativeness of mind, and, above all, to a pure love of truth, very naturally achieved for him that enviable fame which he had among the instructors and scholars of the country. His cast of mind was distinctively scientific and metaphysical; and yet so quick were his sensibilities to the beautiful, so glowing his imagination, and so ample his powers of lucid and nervous expression, that it was frequently said, that nature had intended him no more clearly for a mathematician than for an orator or a poet. Though somewhat reserved in demeanor towards the public, Prof. Dodd, in the society of his family and his friends, was of a bearing so sympathetic and genial and courteous, and, withal, of conversational powers so brilliant and charming, that he resistlessly attracted the love of all who intimately knew him. Though broad and liberal in his theology, his reading having been too extensive for him to be otherwise, he was an orthodox Christian. For the greater portion of his life, he was a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a conscientious, ardent laborer in the cause of religion. His life was a mirror of moral consistency and unassuming piety; and, in the hour of death, there was no shadow to cross his vision of the eternal world. Prof. Dodd was twice married: first, to Miss Delilah Fox, daughter of Dr. Bartleson Fox, a distinguished physician of Georgetown, District of Columbia; and, lastly, to Miss E. J. Ralston, of Quincy, Illinois. Of the nine children of the first marriage, but four arrived at maturity: Martha Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. H. Ralston, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Prof. J. W. Dodd, LL. D.; Rev. T. J. Dodd, D. D.; and V. W. Dodd; the three latter of whom have already attained eminence in their professions. Of the five children of the second marriage, two, Flora and Eliza, survive; Josephine, the eldest, having died in 1873, and the others in their infancy.

 OHNSON, GEN. JILSON PAYNE, Farmer and Soldier, was born July 4, 1828, in Scott County, Kentucky; and is the son of William Johnson, who was a brother of Col. Richard M. Johnson, a grandson of Col. Robert Johnson, and brother of George W. Johnson, for a time Confederate Provisional Governor of Kentucky. His father was educated at West Point Military Academy, and was one of the leading farmers of Scott County. Jilson P. Johnson was educated liberally at Georgetown College, graduating in 1844. He soon after commenced farming, near Laconia, Arkansas, continuing with success until the breaking out of the war, in 1861. In 1857, he was elected to the Arkansas Legislature, and served one term. He was also a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of that State; and, for several years preceding the war, being a popular speaker, took an active part in the political contests of the State. He has always been a Democrat. In 1862, he entered the Confederate army, and served in the Adjutant-General's department, with the rank of major; and, in 1863, was made Assistant Inspector-General, reporting directly to the general of the army. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Corinth, Vicksburg, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and many others of less importance, a part of the time serving on the staff of Gen. Breckinridge. He espoused the cause of the seceding States, actuated by the highest sense of honor and justice; and, serving faithfully throughout the war, was distinguished as a brave and efficient officer. He has been for several years proprietor of the Galt House, of Louisville, the first hotel of Kentucky; and, although engaged in its management, retains his agricultural interest in Scott County, where his Summer residence is located. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; is an



James W
Robertson

energetic, successful business man; is of superior merit; has a wide-spread and favorable reputation; is genial and attractive in manners, and in every way well maintains the character of his honorable old family. Gen. Johnson was married, March 1, 1849, to Miss Caddie Flournoy, daughter of Gen. Thompson B. Flournoy, of Arkansas.

SCOTT, GOVERNOR CHARLES, Soldier, was born in Cumberland County, Virginia. He was a soldier in a company of militia in the campaign of 1755, and was engaged at Braddock's defeat. He raised a company, and entered the army during the Revolutionary War; became colonel of a regiment, and was with General Wayne at the storming of Stony Point. In 1785, he settled in Woodford County, Kentucky. He participated in the defeat of St. Clair, in 1791, and in the same year conducted a body of horsemen against the Indian towns on the Wabash, and, in 1794, commanded part of Wayne's forces at the battle of Fallen Timbers; in 1808, he was elected Governor of Kentucky, over the brave Colonel John Allen, who fell in the battle of the river Raisin; and administered the affairs of the State with great credit to himself and acceptably to the people. He was a man of strong natural ability; had a limited education, and was somewhat unpolished in manners. Governor Scott died about 1820, having arrived at a very advanced age.

CORBETT, HON. THOMAS H., Tobacco Commission Merchant, was born January 8, 1830, in Hickman County, Kentucky. His father was a Virginian, and his mother a native of North Carolina. His father came to the State of Kentucky in 1848; was for some years Deputy Clerk; afterwards Clerk of his county, and, for more than forty years, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ballard County, being a well-known and highly esteemed citizen. Thomas H. Corbett had the advantages of a fair, sound education; and, in 1850, began the study of law under Judge Bigger, of Blandville, Ballard County; was admitted to the bar, and began practicing in 1852, with great success. In 1855, was elected to the Legislature, as member from Ballard and McCracken Counties; served one term; and, in 1860, was elected Commonwealth's Attorney of the First Judicial District, to fill the unexpired term of Col. A. P. Thompson, remaining in this position till his sympathy with the South led the United States Government to prevent his running again. In 1865, after the close of the civil war, he was again elected, as a member from the counties of Ballard and McCracken, and served ten consecutive years

in the Legislature, being several times elected without opposition. In 1873, Mr. Corbett entered the tobacco business, at Paducah, and has carried on one of the largest houses of that kind in the city, with uniform success. He is a member, in good standing, of the Masonic Order. In religious sentiment and relations, he is a devoted member of the Christian Church. In 1850, he married Rebecca H., daughter of Adam Coil, of Virginia, and by this happy union has five living children. Mr. Corbett is a man of easy, good-natured temperament, strong in his convictions and opinions, and ever ready to utter them in plain but powerful words; rough and rather careless in manner and appearance, he is, perchance, not a little, through this same fact, a man of great popularity, attested by the honors frequently conferred by the franchise of his fellow-citizens. His business ability is first-class, and his standing, as such, is not excelled in the State. He is a man of the people; one in whom the people can fortunately confide.

ROBERTSON, HON. GEORGE, Lawyer, and long Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, was born November 18, 1790, in Mercer County, Kentucky, and was the son of Alexander and Margaret Robertson, both natives of Virginia, and of Irish origin. His father was born in 1748, in Augusta County, Virginia; was a carpenter and wheelwright by trade; married in 1773; in 1779, came, with his family, to Kentucky, and settled near Harrodsburg, for a time remaining at Gordon's Station; bought and improved a large tract of land, and became one of the most valuable among the pioneers of Kentucky; was a member of the first County Court of Lincoln (afterwards Mercer) County; was a delegate to the Virginia Convention, in 1788, called to ratify the Federal Constitution; was a member of the Virginia Legislature; and was the first Sheriff of Mercer County. He died August 15, 1802. His mother's maiden name was Robinson, and, besides being a great beauty, she was a woman of many noble and admirable traits. Judge Robertson, the last but one surviving member of his father's family, did not learn the alphabet until his eighth year. He was then kept under the best teachers of the day, among whom was Joshua Fry, and completed a thorough education at Lancaster Academy and Transylvania University. In the Spring of 1808, he began to study law with Hon. Samuel McKee, at Lancaster; and, in the following year, was licensed to practice, and at that early age offered his professional services at Lancaster. His first year or two brought little in his profession, but served him in the way of valuable lessons for after-life. He became Prosecuting Attorney for Garrard County, in the course of time, and, at the age

of twenty-five, had acquired a good practice. In 1814, he was appointed principal Assessor of the Federal Tax for his Congressional district, engaging his time chiefly in that office during the year, and first appeared as a lawyer, before the Circuit Court, in 1815. In the following year, he was elected to Congress, and made his first trip to Washington City on horseback; served on the Committee of Internal Improvements, and was a member of other important committees; was re-elected, in 1818; was offered the Governorship of the new Territory of Arkansas, but declined; in 1820, initiated the present system of selling public lands; in 1821, was offered the Attorney-Generalship of Kentucky, but declined; was elected to the Legislature, from Garrard County, in 1823; was re-elected, and, during three years of that service, was Speaker of the House; in 1828, was offered the nomination for Governor by his party, but declined; in the same year, was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals; and, in the following year, was made Chief-Justice; left the bench in 1843, filing his own resignation, against the will of the Executive, frequently expressed, and again entered with great vigor upon a large and lucrative professional business; in 1834, became Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and International Law in Transylvania University; and, in the following year, settled in Lexington, where he remained for the rest of his life; in 1848, was elected to the Legislature, from Fayette County; in 1864, was elected to the Court of Appeals, from the Second District, and was again elevated to the position of Chief-Justice, discharging his duties, at his advanced age, with great ability and faithfulness until 1871, when he was forced, by growing infirmities, to retire to private life. He died May 16, 1874, at his residence in Lexington. He was a man of remarkable natural talent, and distinguished himself in every department of effort in which he was called to serve. In his profession, he made for himself an enduring fame; and, as a profound lawyer, probably outshone all his contemporaries in the State; and, as Chief-Justice of Kentucky, rendered decisions which have become authority in law wherever the English language is spoken. He was highly honored throughout the State, and, for his great patriotism and solid worth, throughout the country; and was undoubtedly one of the most able, distinguished, and worthy men who ever flourished in Kentucky. He was a writer of great strength and beauty of diction, and wrote many papers on important law questions; and, before the opening of the civil war, some most able productions from his pen, touching great political issues, gained extensive favor throughout the country. Judge Robertson was married, November 28, 1809, to Eleanor Bainbridge, daughter of Dr. Peter Bainbridge, an eloquent Baptist minister, and a physician of high standing at Lancaster, Kentucky. She died January 13, 1865, leaving five children.

MADSWORTH, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, Lawyer, was born July 4, 1821, in Maysville, Kentucky. He was a schoolmate, in the Maysville Seminary, with President U. S. Grant, and graduated at Augusta College, in 1842; studied law in Maysville, and was admitted to the bar, in 1844; in the following year was sent to the State Senate, from Mason and Lewis Counties, serving four years; was elected to Congress, in 1861, serving on the Committee on Naval Affairs; was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in 1863, and served on the Committee of Public Lands, and the Joint Committee on the Library; was aid to Gen. Nelson, with the rank of colonel, at the battle of Ivy Mountain; was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, but was defeated; was tendered the mission to Vienna by President Grant, but declined; and, in 1869, accepted the appointment of United States Commissioner, under the treaty of the previous year with Mexico. He is one of the most able lawyers of Kentucky; he is an effective and forcible public speaker; is a man of great courage; adheres to his views with uncommon persistency, but is universally popular, beyond the ranks of his party, at the bar and in social life.

SANDERS, GEORGE NICHOLAS, Politician, son of Lewis Sanders, was born February 27, 1812, at Lexington, Kentucky, where his father then resided. While a youth, he moved with his father to Carroll County. He received a thorough education, and also inherited from both of his parents a character of great strength. His mother was the daughter of the distinguished George Nicholas. At an early age, he joined his father in his pursuits, and soon became an extensive trader in stock in this and the adjoining States; and also took, with his father, an active part in neighborhood affairs, and was one of the most liberal and enterprising men of his community. But it was mainly in politics that he exhibited his strongest traits; and through the part he took in the affairs of the country, and especially during the great civil war, is he best known. Politics was the theme of his life almost, yet he did not begin to display his peculiar views in that direction greatly until, in 1844, at a public meeting at Ghent, called by him and his father. Resolutions were passed in favor of Texas annexation, and for a committee to correspond with each of the candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Clay was the prominent Whig, and Mr. Polk the Democrat. To them, and probably to Cass and Van Buren, Mr. Sanders, who took care to be the committee, addressed strong and stirring letters. The right topic was struck in the right time and place. All the Slave States saw at once its leading importance; so did other sections of

the Mississippi Valley, but the extreme North took adverse ground. The deepest interest was felt in regard to the replies, to which anticipation had been directed by the press. They came. Mr. Polk was emphatically in favor of annexation. Mr. Clay, who received his letter, not at home, where he could have considered the matter and consulted his friends, but on a political journey at Raleigh, North Carolina, replied that, while he personally favored the scheme, yet he felt bound as a statesman and patriot to oppose it. Soon after the election of James K. Polk, he turned his attention to political affairs, and removed to New York City, where he at once took a leading place among the ablest men of the day as a manager and organizer. The ends he aimed at were not personal or selfish, but they were the ascendancy of principle, the advancement of its exponents; and measures, within constitutional limits, of general utility. He strove for cheap, simple, and responsible government. Nothing has been known in the history of our politics like the vigor, skill, and self-control with which individual influence was brought to bear on delegates at several of the conventions, including that which met at Charleston. There are living hundreds of leaders who can recall the activity and sleepless vigilance with which Mr. Sanders united his knowledge of men to his logical powers in these vital assemblies. He was not a ready writer, nor, except for a short time in early life, a fluent speaker; but he was a very formidable antagonist, by his mental force, and his geniality and talent in consultation and conversation. His mind was a magazine of resources; nothing puzzled him, and his courage was never at fault. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, as his father and grandfather had been, and favored the extreme dogmas of his party as to the rights of the States. In 1852, he established the "Democratic Review," issuing the first number in January, with Reily as editor, and O'Sullivan, Nelson, Corry, and others as writers; and it was issued as a monthly for the campaign year. His purpose was to bring forward young and bold elements into the leadership of public affairs. But Franklin Pierce was elected; and, although that President was warmly supported and greatly admired by Jefferson Davis, and many of the most substantial of the States Rights Democracy, it does not appear that he came nearly up to Mr. Sanders's standard of a man for the times, though President Pierce gave him a foreign mission. The "Review" was intended to propagate democratic principles in Europe as well as at home, by advocating the vigorous assertion of our doctrine and example throughout the diplomatic action of the Federal Government. But it was very soon felt that, beyond an order to our ministers abroad, that they should insist on appearing at court in citizens' ordinary dress, very little was to be done. Indeed, it is doubtful

whether such men as Pierce, Marcy, and Cushing cared to see other nations following our example, and therefore, when the ball of revolution was sweeping over Europe, they had no "God-speed" to give the oppressed. After a long delay, President Pierce appointed Mr. Sanders Consul to London, a post of slender pay, but one of great opportunities for such a superior man. The Senate at first rejected the nomination, but later they confirmed it, owing, as Mr. Sanders said, to the active intercession of Mr. Seward, a decided political opponent. Mr. Sanders departed for England with his family, and, for a couple of years, resided as Consul at London, where his hospitality and outspoken democracy made his house the resort of his fellow-citizens, and of the countless refugees of all countries. They had an extended hand offered to them from open doors. Many were the consultations and weighty the conclusions of those days and nights devoted to the examination of the situation. Thence came the famous public dinner given to Mr. Buchanan, the minister, and a number of foreign notables of republican opinions. It was at Mr. Sanders's house that he, the genius of the place, inspired the defiant tone of the speeches and sentiments. It is quite probable that it was the urgency of Mr. Sanders that pushed Mr. Buchanan and encouraged Mr. Soule, at Ostend, to manifest the determination to appropriate Cuba at all hazards, and with no respect for national law as hitherto accepted. From London, Mr. Sanders himself, in his proper person and over his own signature, fulminated the extraordinary assassination letter, which was published and circulated by him in several languages, advising the killing of Louis Napoleon, by any means, and in any way it could be done. He found the current of affairs against him, and returned to the United States, disappointed but not subdued. In 1856, or soon after, he was appointed to the small office of Navy Agent at New York City, its duties being chiefly ministerial, and discharged under orders from Washington City. In 1859, he foresaw that the political aspect of the United States was full of omens of immediate danger. Mr. Sanders foresaw it all in 1859-60, and did what seemed to him patriotic and advisable to save the country from a trial of physical force. He went to Frankfort, where the Legislature was sitting, and where the most divided counsels prevailed, but where a sort of armed neutrality had been drifted on as a mean between extremes, for the purpose of getting Kentucky to join the other Southern States, and thus, by showing a compact front along the Ohio river, to make war less imminent than if Kentucky remained passive and indifferent. When he failed in the Kentucky case, and was driven to the side of the South himself, he located in Canada, where he arrived from our side of the Niagara river on foot, in the disguise of a Welsh miner, which deceived

the guard and carried him safely across the bridge. His evasion was keenly felt by the Administration, which estimated his hostility highly. From the Clifton House he joined his influence, with the New York press and with Northern politicians, to that of Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and Thompson, to turn Mr. Lincoln's heart to an armistice and consequent peace. Many and nameless forever now are the personal attentions and pecuniary assistance given by him to his countrymen in distress and exile during those eventful years. He continued to oppose the National Government, and aid in every way possible the South, until the Confederacy crumbled away. He then spent several years abroad—at London and Paris—always the same faithful votary of free institutions and the fast friend of its advocates. During the tragical siege of the French capital he was there, deep in the counsels of the advanced democrats. What a Titan he was in such scenes of revolution, danger, and destruction; the friend of Mazzini, of Garibaldi, of Kossuth, of Ledru Rollin, and now within the very inner circle of still younger, more ardent democrats! He is said to have been reticent of the part he acted in that scathing time; but he lived up to the intensity of the crisis. He devised plans of defense against the Prussians—the inner circular railways for the trenches. Before leaving Paris he had a popular ovation at the Hotel de Ville, and his carriage was drawn by enthusiastic friends, probably the residents of the most democratic quarter of the city, which history has found so famous for devotion to human rights and progress, and for heroic war against hereditary offices and privileged orders. Mr. Sanders was of a very strong constitution, both mental and physical. He could endure any fatigue, face any labor or danger, with a degree of *bonhomie* which none could surpass. His life was one incessant action. He was constantly on his feet, moving in every direction, and by instinct toward his friends, and for their co-operation in the striking and useful objects, principally political, which absorbed his mind. His address was direct, open, manly and without disguise or pretense. It was no effort for him to make up his mind and evolve his course, giving others proper and generous credit for assistance. He never denied himself to his friends; he sought them out; greeted them warmly; made them acquainted and put them at ease in his circle, and was ready to help them to any extent. His house, his hand, his purse, were theirs, and he did not hesitate to tax them fairly in pursuing a common object, always himself setting a good example. He required little sleep, but strong meat and drink, although rarely guilty of excess. The vitality and volume of the man were gigantic, and seemingly inexhaustible. He could concentrate himself exclusively upon one object, or attend simultaneously to many. His facility of personal intercourse was wonderful. He could find his man and

make his statements, his argument, and his propositions in the shortest possible time, surpassing all men in his force, clearness, distinctness, and point. A smile habitually lighted his face; his voice was winning and yet penetrating. Such a hilarious presence in the scenes he loved—those of rejoicing with his friends—we have never seen, and yet he could condole with those who were afflicted so as to mitigate their pangs. He took in the daily newspaper at a glance. His manner of possessing himself of its contents was peculiar. He got at the pith of the news and discussions without dwelling upon them. If he wrote letters, they comprehended every thing in a few lines, and by the same power of condensation the communications he often made to the newspapers were ever welcome and instructive. He put his own name freely to his communications, not from vanity, but to assume the responsibility, and to call to them the merited attention of the vast number of friends and foes who were interested in what he thought of public affairs. At a dinner table, either private or public, he was a fine host, and was greatly devoted to Champagne, for which he spent thousands while living in New York. His great trunk, and still greater head, with its powerful features and massive weight of disheveled hair; his radiant blue eyes; his pleasant smile and speech; his familiar gesture and his cordial welcome, put all the guests at ease. His relish of the feast encouraged all; and the most timid person soon sympathized with this master of substance and ceremony. He tried to make a Presidential candidate of George Law; and he supported, socially and politically, Robert J. Walker, in his free-trade Secretaryship of the Treasury, his Texas and his Kansas championships. He never made any indiscriminate professions of friendship—much less any that were hypocritical. At home and abroad, he was recognized, without dissent, as the possessor of eminent and powerful qualities, which he carried with such a manly modesty and independence as to make him an influential figure wherever he appeared. His ways were as winning as his unostentatious talents were remarkable; and no man has acquired more friends, or retained them so warmly and universally. Politically, his life was hardly a success; as, to a great extent, the dogmas he labored to establish went down with the Southern Confederacy. Still, it is doubtful if any man of his caliber can be shown who made greater sacrifices, encountered more calumny, and was more careless of his defense. He was a votary of Jefferson, and held with him to the doctrines of State Rights, Federal subordination, low taxes, hard money, and free trade. Mr. Sanders died on the 12th of August, 1873, suddenly, and we presume without previous illness, at his New York residence, No. 321 East Seventeenth Street, from what is called disease of the heart. His deeply attached family of wife and two grown sons, Louis and George,

were with him when he expired. He was buried on the 14th, from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, in Greenwood Cemetery. From his own vigorous organization, and the hereditary vigor of his constitution, he was hardly past the climax of his strength, both mental and physical, with many years of usefulness before him. Great, therefore, was the shock of his unexpected and lamented death. He was still a noble specimen of Kentucky manhood in its best estate. An American, and a republican of the deepest dye, he bore his testimony with emphasis and constancy against every other constitution of States, and gave his strenuous aid and comfort to the patriots and exiles since the struggles of Europe in 1848. His deeds, which are many and distinguished, should not be forgotten, nor his memory be suffered to perish. Mr. Sanders was married to Miss Anna Reid, daughter of Commodore Reid, of the navy. She was the editor of a weekly literary paper in New York, and through that his attention was attracted to her. The courtship was conducted by correspondence, and the marriage took place within a week after their first meeting. It proved a happy alliance. She was a lady of extraordinary accomplishments, and, with her two sons, survived her husband.

BUELL, GEN. DON CARLOS, Soldier, was born in Ohio, in 1818. He received a fine education, and graduated at West Point, in 1841. He entered the army as second lieutenant; in 1846, was promoted first lieutenant; was brevetted captain for gallant service at Monterey, in 1846; distinguished himself at Cherubusco and Contreras, and was advanced to brevet major; in 1848, became assistant adjutant-general, filling the duties of that office until 1851; was appointed brigadier-general, and assigned to the army of the Potomac; in November of that year, succeeded Gen. Sherman in the command of the army of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky; was noted in the army as a fine disciplinarian, and was a soldier of undoubted military ability. In 1866, he resigned his commission in the army, and has since engaged in iron manufacturing in Muhlenburg County, Kentucky.

HANNA, WILLIAM McAFEE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born September 25, 1837, in Shelby County, Kentucky. His father, John S. Hanna, of Irish origin, was a farmer by pursuit, and a man of some note in Shelby County. His mother was a Miss King, of Scotch descent, a native of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, her family being among the early settlers of that place.

Dr. Hanna was finely educated, graduating at Centre College, Danville, in 1858. He began the study of medicine, with Dr. A. S. Frederick, at Shelbyville; attended lectures in the University at Louisville, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution, in 1862. He located, for the practice of his profession, at Henderson, but soon afterwards entered the Confederate army, and served in the medical branch until the close of the war, participating in many of the great battles. As Surgeon of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, he accompanied Gen. John H. Morgan in most of his celebrated raids. In the Fall of 1865, he returned to Henderson, and resumed the duties of his profession, in which he is exceptionally successful, having established a fine practice, and taken rank among the first physicians of his section. He has served, for several years, as member of the town Board of Health, and has been prominent in the Henderson Medical Society, serving for some time as its presiding officer. He also takes an active part in public matters, and, deservedly, stands high as a public-spirited and valuable citizen. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is an elder, and actively engages in furthering the best interests of his Church and community. He is also connected with some of the social orders of the day; is a man of prepossessing person; is genial and attractive in manners; and is one of the worthy rising men of his section. Dr. Hanna was married, in 1865, to Mary Mathews, daughter of Rev. Mr. Mathews, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church.

BEALE, ANDREW J., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, son of Richard E. and Margaret (Seaton) Beale, who were both natives of Fauquier County, Virginia, was born March 19, 1831, in Breckinridge County, Kentucky. His father was a merchant and trader; came to Kentucky, and settled in Breckinridge County, in 1820; but died at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1833. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. James Seaton, the father of Margaret Beale, was an early settler and farmer of Breckinridge County. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and educated in the schools of the neighborhood. At the age of fifteen he commenced clerking in a store, and was so engaged for several years, in this State and Missouri. In 1851, he began reading medicine, in Henderson County, under Drs. Gardiner and Bennett. In 1853, he attended lectures at the Louisville University; and, in the following year, graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and soon after located at Cynthiana, in the practice of his profession. In 1861, he became Second Lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Confederate Kentucky Infantry. Immediately after the

battle of Shiloh, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of his company, which position he held until after the battle of Murfreesboro, where he received a dangerous wound, and was made a prisoner, and confined at Fort Delaware until exchanged. During his imprisonment he was again promoted, to the rank of captain of his company. He rejoined his command, in Tennessee, in May, 1863; but soon thereafter resigned his position as captain, on account of physical disability from wounds, and received an appointment from the medical department as surgeon, with orders to report for duty on James Island; remained there with this command until May 1864, and accompanied, and shared its fortunes in the Virginia campaign, at Gaines's Mill, Drury Bluff, and Petersburg. In July of this year, on account of failing health, he was assigned to hospital duty, at Harrisburg, Virginia. Here he again fell into the hands of the enemy, during Sheridan's raid, having been detailed to take charge of the Confederate sick and wounded prisoners. After his exchange, he was assigned to duty in Lynchburg (Virginia) hospital, where he remained until the close of the war. He saw service in Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Virginia, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Hartsville, and Murfreesboro, besides many lesser engagements and skirmishes. In 1865, he returned to Cynthiana, and resumed the practice of medicine. In 1868, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Harrison County, and held the office for six years. He is a Democrat in politics. Dr. Beale was married, July 1, 1856, to Mrs. Mary Elliott, a native of Harrison County, and daughter of John Tucker, a farmer of that county.

OUNG, REV. JOHN C., D. D., President for many years of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, was born August 12, 1803, in Greencastle, Pennsylvania; and was the youngest son of Rev. John Young, minister of the Associate Reformed Church, and Mary (Clarke) Young, both probably of Scotch-Irish descent. He was brought up under the direction of his mother, a wise, pious, and judicious woman, who lived to see her son rise to eminence as a scholar and minister of the Gospel. He was finely educated, spending three years in Columbia College, New York, and graduating, under the Presidency of Dr. John M. Mason, in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1823. Having already united with the Church, he began to prepare for the ministry, under the guidance of Dr. Mason, in 1824; entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, where he remained for four terms, in the mean time being a tutor in the College of New Jersey; was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York, in 1827; was elected and installed pastor

of McCord Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1828; in the Fall of 1830, was unanimously elected to the Presidency of Centre College, which office had been made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Blackburn. Though having resided but a short time in Kentucky, he had already risen to the front rank as an eloquent and able preacher, and a man of varied accomplishments. For twenty-seven years, and, until his death, he remained President of Centre College, filling that position with great distinction, and making, during his administration, the most successful period in the history of that institution. In 1834, the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, at its annual meeting, in Danville, passed some resolutions favoring gradual emancipation, and his address on the subject was published, and attracted extensive notice, and the resolutions were pushed through that body mainly by his efforts, in connection with Hon. John Green. He subsequently held a controversy on abolition with Reverends Steele and Crothers, of Ohio; and, although opposed to the methods and doctrines of the extreme Abolitionists, he remained, throughout his life, a supporter of gradual emancipation, and, in 1849, boldly discussed, with Hon. John Kincaid, of Danville, and President Shannon, of Bacon College, Harrodsburg, the propriety of inserting an emancipation clause in the new Constitution; and remained, throughout his life, actively concerned in the advancement of the best interests of the slave. In 1834, the Presbyterian Church in Danville invited him to supply their pulpit, in addition to his labors in the college, a position which he continued to fill with unparalleled ability for over twenty years—in the First Church until 1852, and in the Second Church until 1857. In 1839, the College of New Jersey, without solicitation, conferred upon him the degree of D. D. In 1853, he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of his Church, presiding over that body with distinguished success. As an extemporaneous preacher, he had few equals, and his congregation preferred to hear him to any of the occasional pulpit orators who filled his place; yet he was in no sense a sensational preacher, and made no effort towards the sublime and brilliant, but was eminently practical, aiming to make his hearers wiser and better. He attempted nothing impracticable, and all his efforts were directed by a cautious, wise, and temperate policy. Before the division of the Presbyterian Church, in 1838, his sympathies were with the New School party; but, living in the midst of the Old School Synod, he co-operated with that party. He was a large donor to the benevolent operations of the Church, and to every other good cause; and through his influence the Danville congregations raised large amounts for the endowment of Centre College and the Theological Seminary. As a teacher, his ability was above that of merely able men; and, as a

disciplinarian, he was kind and indulgent, attaching his pupils to himself as life-long friends. In private life, he was eminently social; in manners and tastes, simple, easy, and yet refined, in dignity. His life passed smoothly along; no calamities befalling him, his means being sufficient; and few men lived more usefully and happily, and died more generally regretted. He died June 23, 1857, of disease of the stomach; and over his remains at Danville was erected a handsome monument, by the citizens, teachers, and students of Centre College. Dr. Young was married, November 3, 1829, to Frances A. Breckinridge, eldest daughter of Cabell Breckinridge, and granddaughter, on her mother's side, of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith; and, by that marriage, he had four daughters, three of whom married clergymen. She died in 1837; and, in 1839, he married Cornelia Crittenden, daughter of Hon. John J. Crittenden; and, by this marriage, had three sons and three daughters; one of his sons became a minister of the Gospel; and all his children survived him.



LEATHERS, JOHN H., Merchant, was born near Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, on the 24th of April, 1841. His father, a Virginian, was poor, industrious, and religious; and died about one year ago. After attending the common-schools until he arrived at the age of thirteen years, John H. Leathers was placed in a store, serving there for four years for his board and clothing. Attaining the age of seventeen, he left Virginia, and came to Louisville, Kentucky, where, through the kindness of several resident Virginians, he secured employment as bill-clerk, at a small salary; and afterwards as book-keeper for a wholesale clothing-house on Main Street. At no time during this period did his salary exceed the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Returning, at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, to Virginia, he enlisted in the Second Regiment of Infantry of that State, being appointed sergeant-major. This regiment was one of those originally composing the well-known "Stonewall Brigade." With it he remained until the close of the war, cheerfully enduring the privations incident to the service, and winning a reputation for bravery among those heroes whose courage is a matter of history. At the battle of Petersburg, he was wounded in the leg; and, on the 10th of May, 1864, was taken as a prisoner of war in the battle of the Wilderness, and was confined at Point Lookout, Maryland, for a period of about ten months. The war left him penniless, but with a character that enabled him to borrow enough money to transport him back to Louisville, where he obtained a situation as book-keeper, in the house in which he is now a partner. By industry and constant

application, he has placed his house at the head of his line of trade in the West. His character, both business and personal, has never been questioned; and he enjoys the confidence of all with whom he deals. On the twelfth day of March, 1868, he was married to Miss Kate Armstrong, a daughter of Charles D. Armstrong, well known in former years as a successful pork-packer of Louisville. This marriage has been blessed with three children. Mr. Leathers is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Stewart Robinson is the pastor. As a member of its Board of Trustees, he discharged his duties with that fidelity which characterizes every relation which he assumes. In December, 1865, he petitioned the Falls City Lodge of Masons for admission to membership; which being granted, he rose step by step, so winning, by his proficiency, the esteem of his brethren, that, in 1868, he was elected as Master of his lodge, holding the gavel for four consecutive years, and finally surrendering it at his own option. In 1869, he was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home; and, amid a multiplicity of business engagements, overlooking his own interests, he has scrupulously devoted himself to the building up of an institution of which every Mason is proud. As Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, he has been successful, to a marked degree, in organizing the annual 24th of June Jubilees, the success of which has contributed so largely to the building up of the Home. He was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1873, Deputy Grand Master in 1874, and Grand Master in 1875—a remarkable record for a man of his years. As the chief executive of the order in Kentucky, he discharges with singular ability the difficult duties pertaining to that office. As a presiding officer and parliamentarian, he is without a superior. Mr. Leathers is in robust health; has a handsome, open face; and is in every respect, physically, mentally, and morally, a symmetrical man.



STONE, JAMES KIRTLAND, Builder, son of Humphrey Stone and his wife, Hannah Blood, both natives of England, was born June 28, 1834, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In 1851, he came to Newport, Kentucky, where he has since resided. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked for several years, as a journeyman. He then commenced carrying on the business for himself, and is now one of the most extensive and successful builders in Newport. He has been several times elected to the City Council, serving in that body from 1862 to 1873; was one of the first Trustees of the Newport Waterworks; was one of the most cautious, laborious, and

valuable members of the Council; and has been, for years, intimately identified with the improvements and most movements of interest to the people of his adopted city. He is a Republican in politics, and, in 1872, was the candidate of that party for the Legislature, but was defeated by thirteen votes. In 1876, he received an appointment on the staff of Gov. James B. McCreary. He is a zealous and valuable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a leader in his Church, in his party, and in the affairs of the town, entering with all his energy into any cause he espouses; is a business man of fine ability, and is always at work; is of undisputed integrity; and one of the most restless, energetic, active, and universally useful citizens of Newport. Mr. Stone was married, in 1857, to Miss Annie Lock, a native of England.

GRUBBS, THOMAS HENRY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born July 1, 1820, in Russellville, Kentucky. His father, Col. Thomas Grubbs, was a Virginian; moved to Kentucky at a very early period in the settlement of the State; and was a builder and contractor; and long a prominent man in Russellville. The subject of this sketch graduated at Russellville Seminary, in 1840. He chose the medical profession, and took his first course of lectures in the University of Louisville, after which he began practice, and continued, with great success, until 1856, when he graduated, receiving the degree of M. D., at the University of Nashville. He then resumed practice at Russellville, where he has since resided, and established a large and lucrative practice, and taken rank among the leaders of his profession in the State. In 1858, he was admitted to membership in the American Medical Association. During the war, he accepted the position of Post Surgeon to the United States General Hospital, at Russellville. In this service he received liberal remuneration and the highest commendations. Since his first step in the profession, his success has been marked. He did not sit down and wait a year or two for a beginning, but began at once. He has performed many difficult surgical operations, and has been distinguished in some special lines, as well as in general practice. He is a man of fine manners and admirable bearing; broad and liberal in his opinions; and gathers around him every-where golden opinions and friends. He has been a hard student, and is a scholar rather by persevering effort than by natural inclination. He is a fluent speaker, and could have distinguished himself at the bar. He is a writer of some ability, and has contributed somewhat to the medical literature of the day. Dr. Grubbs was married, in 1850, to Miss Martha Duncan, only child of Capt. R. C.

Duncan, an officer in the war of 1812, and yet living as one of the worthy farmers of Logan County, Kentucky. They have three children, their daughter being the wife of W. S. Wilson, a prominent business man of Louisville; and their two sons being now at college.

CRITTENDEN, GEN. GEORGE BIBB, Lawyer and Soldier, son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, was born March 20, 1812, in Woodford County, Kentucky. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated, in 1832. After serving one year in the army, he resigned, and commenced the study of law under his father at Frankfort, and subsequently continued the study in Transylvania Law School. He emigrated to Texas, and, in 1842, while engaged in the Texan army, was captured by the Mexicans on the Rio Grande. He was imprisoned in Matamoras and the City of Mexico for nine months. After being released, he returned to Kentucky. In 1846, he received an appointment as captain of mounted riflemen, and served during the Mexican War, under Gen. Scott, participating in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of Mexico. After the close of the Mexican War, he returned to the regular army, serving on the frontier until the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, when he resigned, and entered the Confederate service as a brigadier-general; was promoted to the rank of major-general a few months afterwards, and commanded the army at the battle of Fishing Creek; soon after, resigned his commission of major-general, and continued to serve during the war as a volunteer. At the dissolution of the Confederate Government, he returned to Frankfort, where he has since resided.

HELM, HON. JOHN LA RUE, Lawyer, and once Governor of Kentucky, was born July 4, 1802, at the old "Helm Place," near the summit of Muldrough's Mountain, one mile and a quarter from Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky; and was descended from a family among the most respected and influential in the Old Dominion. His grandfather, Thomas Helm, emigrated from Prince William County, Virginia, in 1780, with William Pope, Henry Floyd, and Benjamin Pope, and settled where Louisville now stands, in Kentucky. In the following year, he settled near Elizabethtown, on what has long been known as "Helm Place," and there erected a fort. He was a bold, adventurous man, with habits and tastes well suited to a pioneer life. Thomas Helm was a large man, weighing over two hundred pounds; while his wife, Miss Jenny Pope, a near relative of the Popes who had

settled about the Falls of the Ohio, was a little person, hardly weighing eighty pounds. But she was a woman of great spirit, with a singularly active and vigorous body and mind, and was one of the most remarkable of the pioneer mothers of Kentucky. One of their sons, George Helm, father of Gov. John L. Helm, was born in 1774, and was, consequently, six years old when his parents brought him to Kentucky. He took an active part in redeeming the wilderness, and spent his life mainly as an agriculturist, but was prominent in all affairs of interest to the new country. He was elected to the Legislature in 1813, and was once or twice re-elected; at various times holding almost every office in the gift of the people of his county. He became involved in his business affairs, and, hoping to recover his broken fortunes, made a trip to Texas, in 1821, where he died the following year. In 1801, he was married to Rebecca La Rue, whose parents were John La Rue and his wife Mary Brooks, who had emigrated from the Shenandoah Valley, in 1784, settling in Hardin, now La Rue County, near the present village of Hodgenville. Her mother, Mary La Rue, was one of the most remarkable women who figured in the early history of Kentucky, and was considered a great beauty. But she was a most active and useful woman. She studied medicine, and was wonderfully successful in actual practice, being of great service to the early settlements, when there were but few physicians in the sparsely settled country. Her usefulness, in this direction at least, ceased after the death of Mr. La Rue; her second husband, a Mr. Enlow, considering that such life was unsuited to her "sphere." This accomplished and valuable woman had thirteen children. Her oldest child, Rebecca La Rue, was a native of Frederick County, Virginia, and was brought, while an infant, to Kentucky, where she married George Helm, and was the mother of nine children, some of whom still survive, and one of whom was John L. Helm, who lived with his parents and grand-parents until he was sixteen years of age, attending school a great part of the time. One of his teachers was the Democratic politician and editor, Duff Green. In 1818, he entered the office of the Circuit Clerk of Hardin County, at Elizabethtown; and, while a deputy in that office, under the now venerable Samuel Haycraft, he commenced the study of the law. In 1821, he entered regularly on the law study, in the office of Benjamin Tobin; was admitted to the bar, in 1823, and soon established a lucrative law practice, paid his father's debts, and secured the old "Helm Place," where he lived during his life, except one year spent in the village of Elizabethtown. In 1824, he was appointed County Attorney for the new county of Meade; in the following year, he first appeared in politics, in the contest between the "Old Court" and "New Court" parties; was the

candidate, for the "Old Court Party," for the Legislature, in 1826, and elected; in 1828, was re-elected; and was continuously re-elected up to 1838; was Speaker of the House, in 1835, and was subsequently five times elected Speaker of that branch of the Legislature; was the Whig candidate for Congress, in 1838, but was defeated by Hon. Willis Green; was again returned to the Lower House of the Legislature, in 1839; with an interval of two years, remained in the House until 1844; in that year, was elected to the State Senate; in 1848, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, on the ticket with Hon. John J. Crittenden; held that position until 1858, when he became Governor, by Mr. Crittenden accepting the position of Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Fillmore; his term of office expired in September, 1851; he resumed his legal practice and the care of his farm at Elizabethtown; in 1854, was elected President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; conducted the affairs of that road with great success until 1860, when he resigned. He received the appointment of Commissioner of Claims for California, from President Fillmore, but the Senate did not confirm the appointment. In 1855, he acted with the Know-Nothing party; and, when the great civil war began, although opposed to secession, was also opposed to the war policy of the Government; was chairman of the meeting, held in Louisville, January 8, 1861, which declared in favor of the neutral plan for Kentucky; and was classed among the sympathizers with the rebellion, undergoing, with others, many of the troubles and indignities of the times. In 1865, he was again elected to the State Senate, serving on the Committee of Federal Relations. This was his third term in the Senate, and really his last public service. He was nominated by the Democracy, at Frankfort, February 22, 1867, as their candidate for Governor, and was elected, over Judge William B. Kinkead, the Union or Conservative candidate, and the Republican candidate, Col. Sidney Barnes. He was inaugurated in the presence of the retiring Governor, Bramlette, the officers of the Government, and the leading men of his party, on his deathbed, at "Helm Place," near Elizabethtown, September 3, 1867; and was barely able to sign the commission of his Secretary of State, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, at his bedside. But the great political contest through which he had just passed was too much for his health; he was never to appear before the people again. He died five days after his remarkable inauguration, September 8, 1867, and was buried in the family burying-ground, on "Helm Place." Although he was not connected with any Church, he was a Christian in faith, and had all his life been an humble believer. He was long in public life; served his people with great fidelity; was a lawyer of uncommon ability; was not a "spread-eagle" orator, but was a speaker of great power and influence; had a fine

voice and easy manners; was ardent and impulsive in his nature; had great physical strength and power of endurance; was bold and fearless in his advocacy of his principles; was long an element of great strength in his party in the State; and was one of the most noted and able men of Kentucky. Gov. Helm was married, in 1830, to Lucinda B. Hardin, eldest daughter of Hon. Ben. Hardin, of Bardstown. She possessed many of the fine traits of her father, being a lady of great influence and worth. They had twelve children, some of whom, with their mother, still survive. Their daughter, Lizzie B. Helm, married Judge H. W. Bruce, of Louisville. (See sketch of their son, Gen. Ben. Hardin Helm.)

BROWN, HON. JOHN YOUNG, Lawyer, was born June 28, 1835, in Hardin County, Kentucky. He graduated, in 1855, at Centre College, Danville; studied law, and entered upon the practice of that profession; in 1859, was elected to Congress, but, being under age, declined to take his seat; in 1867, was elected to the Fortieth Congress, but, in the following March, his seat was refused by the House; was re-elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, serving on various committees; and is now a member of that body. He resides at Henderson, on the Ohio river, and, although not yet in the prime of life, is one of the most able lawyers and first men of his State.

FAULKNER, COL. JOHN KAVANAUGH, Farmer and Soldier, was born December 27, 1838, in Garrard County, Kentucky. His father, John Faulkner, was a Virginia farmer, who emigrated to this State in 1780, locating in Garrard County. He was a major in the war of 1812, and was elected to the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature in 1810; again served in the same branch of the Legislature in 1834; was elected to the State Senate in 1812, and was continuously re-elected for twenty years. He died in 1838. His mother was a native of Tennessee, and daughter of William Kavanaugh, an early pioneer and farmer of that State, and a soldier of the war of 1812, who lost his life by drowning in a bayou while on active duty in the army. Col. Faulkner was raised on a farm, and received his education at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, graduating from that institution in 1858. After completing his education, he traveled some, and, in 1859, returned to Kentucky and began life as a farmer in his native county. In 1862, he raised a battalion for the Seventh

Kentucky Federal Volunteer Cavalry, and was given the position of major, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was actively engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River, the battles near Nashville, and numerous lesser engagements. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1862, and colonel in 1863. He was rendered unfit for active service by a wound in the hip, received in the battle of Franklin, and, while off duty, was elected Representative from Garrard County to the Kentucky Legislature, and served a portion of the sessions of 1863, 1864, and 1865. At the close of the war, in 1865, he returned to his native county, and again resumed farming. In 1874, he was elected Circuit Court Clerk of Garrard County. He is a Republican in politics, voting first for Bell and Everett, at the Presidential election in 1860. He is a man of fine habits, and has been noted through life for his integrity of character and exalted patriotism. Col. Faulkner was married, September 7, 1859, to Miss Bettie Bell, a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, and daughter of James Bell, a farmer and trader of that county, but a native of Boyle County, Kentucky.

HOLT, WILLIAM HENRY, Lawyer, was born November 29, 1842, near Sharpsburg, Bath County, Kentucky. His parents were of English ancestry, and emigrated from Connecticut to Kentucky many years ago. His father was a farmer and school-teacher, who died, leaving him an orphan when eleven months old. He received his early education in the common-schools of Bath County; afterwards attended Twinsburg Institute, Twinsburg, Ohio, and Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, New York; and, May, 1862, graduated at Albany University with the highest honors of his class, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws; and upon leaving the University was presented with a highly commendatory letter, by Amos Deam, Amasa J. Parker, and Ira Harris, Professors in the Law College, commending him to members of the bar, as a young man of great legal acquirements, and one who would rise to eminence in his profession. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York, sitting at Albany, May 5, 1862. In June, 1863, he began the practice of law at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and, during thirteen years of practice, has never but once failed, for a single day, to attend the Circuit Court of his county while in session. He is an occasional newspaper contributor. He is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F., and now Deputy District Grand Master. He is a man of fine intellect and untiring industry. His manner of speaking is forcible and impressive, and, when addressing a jury or a large audience, readily carries conviction to the minds of his auditors. Endowed with

good natural ability, and being not yet in the prime of his life, we may safely predict great success for him. He has been repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for office, but has always declined, preferring to pursue the practice of his profession, and now, at the age of thirty-four, occupies a high position at the able bar of which he is a member. Mr. Holt was married, October 19, 1864, to Miss Sarah A. Roberts, of New Jersey, but formerly, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of Quaker parentage.

BRIDGEFORD, JAMES, Stove Manufacturer, was born November 6, 1807, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. After acquiring a limited education, he was apprenticed, at the age of thirteen, to learn the tin, copper, and sheet-iron business, serving five years; in 1829, he began in Louisville, and, after continuing with great success for eighteen years, bought the interest of his last partner, and his large business has since been carried on under the name of Bridgeford & Co. In 1842, he began the manufacture of stoves, and now ranks among the first manufacturers in that line throughout the country. He is a man of broad and liberal views, taking expansive notions of trade; and, having great faith in the business advantages of Louisville, has taken an active part in every thing looking to its material development. He has frequently been a member of the City Council; director in numerous incorporated business companies; has been President of the Second National Bank, and has everywhere been identified with the growth of the city; is a man of great energy, is distinguished for his uprightness of character, is quiet and unpretending in manners, is universally esteemed, and ranks among the most useful and successful citizens of Louisville.

WINN, WILLIAM HARVEY, Lawyer and Farmer, was born January 20, 1836, near Bryan's Station, Fayette County, Kentucky. His father was a farmer, and a Virginian by birth, both parents having emigrated from that State towards the close of the last century. William H. Winn received a thorough English education, and, at the age of seventeen, entered the office of the Clerk of Clarke County, at Winchester, and served as Deputy Clerk of Clarke County for nearly ten years. In 1859, he was made Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, holding that position for two years. He was, also, for some time Secretary of the Clarke County Agricultural Society. In the mean time he studied law, under the direction of Judge James Simpson, at Winchester, and, in 1863, removed to Mt. Sterling, where he has since

resided, actively and successfully engaged in his profession. He served for some time as Treasurer of the Montgomery County Agricultural Association; was for a time Director in the Farmers' Branch Bank, in Mt. Sterling; and is now Director in the Mt. Sterling National Bank. In 1870, he was elected Judge of Montgomery County, serving four years; was re-elected, in 1874, and still holds that position, with great credit to himself. Besides attending to the duties of his office, he has engaged extensively in farming; and has, by his persevering efforts, gathered a considerable fortune. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and takes an active interest in every thing relating to the welfare of his Church. He is also largely identified with the various movements of interest to his county, and is one of its most enterprising and valuable citizens. He occupies a fine position at the bar; and, as a judge, has won the highest respect of the members of his profession. He is a man of fine manners; broad and generous in his views; is of undoubted integrity, and justly occupies a high place in his community. Judge Winn was married, May 29, 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Grubbs, of Montgomery County, Kentucky. They have five children—three sons and two daughters.

MONROE, JUDGE THOMAS BELL, Lawyer, was born October 7, 1791, in Albemarle County, Virginia, and was the son of Andrew Monroe, a near relative of President James Monroe. His mother, Ann Bell, was of Irish descent. His parents located in Scott County, Kentucky, as early as 1793. Judge Monroe acquired some knowledge of books, and, after reaching manhood, settled in Barren County. In 1816, he was elected to the Legislature; in 1819, began to study and practice law, never having read a law-book until he had announced himself as ready to practice; removed to Frankfort in 1821; in the Winter of that year, attended lectures, and graduated in the law department of Transylvania University; was Secretary of State one year, from September, 1823, under Gov. Adair; became reporter of the decisions of the Court of Appeals, by appointment from Gov. Desha, in 1825, and published Monroe's Kentucky Reports, in seven volumes; from 1833 to 1834, was United States District Attorney; in March, 1834, was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for Kentucky, by Andrew Jackson, and held the office over twenty-seven years; and, in 1861, he abandoned his office and home, and fled to within the Confederate lines. As a judge, his decisions were of the highest order, being seldom reversed, and his long term of office was characterized by learning, justice, fairness, and great honor. He became a professor in the University of Louisiana in 1848;

spent several Winters in New Orleans, in discharge of his duties with that institution; afterwards filled the Chair of Civil, International, and Criminal Law in Transylvania University; was also Professor of Rhetoric, Logic, and History of Law at the Western Military Academy, at Drennon Springs; taught a law class at his own home, near Frankfort; had conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., by the University of Louisiana, Centre College, and Harvard University. He was early a supporter of the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson; but, after becoming a judge, ceased to take an active part in politics; after his sons had all taken a stand with the South, he followed them; and, at Nashville, in 1861, took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy; remained at Canton, Mississippi, with his family, until after the fall of Vicksburg; remained at Marietta, Georgia, for a time, earnestly engaging in the care of the sick, and such other duties as he could perform; in 1864, went to Richmond, and attempted to practice law; soon became weary of the strife, and returned to his family, at Abbeville, South Carolina; and, after the surrender of Gen. Lee, went to Pass Christian, Mississippi, where he spent the remainder of his days, never having an opportunity again to see his beautiful home in Kentucky. Judge Monroe died December 24, 1865, while an exile from home. His wife was Eliza Palmer Adair, daughter of Gov. John Adair. His son, John A. Monroe, died at Frankfort in 1873. (See sketches of his sons, Major T. B. and Capt. Ben J. Monroe.)

MONROE, CAPT. BENJAMIN JAMES, Lawyer and Soldier, was born August 7, 1836, at his father's residence, called "Montrose," near Frankfort, Kentucky, and was the fifth son of Judge Thomas B. Monroe. He was educated under the care of his father, and at the Sayre Academy, and in the Western Military Academy, at Drennon Springs, then conducted by Bushrod Johnson, who afterwards became a Confederate general. In the latter institution, he graduated, and received the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. He also studied law under his father, and was admitted to the bar at Frankfort. In 1858, he located in Leavenworth, Kansas; his fine manners and knowledge soon gained him friends, and brought him a good practice; but, far West life not being congenial to him, in a year or two he returned to Kentucky, and resumed practice in Frankfort. He was, soon after, sent on professional business, in the interest of John H. Morgan & Co., of Lexington, to New Mexico; reached home when the war had been fully inaugurated, and when Kentucky was halting as to her course in the great conflict; soon after, began recruiting men for the Confederate army; was finally made Captain of

Company E, of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, under Col. Trabue; was first engaged at Shiloh; was shot in the leg on the second day of the battle, and was forced to quit the field; was totally incapacitated for active service, in part by a disease which had for months been preying upon him; after making a short trip to New Orleans, in the interest of the army, he returned to Corinth, but was soon forced to resort to his friends in Marshall County, Mississippi, where he died, as a Christian, October 4, 1862, and was buried in the family burial-ground of Mrs. Hardin, his father's sister.

MONROE, MAJOR THOMAS BELL, Lawyer and Soldier, fourth son of Judge Thomas B. Monroe, was born July 3, 1833, at Frankfort, Kentucky. He was thoroughly educated, graduating at the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, when his father was a professor in that institution; in 1849, settled at Lexington, Kentucky, and entered upon the practice of the law; rose rapidly in his profession; in 1859, was elected Mayor of that city; became editor of the "Kentucky Statesman," and continued its editor until the commencement of the civil war; was made Secretary of State under Gov. Magoffin; in September, 1861, having sent his family North, he went into the Confederacy, and was soon after commissioned Major of the Fourth Kentucky Confederate Infantry, and fell, mortally wounded, April 6, in an engagement near Burnsville, and his body was buried, by the Federal soldiers, on the field. He was a brave and noble officer. Major Monroe was married, in 1859, to Miss Elizabeth C. Grier, daughter of Judge Robert C. Grier, of Philadelphia. She survives him, with one son.

GLASS, BEERI CHRISTY, Farmer and Capitalist, was born December 4, 1804, six miles from Georgetown, in Scott County, Kentucky, and died at his home in Georgetown, June 20, 1874. His father, William Glass, was a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and became one of the most substantial and successful farmers of Scott County. Beeri C. Glass received a good education in the best schools and academies then existing in his native county, and made his first step in life as a teacher; and, although he probably taught school at intervals for several years, it does not appear that he had any design of pursuing that avocation as a profession. He resided on his father's farm until 1847, and was actively engaged with him in the various interests of the place. Under the old State Constitution, he was several years Sheriff of Scott County,



F. C. G. A. P.

but had little desire for political position. In 1847, he removed to Georgetown, where he continued to reside during his life. He was one of the founders of the Farmers' Bank of Georgetown, and remained in its directory until his death. He had accumulated considerable means, having been remarkably successful in every thing he undertook with earnestness, before settling in Georgetown, and mainly occupied his time for years in loaning and speculating on his capital. His name was associated with all the important interests of his community. He contributed largely to the organization and building of Georgetown College, and was one of its most active managing trustees, and was connected with the Board of Trustees during his life. He was a leader in every movement of advantage to the town, and was one of its most active, influential, and successful business men. In politics, he was always a Democrat; had strong convictions and adhered to them at all hazard, but was courteous and deferential when any personal feeling or principle of individual honor was involved. When the civil war broke out, he espoused the cause of the South, and, had his health and age permitted, would have entered the army in defense of his principles. In 1852, he united with the Baptist Church, and, until his health and hearing failed, he was one of its most active and valuable members. He was one of the trustees of Georgetown for several years, and held various positions of trust in the community; lived an exemplary, active life; was open-hearted and charitable; started out in life as a poor boy, and, by superior judgment, business ability, and unyielding perseverance, succeeded, mainly unaided, in accumulating a fortune. He was a man of fine habits; of strong sympathetic nature; was strongly devoted to his family; was a man of fine sentiment and feeling, which he displayed liberally in his home and in his personal friendships; and died universally regretted and respected, leaving the world better by his having lived in it. Mr. Glass was married, in 1847, to Miss Margaret A. Kenny, daughter of Joseph B. Kenny, a prominent citizen of Georgetown, a lady of great personal and social worth, who still survives him. Their only child, Victor Kenny Glass, married Miss Bettie Foree, of Georgetown, and resides in that place.

RICE, REV. DAVID, Clergyman, was born December 20, 1733, in Hanover County, Virginia. He acquired a fine education; studied theology under Rev. John Todd, and became minister of the Presbyterian Church, having been led to Christianity under the preaching of Rev. Edwards; took an active part in the struggle for American independence, and did not consider it unclerical to harangue the people on their duty, and British

tyranny; in 1783, moved to Kentucky, and, besides organizing and ministering to the Churches, gave his attention largely to the cause of education; was the first teacher in Transylvania Seminary; was for several years Chairman of its Board of Trustees; afterwards took an active part in establishing the Kentucky Academy; was member from Mercer County to the Constitutional Convention of 1792; exerted his influence in that body for the introduction of an article favoring gradual emancipation in Kentucky; was one of the first in the State to oppose solemnizing marriages by magistrates; preached the first sermon ever delivered on the banks of the Salt river; was a man of plain, practical, sound judgment, living an exemplary life, and a man of great influence in the new country. In person he was tall and slender, and remained very active in his old age. He died June 18, 1816, saying: "Oh, when shall I be free from sin and sorrow!"

JOHNSTON, GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY, Soldier, was born February 2, 1802, at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky; and was the son of Dr. John Johnston, a man of talents and fine standing in his profession, at Salisbury, Connecticut, from which place he emigrated to Kentucky, in 1785. Hon. J. Stoddard Johnston was his brother, and a native of Connecticut; graduated at Transylvania University, became a lawyer; was distinguished in his profession; was Judge of United States District Court; represented Louisiana, to which he had moved, in 1805, in the Lower House of Congress from 1821 to 1823; and was a member of the United States Senate, from 1824 until the time of his death, which occurred by the explosion of the steamboat "Lioness," on the Red river, in 1833. His brother, Amos, was a planter of Louisiana, and the father of J. Stoddard Johnston, of the Frankfort "Yeoman." Other brothers became prominent men; and one of his sisters was the wife of John A. McClung, and another, the wife of Hon. James Byers. Albert Sidney Johnston began his education in Transylvania University, and graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1826, seventh in his class; entered the Second Regular Infantry; soon afterwards became Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment; served with distinction in the Black Hawk War; resigned his commission, in 1835; in the following year, enlisted in the service of Texas; in 1837, became commander-in-chief of her forces; in 1839, became Secretary of War for the Republic of Texas, being at the same time, general-in-chief of the army; warmly supported the annexation of Texas to the United States. Engaged in cotton planting in that State; at the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in 1846, became Colonel of the First Texas Infantry; soon after was made Inspector-General of Butler's Division; dis-

tinguished himself at Monterey by re-forming Mitchell's Ohio regiment, and leading it in a charge on the Mexican forces; in 1849, was appointed paymaster, filling the position for several years on the frontier of Texas. In 1854, he became Colonel of the Second Cavalry, with Robert E. Lee as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the department of Texas; subsequently, conducted the expedition against Utah, and established terms with the Mormons; was afterwards assigned to the department of California, and, while in that command, resigned his position, to join his State in the war of the rebellion; was assigned to the command of the unorganized territory west of the Atlantic States; met with various defeats, owing undoubtedly, to some extent, to the incompetent force which he operated, and other circumstances over which he had no control; after meeting the indignation of the people, reorganized his troops, and on April 6, 1862, began the battle of Shiloh, and, when the fortunes of the day were turning against him, placed himself at the head of his column, and was killed while leading the charge. He was a soldier of great bravery and undoubted skill; was a man of many admirable and magnanimous traits; and gave his life for a cause which he did not originally support. Gen. Johnston was twice married; in 1828, to Henrietta Preston, eldest daughter of Major William Preston, of Louisville, Kentucky, who died in 1836; and was afterwards married to Miss Eliza Griffin, who survived him.

MAJOR, HON. SAMUEL IRE MONGER, Editor and State Printer, was born September 14, 1830, near Frankfort, Kentucky. His father, S. I. M. Major, was a Kentuckian by birth, of Virginian parents, who emigrated to this State at an early day; and was a man of strong, admirable traits of character and superior culture. His mother, Martha Bohannon, was a woman of remarkable brilliancy of mind, and was one of the most refined and accomplished ladies of the country. They raised a family of five children, who were educated in the best schools of the country, and now fill important positions in society. The subject of this sketch was educated chiefly under B. B. Sayre, one of the most popular teachers of Kentucky, having had for his pupils some of the first men of the State. He enjoyed a thorough collegiate course of instruction, and also obtained a good knowledge of French. After leaving school, he engaged for a few years in teaching and surveying. His connection with the "Frankfort Yeoman" began in 1852, and he has been its editor for over twenty-four years, and still holds that position. Although constantly attending to the editorial and other demands of the "Yeoman," he has given his attention, largely and almost constantly, to the public and social affairs of his

community, and has, to a very great extent, become prominently identified with the important interests of the State. In 1867, he was elected to the Legislature, and served on the Committee on Federal Relations, the Committee on Management of the Penitentiary, and was Chairman of the Committee of Public Offices. He introduced the bill providing for the erection of the new Capitol buildings; was the writer of the bill for the establishment of the House of Correction, for juvenile offenders; and was one of the most active and spirited members of that body. From 1867 to 1871, he was Mayor of Frankfort, having been elected four times to that office. While Mayor, the public-school system was established in Frankfort, toward which he was greatly instrumental; and to him is mainly attributable the present steam fire department of the city, and several other public works. Since 1857, he has been one of the most influential and active members of the Democratic party, and, since 1851, has been a member of the Central Democratic Committee of the State. He has long held the position of Public Printer and Binder, to which he has continuously been elected by his party. Although constantly alive to the interests of his party, he does not seek greater preferment, and never loses sight of the general good of his community and State. He is an able writer, and probably has no superior as an editor in the State. He has been, for years, collecting material for what will undoubtedly be a most valuable and reliable history of Kentucky. He has, for many years, been a member of the Episcopal Church, and is prominently identified with several social organizations; and is one of the most widely known, highly esteemed, and valuable men of Kentucky. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Mary B. Scott, daughter of Hon. Robert W. Scott, one of the most successful and distinguished farmers of the State. They have no living children.

HAMBERS, HON. JOHN, Lawyer, Soldier, and Legislator, was born October 6, 1780, in New Jersey. In 1794, he was brought to Kentucky, and lived for some years in Washington, Mason County. He received a thorough education, which was partly obtained at old Transylvania Seminary. From 1797 to 1800, was a Deputy in the District Court, in the mean time studying law; entered upon the practice of his profession in 1800; was engaged in the war of 1812, and, with the rank of major, was aid to Gen. Harrison, at the battle of the Thames; was elected to the State Legislature, in 1812 and 1815, and was two or three times re-elected; was for some time Commonwealth's Attorney; served in Congress from 1828 to 1829, and from 1835 to 1839; was offered a seat in the Court of Appeals in 1832; in 1835,

accepted an appointment as Associate Judge of the Court, from Gov. James T. Morehead, but resigned on account of ill health soon afterwards; and, from 1841 to 1845, was Governor of the Territory of Iowa. Gov. Chambers died, September 21, 1852, at Paris, Kentucky.

 NAPP, LINTON, was born March 6, 1819, near Mt. Washington, in Bullitt County, Kentucky. His father, Lewis Snapp, came from Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1805, and settled in Bullitt County, where he followed agricultural pursuits. Linton Snapp received a good education, in the best schools of his neighborhood, and at Georgetown College. In 1843, he began merchandising, at Mt. Washington; and was there successfully engaged in that business for fourteen years. In 1857, he removed to Clinton County, Missouri, engaging for several years in successful mercantile pursuits, at Plattsburg. In 1862, he returned to Kentucky, and located at Louisville; engaged in mercantile business until 1870, when he was elected City Collector of Taxes, and has since been continued in that position, with honor to himself and great satisfaction to the people. In politics, he has always been a Democrat. He is connected with some of the popular social organizations; and, since 1839, has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church; was, for twelve years, moderator of the Church at Mt. Washington; and was long a deacon. His personal, private, and social habits have been exceptionally good; and, throughout his life, he has been distinguished as a most exemplary Christian, and one of the most earnest and valuable citizens. Mr. Snapp was married, December 19, 1844, to Miss S. R. Beauchamp, daughter of Preston Beauchamp, of Spencer County, Kentucky. She died April 7, 1875. Of their seven children, five are now living.

 ITTELL, HARDING H., Superintendent Louisville City Railroad Company, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, of which place his father, Oliver W. Littell, was a farmer for many years. His education was commenced in the common county schools, and continued, upon the removal of his father, in the public-schools of New Albany, Indiana, until he attained the age of fourteen years. At this period he was thrown upon his own resources, and soon succeeded in finding a situation as clerk in the store of James F. Lindley, then one of the leading dry-goods merchants in that city. After remaining there for two years, he crossed the Ohio river and engaged with C. P. Barnes, the well-known jeweler of Louisville,

pursuing that vocation until the middle of November, 1864. At this time, Louisville was developing into a great commercial city; and the system of street railways, which now thread it in every direction, had just gone into operation, under the direction of the Louisville City Railway Company; Mr. Littell being selected to fill the position of receiving clerk. After discharging the duties of that office with credit and satisfaction for six months, he was promoted to that of assistant superintendent; during the administration of A. O. Durland and C. B. Pratt as superintendents. Upon the resignation, in 1867, of C. B. Pratt, he was elected superintendent of all the lines which had extended over the city during his connection with the company, and which position he now holds. Socially, Mr. Littell is a most agreeable gentleman, having a host of friends, among whom are the best men of Louisville. He is a man of great administrative ability, exercising his authority over the hundreds of men under his charge with a firmness that secures their obedience, and with a kindness that wins their respect. With remarkable industry and energy, being quick in his decisions, correct in his judgment, and firm in his opinions, with a rare knowledge of human nature, he is peculiarly qualified for the position. Few men, at the age of thirty-one years, have accomplished so much by personal effort. He is indebted to neither fortune nor favoritism for his success in life. His honesty, integrity, industry, and laudable ambition will, in the future, give him a life record worthy of a place among the prominent self-made men of his day. Mr. Littell is a member of the Masonic and Odd-fellow fraternities. He was married, in April, 1876, to Miss Nellie B. Green, of Logansport, Indiana.

 OSSO, PROF. JOSIE, one of the oldest and most distinguished music teachers and violinists of this country, was born August 3, 1802, in Mexico, and, at his baptism in the Cathedral, received the name of Maria De Los Angeles Josie Tosso. His father, Carl Tosso, was the son of a distinguished barrister of Turin, kingdom of Sardinia; and his mother, Marie (Yrel) Tosso, was the daughter of the Governor of Mont Casal, a province in Piedmont. In 1800, they obtained from King Ferdinand of Spain a passport to visit his province in Mexico. At the age of seven, his parents took him to Europe, and left him in the care of a nobleman, M. De Ligny, in Paris, to be educated. At the age of ten, he was admitted to the Conservatoire de Musique, by the celebrated Cherubini, then president of that institution. He studied solfeggio under Chateauneuf; and violin, first, with Prof. Maille; and, afterwards, under J. B. Baillot, the first solo violinist of Paris. In the Fall of 1815, he

was brought to the United States, by some friends of his father; and, at Richmond, Virginia, again joined his parents. At the age of thirteen, he made quite a sensation as a violinist; became connected with a quartette party in Philadelphia; afterwards joined a similar organization in Baltimore; in 1820, came down the Ohio river in a flat-boat; after a tedious trip of forty days, landed in Cincinnati; spent some days, by invitation, at the residence of David T. Carneel, who then owned a large tract of land where Ludlow, Kentucky, now stands; but soon after took up his residence in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1824, he married Miss Caroline D. Aarcambal, daughter of Louis D. Aarcambal, Consul-General of France. Shortly afterwards he joined a troop of horse, called the Lafayette Guard, to escort Gen. Lafayette, on his expected visit through Kentucky. At Frankfort, he was honored by being selected as aid-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette, and his brother became aid to Governor Desha. At Lexington, he and his brother were urged, by Gen. Leslie Combs, to play the violin at the great ball given in honor of the distinguished foreigner. He engaged for several years in teaching music in Louisville; often visited Cincinnati, then a city of twenty thousand people, to play for the societies; and, in November, 1827, by urgent request of friends, removed to that city. He was then the only music teacher in Cincinnati. He became leader in the Columbia, Third Street, and National Theaters; taught music in Prof. John Locke's Female Academy, for twelve years; was organist at St. Xavier's Church; and, for many years, performed at numerous concerts and innumerable public occasions. For a number of years, he has resided with his family at what he calls "Rose Cottage," at Latonia Springs, a few miles south of Covington, Kentucky. Prof. Tosso has traveled over a large part of the South, where he is widely and favorably known; is one of the most interesting and honored members of the Cincinnati Association of Pioneers; is probably the oldest living teacher among the pioneers of music in the Ohio Valley; and one of the most esteemed members of his profession who have flourished in the West.

MCCLOSKEY, RT. REV. WILLIAM GEORGE, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, was born November 10, 1823, in Brooklyn, New York, of Irish parents. He was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Maryland. He chose the law for his profession, and engaged for three years in a thorough and systematic study, with a view to entering upon the practice; but, feeling that his duty lay in the ecclesiastic field, in September, 1846, he abandoned the law, to which he was devotedly attached, and entered Mt. St. Mary's Theological Seminary—the "Mother of

Priests and Bishops"—where he remained for six years, and, during that long period of preparation, had for his associates many who are now prominent in the priesthood of the Catholic Church in America. He was ordained priest, October 6, 1852, by Archbishop Hughes, New York, and, after remaining for a few months in that city, as a missionary, was returned to his Alma Mater as a professor. In May, 1857, he was made Director of the Theological Seminary, and Professor of Moral Theology and Sacred Scripture. Later, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Georgetown College, District of Columbia. When the project for establishing an American College for Ecclesiastical Students, at Rome, was agreed upon, and the necessary funds provided, Dr. McCloskey, at the recommendation of the American Hierarchy, was selected to be its first Rector, and received his appointment as President of the new college on December 8, 1859. On that same day, Pope Pius IX opened the new college in person, visiting it again on the 29th of January, 1860; shortly after which visit, Dr. McCloskey arrived in Rome and took possession of his presidential charge. After spending eight years at the American College, in Rome, endeavoring to give the institution a distinct basis of action, and characteristic features of its own, to suit American candidates for the sacred ministry, Dr. McCloskey was nominated to the Bishopric of Louisville, Kentucky, and was consecrated, May 24, 1868, in the chapel of the American College, Rome.

EDMONDS, JOHN THOMAS, Lawyer, Farmer, and Merchant, was born February 30, 1833, in Christian County, Kentucky. His father, Thomas Randolph Edmonds, was a native of Sussex County, Virginia, and removed to Kentucky in 1832. John T. Edmonds received a liberal education, which he finished at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1851, and at once entered upon the study of the law, in the office of Sharp & McKee, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. After undergoing a thorough preparation for three years, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession, in which he continued for one or two years only, after which he turned his attention to farming. In 1855, he also began to deal in tobacco, stemming largely for the English market. He has since extended his business to trading in cotton and general produce, and is now one of the most successful and extensive farmers and traders of the country. He has been President of the Hopkinsville Tobacco Board of Trade since its organization, in 1870. He was elected member of the Town Council for several terms, and, in 1872, became its President. He is a prominent Mason. He is liberal, and gives freely to the cause of religion and the advancement of every social

good; is public-spirited, takes an active interest in all beneficial enterprises in his community, is just in his dealings with men, is kind and genial in nature, is of undoubted integrity, and stands among the most solid and influential merchants and traders of Southern Kentucky. Mr. Edmonds was married, in 1857, to Miss Mollie Campbell, third daughter of Capt. John R. Campbell, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Hopkinsville.

EGINTON, THOMAS McGRATH, Lawyer, was born March 23, 1847, in Winchester, Kentucky. His father, Hon. Charles Eginton, was a native of Pennsylvania; and his mother, Sarah Taylor, a daughter of Reuben Taylor, was of Virginia parentage, but came to Kentucky as early as 1818, and settled in Clarke County. He received his education in the celebrated Sayre Academy, at Frankfort, Kentucky. In 1865, he was admitted to the bar at Winchester, Kentucky; and, in 1867, graduated at Harvard College Law School, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Winchester. He was at once appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky, which position he now fills. He is a Republican in politics, and has always adhered to the principles of that party. Religiously, he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is also prominent in several social organizations. He is known as an active, industrious, and energetic man, and is possessed of superior mental qualities; presents his causes with great ability, and occupies a high position at the bar, as well as in the esteem and regard of the community. He was married, May 28, 1873, to Miss Kate Winn, daughter of J. N. Winn, of Clarke County, Kentucky.

ALLEN, MEVERELL KNOX, M. D., was born April 15, 1846, in Spencer County, Kentucky. His father, James Marcus Allen, of Scotch ancestry, was for many years a resident contractor of Louisville, but, during the latter part of his life, was a farmer of Nelson and Spencer Counties, Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Carolina Muer, also of Scotch origin, and daughter of Dr. Muer, a physician of considerable prominence, well known in his day, and resided in Nelson County, Kentucky. Dr. Allen received a fine literary education, in the best schools of his native county; and, in 1864, began the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. Thomas Allen, at Taylorsville, and graduated in the Spring of 1867, in the medical department of the University of Louisville. Immediately after graduation, he

entered upon the practice of his profession at Taylorsville, where he soon established a fine business. In 1870, he removed to Louisville, where he met with continued success. In 1874, he was elected to the position of health officer of the city, which he still holds with great acceptability. In politics he takes an active interest, and is identified with the Democratic party. He has established a fine professional reputation; has gathered around him a large circle of friends, and is one of the rising physicians of Louisville; and, with his fine personal bearing, he combines many attractive social qualities. Dr. Allen was married, in 1867, to Miss Sue Miles, daughter of T. H. Miles, of Bloomfield, Kentucky. She soon after died, and, in 1869, he was again married, to Eliza Stone, daughter of Elijah Stone, of Nelson County, Kentucky.

GIBBONS, ZECHARIAH, Lawyer, was born February 14, 1829, at Lexington, Kentucky. His parents were Thomas and Matilda Gibbons; the former, a Marylander by birth, came to Lexington in 1816, and died in St. Louis, after a short residence there, in 1855; the latter was the daughter of John Cook, a farmer of Scott County, Kentucky. He was educated at Transylvania University; after leaving that institution, spent several years in working at the carpenter's trade; was engaged, from 1853 to 1860, in the book and book-binding business; in the latter years, studied law during his leisure hours; in 1860, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered on the practice of the law, at Lexington, where he has since mainly resided; has established a fine legal practice, and is one of the most systematic, cautious, and successful lawyers at the Lexington bar. In 1859, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Fayette County; was several times re-elected, and held the office nine years; was elected City Attorney in 1862; was twice re-elected; and, in 1870, was elected Judge of the City Court of Lexington. He is a Democrat in politics; voted for John Bell, in 1860; and, during the great civil war, was a Union man. Religiously, he is Episcopalian. Judge Gibbons was married, in 1853, to Rhoda A. Elder, a native of Knoxville, Tennessee.

DUCKER, JOHN S., Lawyer, was born September 15, 1844, in Campbell County, Kentucky. William C. Ducker, his father, is a Campbell County farmer, born in Pendleton County, and grandson of John Ducker, a Revolutionary soldier, who came from Maryland to this State, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Kenton County.

His mother, Sarah (White) Ducker, was a native of Campbell County, and daughter of Conyers White, one of the early Virginia settlers of that county. John S. Ducker was educated at Alexandria Academy, in his native county. After spending several years in teaching school, he began reading law, under the direction of Judge John H. Nelson, at Alexandria, in 1864; completed his legal preparation under Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Covington, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar, in 1866; in the following year, entered upon the practice of his profession at Alexandria, where he resided, actively engaged at his profession, until May, 1872, when he moved to Newport, in the same county, where he has since resided. In 1874, he was elected County Attorney of Campbell County. He was Assistant Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, in 1872 and 1876. He is an energetic, hard-working lawyer; stands well at the bar; and maintains an exceptional personal and social reputation. Religiously, he is connected with the Baptist Church. Mr. Ducker was married, in 1869, to Miss Elah E. Reiley, daughter of G. W. Reiley, a merchant of Alexandria, Kentucky. She died in 1872.

ASKINS, ERASMUS D., M. D., was born October 31, 1821, in Garrard County, Kentucky. His parents were John and Ann Askins; the former a native of Fauquier County, Virginia; the latter, of Garrard County, Kentucky, and daughter of John Burks, a farmer, and one of the early settlers of that county. His father came to Kentucky, as a child, with his father, William Askins, in 1800; he followed agricultural pursuits; and died in 1875. Erasmus D. Askins was raised on the farm, but received a liberal education, at country schools, and Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. In June, 1839, he began to read medicine, in Garrard County, in the office of Dr. Samuel Graham; attended lectures and graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University, in 1842; in the same year, entered upon the practice of his profession in Marion County, Kentucky; and, in 1843, located in Willisburg, Washington County, where he resided until 1869. He then located in Springfield, Kentucky, where he has since resided, and where he has established a large and valuable medical practice, and taken rank among the most successful physicians of the country. He has never been a politician; was probably a Whig until 1856; voted for John C. Breckinridge in 1860, and is now identified with the Democratic party. He is Presbyterian in his Church connection; is a man of fine personal and social habits; is greatly esteemed in his profession, and has been one of the most valuable and useful citizens. Dr. Askins has been twice married: first,

January 11, 1844, to Miss J. C. Faris, of Washington County, who died in January, 1864; and, secondly, September 12, 1865, to Miss Susan E. Moore, also a native of Washington County, Kentucky.

WALL, MAJOR WILLIAM K., was born May 19, 1786, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was the son of John and Hannah (Ketchum) Wall, who temporarily settled in Mason County, in 1791, and afterwards permanently located in Harrison County. There his father was one of the assistant judges of the first Court of Quarter Sessions. William K. Wall received a good education; studied law in the office of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, was licensed to practice in 1809, and located at Cynthiana; was a private in Captain Johnson's company, in the war of 1812; served in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, first, in 1814, and was subsequently re-elected; was State Senator from 1846 to 1850; was Commonwealth's Attorney from 1820 to 1843, under six Governors; resigned, and, in that year, was candidate for Congress, and was defeated by Colonel John W. Tibbatts, of Newport. He was a lawyer of great ability, a speaker of force, and a useful and honorable citizen. Major Wall died, March 22, 1853, of pneumonia.

JOHNSTON, PHILIP PRESTON, Lawyer, was born April 4, 1840, in King George County, Virginia. His parents were Philip P. and Nancy J. (Gear) Johnston, both Virginians. His father followed mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was raised on the farm; and, through his own efforts, obtained a fair education in the select schools of his native county. In 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a private, in Capt. Ed. Dorsey's company, of the First Maryland Confederate Infantry; served with his regiment one year; then enlisted in the Horse Artillery of Gen. Stewart's Cavalry; served until the close of the war; participated in all the leading battles of Virginia and Maryland, and in the battle of Gettysburg; was wounded at Buckland Races; was also wounded in the hip and right shoulder, at Spottsylvania; and was promoted, in the artillery service, for gallant and meritorious conduct, successively, to corporal, sergeant, orderly-sergeant, first lieutenant, captain, major, and chief of artillery, of Lomax's Division of Gen. Wade Hampton's Corps. Soon after the close of the war, he located in Kentucky, and entered upon the study of the law, under the direction of W. C. P.

Breckinridge; graduated from the law department of Kentucky University, in 1868; and at once began the practice of the law at Lexington, where he has since resided, actively engaged in his profession. In 1869, he was elected City Attorney of Lexington; in 1873, was the nominee of the Democratic party for the Legislature; and was candidate for County Judge in 1874. Mr. Johnson was married, in 1870, to Miss Sallie Childs, daughter of Henry Childs, a farmer of Fayette County, Kentucky.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM KENNEDY, Scholar and Educator, was born August 12, 1837, in Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and came to the United States with his parents in 1842. He was educated at Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, which he left in 1857, and immediately became associated with his brother, James K. Patterson, in the management of the Greenville Presbyterian Academy, of which he became Principal, on the removal of his brother to Stewart College, Tennessee. In 1861, he again became associated with his brother in the management of Transylvania High-school, at Lexington, where he taught Greek and higher mathematics until his death, which took place, after a short illness, December 12, 1862. His younger brother, Andrew M. Patterson, a young man of decided talent, was also associated with them in the management of the school, and survived him only a few months. William K. Patterson, during his short life, laid the foundation of a broad and comprehensive scholarship. Besides his attainments in Latin and mathematics, his intimate knowledge of Greek made him, perhaps, the most critical Greek scholar of his time in Kentucky. He was an enthusiastic student, and possessed the ability to imbue his pupils with the same spirit. He had an elegant command of language, and was a speaker of rare beauty and ability. He possessed great love of country; was ardent in his friendships; was distinguished for his great purity of character; lived a stainless life, and died loved and respected by all who knew him.

BARCLAY, HUGH, JR., Banker, was born March 15, 1846, in Russellville, Kentucky. The Barclays emigrated, at an early day, from Scotland, and settled in Lexington, Virginia. His father, Hugh Barclay, was a native of that State, and came to Kentucky, locating at Russellville, in 1818, and was one of the most successful business men in that region. His mother was a daughter of Capt. James Hall, of Barren County, who distinguished himself in the Indian wars, and especially at the

battle of Tippecanoe. Hugh Barclay received a good English education, and, after clerking in the County Court for several years, was compelled, on account of ill health, to make a trip to Europe; and, on his return to New York, accepted a position in the banking and commission house of Morton, Slaughter & Co., which he filled with great satisfaction and credit. After returning to Russellville, he was appointed, by the County Court, collector of taxes, a position which he filled with great personal risk, and was among the first to settle with the Auditor of the State, gaining considerable reputation for his fearlessness, energy, and integrity. He subsequently became book-keeper in the banking-house of N. Long & Co., at Russellville, and served in that capacity for several years. In 1870, he opened a bank, on his own account, at Russellville, and, in the following year, was intrusted with the negotiation of the county loan of one-half million dollars to the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad, executing the trust with great satisfaction to the people. In 1874, he associated himself with some of the leading business men of the county, with a view to enlarging his operations, establishing what has since been known as the Logan County National Bank, of which he is cashier. This is one of the most solid establishments of its kind in the country, making semi-annual dividends since its organization. Since 1871, he has had charge of the sinking fund, and management of the district debt, and is one of the trustees of the estate of the late R. W. Courts, of Russellville. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years; takes an active part in its affairs; and is one of the most enterprising, successful, and useful business men of his community. Mr. Barclay was married, in 1869, to Miss Kate Rizer, daughter of E. R. Rizer, of Russellville, Kentucky.

HANSON, GEN. ROGER WEIGHTMAN, Lawyer and Soldier, was born August 27, 1827, at Winchester, Clarke County, Kentucky, and was the son of Judge Samuel Hanson. (See sketch of Judge Hanson.) At the age of twenty, he enlisted and became first lieutenant of a company, and served under John S. Williams, in the war with Mexico; after returning home, fought a duel, in which he was crippled for life; while confined from his wound, studied law; was admitted to the bar; about that time, became one of the gold-seekers, in California; returned to Kentucky, in 1850, and began the practice of his profession at Winchester; in the following year, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by his old commander, "Cerro Gordo Williams," by only six votes; was elected, in 1853, and soon gained considerable distinction in the Legislature; removed to Lex-

ington; in 1855, was sent to the Legislature from Fayette County; in the following year, was Elector for the State at large, on the Fillmore ticket, and became very popular as a stump speaker; in 1857, was the candidate of the Know-Nothing party, for Congress, from the Ashland district, but was defeated by Hon. James B. Clay; was active and influential in the race for Governor, in 1859, favoring Joshua F. Bell; and, in 1860, supported Bell and Everett. At the beginning of the civil war, he was a Union man; even favored coercion; afterwards became an advocate of "neutrality" for the State; but, failing in this, he finally entered the Confederate army; was made Colonel of the Second Kentucky Infantry; after the battle of Fort Donelson, was promoted brigadier-general for great bravery; was actively engaged, showing fine military ability, and rendering great service to the cause he had with ardor espoused, until he fell, mortally wounded, at Murfreesboro, January 2, 1863, and died on the 4th of the same month. His remains lay at Nashville until 1866, when they were brought to Lexington and re-interred, under many demonstrations of respect. He was a brave, fearless, efficient, and wise officer, and most gallantly fought for the cause he finally believed to be right. As a lawyer, he stood very high, and especially gained a high reputation in criminal cases; possessed great wit, which not only made him attractive as a companion, and was serviceable to him on the field, but also made him popular as a speaker; had fine natural talents, and could display them to advantage under any circumstances; and was, altogether, one of the most noted men of the State, and one of the most worthy of her sons who gave their lives in support of the rebellion.

CASKY, REV. WILLIAM LEWIS, Clergyman, was born July 3, 1817, in Christian County, Kentucky. His father, Joseph Casky, was a native of Ireland; settled in Virginia; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; and, about 1810, came to Kentucky. His mother was a Virginian by birth. William L. Casky received a thorough education, mainly in the private schools of his county. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at the age of twenty; was licensed to preach a year afterwards, and, two years subsequently, was regularly ordained a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His first regular ministerial services were performed in the Anderson Circuit, consisting of Hopkins, Henderson, and Union Counties. He has since been pastor of the Churches at Clarksville, Elkton, Madisonville, Greenville, and other important charges in his Church, and has also, throughout his long ministerial work, engaged actively as a teacher, and has taken a

prominent place among the educators of note in Southern Kentucky. At the close of the civil war, he became President of the Greenville Female Collegiate Institute, and filled the position six years, during that period greatly extending the reputation of the institution, and leaving it in a flourishing condition. The institution is under the control of the Green River Synod of his Church, and, during the financial embarrassments following the war, he relieved the Church of the care of the school, and became himself responsible for its support; and so great was his success, that, in 1875, at the request of the Board and the citizens, he again took charge of the institution, and is now at its head. He has been a hard and faithful worker in his Church, and, although wide and charitable in his views, has been compelled on many occasions to defend his Church in public debate; has, also, been prominent in the movements for social reform; and is one of the most valuable and useful men of his Church and community. Mr. Casky was married, in 1843, to Miss Ellen Downer, of Todd County, sister of J. S. Downer, the celebrated pomologist. Of their three children, but one, Alice Slaughter Casky, survives.

SIMMS, HON. WILLIAM E., Lawyer, Soldier, Congressman, and Kentucky Senator to the Confederate Government during the war of the rebellion, was born January 2, 1822, in Harrison County, Kentucky. His father, William M. Simms, was a native of Henry County, Virginia; came to Kentucky about the year 1809; first, settled in Harrison County; removed to Bourbon, in 1828. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; served in Capt. Duvall's company, under Gen. Harrison, at Fort Meigs; was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his life; and died at his home, in 1844. He was the son of Ignatius M. Simms, a Virginian farmer, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and who lived and died in the "Old Dominion." The mother of the subject of this notice, Julia (Shropshire) Simms, was a native of Harrison County, Kentucky, and a daughter of James Shropshire, a pioneer farmer of that county from Virginia. She was a woman of great force of character and fine sense; was devoted to her home and family, and her whole life was adorned by those pure virtues, which always ennoble the character of the faithful, loving Christian mother. She died when only in the twenty-first year of her age, leaving two sons, Edward and William, who continued to reside with their father, at his home in the country; the house being small and very plainly built of logs, without any pretensions to elegance or finish. The children cherished for each other the strongest affection, and grew up



W E Simms

to manhood untouched by those seductive vices which mar and often destroy the character of the most gifted and promising young men of the country. Each, displayed, when quite young, great fondness for study, and, possessing strong faculties of mind and character, made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. They received a good education in the schools of the country, and, at the age of eighteen, were each well prepared to enter upon the higher professional studies. In 1840, Edward, the elder brother, died, and William, the subject of this sketch, took his brother's place in the management of their father's business, who was then in very feeble health. After his father's death, in 1844, he commenced reading law, with Judge Aaron K. Wooley, of Lexington, Kentucky; entered Transylvania University in 1845, in the law department, and graduated with distinguished honor, in his class of 1846. He then commenced the practice of law, in Paris, Kentucky, where he now resides. In 1847, he raised a company for the Third Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, to serve for and during the war with Mexico; was elected captain, and served, with his command, under Gen. Winfield Scott, in Mexico, until the war closed. Returning home, he brought with him, at his own individual expense, the remains of those of his company who had died while in the service of their country. In 1849, he was elected to represent Bourbon County in the State Legislature, and served one term. In 1850, he resumed the practice of his profession with success, and for some years devoted to his professional duties his best energies and ability. In 1857, he was editor of the "Kentucky State Flag," a Democratic newspaper, and advocated with ability the election of Hon. James B. Clay to Congress, in the contest between him and Gen. Roger W. Hanson. Many of the leading editorials written by him, and published in the "Kentucky State Flag," during this memorable period in our political history, attracted public attention, and were extensively copied in other public journals of the day. In 1859, he was nominated by the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Ashland district, which was held at Nicholasville, as a candidate for Congress, to succeed Hon. James B. Clay. This contest, at the time, acquired a national importance, growing out of the bitterness of party spirit, and the eminent ability displayed by the opposing candidates. In this race, he was elected over his opponent, Hon. John M. Harlan. It was during this contest that the personal difficulty occurred between him and the Hon. Garrett Davis, which threatened serious consequences at the time. The difficulty was, however, honorably adjusted, by Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Hon. R. Hawes, and Gov. Charles G. Morehead, after the parties had left the State for a hostile meeting. Both gentlemen afterwards regretted the difficulty, and, when the fierceness of party passion and hate

had passed away with the bloody and terrible war which followed, resumed their friendly relations. In 1861, at the expiration of his term in Congress, he was renominated by his party, but in this race was defeated by Hon. John J. Crittenden, upon the Union issue. The civil war being now inaugurated, and believing the South to be in the right, he entered the Confederate army as a colonel, and served under Gen. Humphrey Marshall until February, 1862. In the latter part of the year 1861, he was chosen Senator to the Confederate Congress, by the Provisional Legislature of Kentucky, in session at Bowling Green, with Hon. H. C. Burnett, his colleague. These two gentlemen represented this authority in the Senate of the Confederate States, at Richmond, during the war. In 1865, after the cause was lost and the armies disbanded, he, with other eminent Kentuckians, resided, for some months, near Charlottesville, Virginia. Subsequently he removed to Canada; but, in January, 1866, returned to his home in Paris, and has since mainly given his attention to agricultural pursuits. Col. Simms has filled many positions of the highest public trust and honor in the gift of the people of his State. He served with distinction in both the Federal and Confederate Congress; was a gallant soldier, an able lawyer, a public speaker of rare ability and power; and possesses, in an eminent degree, those traits of character that would make him, at all times, prominent in any great social or political emergency. In manner and address, he is plain and unpretending, with warm and earnest friendships. He now resides at his retired home, near Paris, in the midst of his family and friends, engaged in those duties and cultivating those virtues which add grace and dignity to a life eventful and historic. He was married, September 27, 1866, to Miss Lucy Blythe, daughter of James Blythe, of Madison County, Kentucky. The issue of this marriage are three lovely children—a daughter and two sons. Col. Simms is a member of the Christian Church, at Paris.

NEB, HENRY G. C., Architect, was born July 28, 1841, in Hamburg, Germany. His father, Anton Neb, was a well-known brick-mason of that city for many years. He attended school until his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed with his father; served faithfully his term, and afterwards was engaged on some of the largest and handsomest buildings in Hamburg. While employed in his trade, he occupied many of his leisure hours in studying its details, and became thoroughly familiar with the theory as well as practice; and, having an ambitious character, began the study of architecture; entered the Art School of Hobsbinda, Braunschweig, Germany, and graduated in 1861. He then traveled

extensively in Russia, Prussia, Poland, Denmark, England, and other countries, studying the architecture of each, greatly adding to his own knowledge and experience, besides acquiring the English and other languages, which enabled him to become familiar with the best works on art and architecture; returned to Hamburg in 1863, where some of his plans were adopted in the building of the railroad depot, and he was appointed to superintend its erection; soon after opened an office, taking contracts and architectural work of all kinds, establishing a successful business, and winning the confidence of his townsmen and patrons by his ability and skill. Thinking America offered a wider field for architecture, he came here, in 1871, and went almost directly to Louisville, where he has since resided. Immediately upon his arrival there, he was employed by A. U. Struck, one of the most prominent builders and contractors of that city; also made several plans for private residences; received the contract for the Elizabeth Hospital, owned by the Sisters of Nazareth, of which he superintended the building, and established a reputation as an architect; entered into partnership with Casper Mergell, who designed the Louisville City Hall, and soon acquired a flourishing business; received contracts for some of the finest buildings in the city, prominent among which are the Louisville Club-house, Phoenix Hill Park Buildings, warehouse of Arthur Peter & Co., and many private residences, also taking contracts from neighboring States. He is devoted to his business, in which, however, he makes no display, relying on the merit of his work for success; and, although quiet and unostentatious, has the ability to reach great prominence.

VON BORRIES, JULIUS, Cloth Merchant, was born April 29, 1816, in Munster, Germany. His father, Frederick Von Borries, was an officer in the Prussian Government, and died in 1823. Julius Von Borries came to the United States in 1840, and, in the following year, settled in Louisville; in 1843, opened his business as a cloth and clothing merchant, his business growing with great rapidity from the first, from time to time increasing his facilities with the demands of his trade, and connecting with him men of energy and integrity. In 1875, he associated with him his oldest son, and now his extensive business is carried on under the style of Von Borries & Co. He entered mercantile life from choice, and, from a small beginning, now occupies the position of one of the first merchants of Louisville. He has little of the speculative element in his character, adhering to the legitimate course of trade; has conducted his business on sound and honorable principles, winning for himself the esteem of business men, and

the reputation of great integrity. He has never sought public position, although urged by his friends to do so, having a natural aversion to political turmoil. He is ever ready to turn a helping hand to every good cause in the community of which he has long been a most valuable member. For several years he has held the position of President of the First National Bank of Louisville. Religiously, he is associated with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Von Borries was married, in 1847, to Miss Back, of Germany. They have five sons and one daughter. His son Frank is a partner in his business, and two other sons are engaged in their house.

NEWCOMB, ELEAZER BURBANK, Tobacco Merchant, was born October 10, 1822, in Somerset County, Maine. The family is of Saxon origin, and its genealogy can be traced as far back as the year 700. His ancestors were among the band of pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock, in 1620. His mother was a member of the Burbank family, well known in the State of Maine. His grandfather served with distinction in the war for independence, being an officer in Gen. Gates's army. He participated in the battle of Saratoga, and came through the Revolution with an honorable record. He witnessed the execution of the British Spy, Major André, at Tappan, New Jersey, in 1780. His father, William Newcomb, was in the war of 1812, being a captain in the American army. He is a native of Massachusetts, but has spent the greater portion of his life in the State of Maine, where he now resides, having reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. Eleazer Burbank Newcomb received his early education in the town of Kent's Hill, Maine, where he attended the Readfield Seminary, until the age of nineteen years. Upon completing his studies, he joined his uncle, D. R. Burbank, who had established himself at Henderson, Kentucky. He arrived at Henderson in 1842, and, accepting a clerkship in his uncle's establishment, soon became thoroughly conversant with the business in all its details. After remaining eight years in this position, he obtained an interest in the concern. In 1856, the interests of the firm required that Mr. Newcomb should move to Livermore, McLean County, Kentucky, for the purpose of establishing new factories on Green river, which were conducted under the style of E. B. Newcomb & Co. The operations were a series of successes, and, at the end of four years, he returned to Henderson to open an additional factory, under the same firm name, which proved equally profitable under his management. In 1862, this firm discontinued active operations, to await the advent of better times, and the partnership was finally dissolved, in 1866. In 1868, Mr. Newcomb recommenced business on his

own account, and, by judicious management and persevering industry, his business has steadily increased, until he has become one of the most extensive operators in the tobacco trade. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Ellen Singleton, of McLean County, Kentucky, by whom he had one child; and married again, in 1864, to Miss Mary Atkinson, of Bardstown, Kentucky, and two children are the fruit of this union. Mr. Newcomb is a man of irreproachable character, and possesses rare discernment and sagacity. His path through life has been strewn with numerous obstacles, but, with his indomitable perseverance, he has overcome every difficulty, and reached a degree of success highly flattering to his efforts. He is a sterling business man in every sense of the term, and his integrity is unquestioned. He is a member of the Southern Methodist Church, and an active worker in the cause of religion. Benevolent and sympathetic in his nature, he is always ready to assist his fellows, and his many excellent qualities endear him to a host of friends.



GAINES, RICHARD WHITE, M. D., was born July 5, 1815, in Charlotte County, Virginia. His father was of Welsh descent, and followed the occupation of a farmer. Richard White Gaines was liberally educated, having access to the best institutions of learning to be found in his time; and always gaining from his opportunities the greatest benefit possible. His collegiate course was completed in Randolph Macon College, located in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where he graduated in 1833. He chose the profession of medicine, and, at the age of eighteen years commenced its study, in the office of Dr. Fuqua, a celebrated physician of Charlotte County, Virginia. After passing two years in this office, he attended lectures at Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated in medicine, in 1837. He returned to his home in Virginia, and opened an office; was, in a short time, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1853, he came to Kentucky, and took up his residence at Hopkinsville, where he has since resided. During the first six years of his professional career, in his new location, he was associated with the justly celebrated physician, Dr. F. G. Montgomery, now deceased. In the course of his long and varied professional service, he has performed some of the most difficult operations known in surgery, which won for him a wide celebrity in medical circles. He has considerable talent as a writer, and is a frequent contributor to the different medical journals of the country. He was the founder of the first medical society known in his county; and has taken a deep interest in the promotion of the culture and higher aims of the profession, through the medium

of these organizations. He is now the President of the State Medical Society, and also Moderator of the Christian County Society. He has been, for many years, a prominent member of the Southern Presbyterian Church; and gives his aid and influence to the advancement of its welfare. He is a Mason, having joined this organization when quite a young man. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Sarah C. Marshall, a native of Virginia; and again married, in 1869, to Miss Mary C. Gaines, daughter of Richard I. Gaines, a worthy farmer of Charlotte County, Virginia. Dr. Gaines has, by his talents, industry, and perseverance, attained a high degree of excellence in his chosen profession; and his abilities are not only well known and appreciated in his own State, but his fame as a physician has reached the more remote portions of the country. He possesses a character without blemish, and his career has been marked by a strict adherence to justice and honorable principle. He is of a genial, social disposition, and courteous and affable manner, and is held in high esteem by a host of friends.



WARFIELD, WILLIAM, Farmer and Stock-raiser, was born May 30, 1827, on the Grasmere estate, near Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, Benjamin Warfield, was a native of Maryland, whose family was of Welsh extraction, and came to America with Lord Baltimore's colony, settling in Maryland. Benjamin Warfield was a captain during the war of 1812; a lawyer by profession, and bought the estate of Grasmere in 1824, where he finally settled in 1831. William Warfield received a good education, graduating at Transylvania University, at Lexington, in 1846, immediately after returning to the estate, where he has since devoted himself to his farming interest, also giving a great deal of attention to the raising of cattle, chiefly "Short-horns." He has always been a Whig, and, during the war, was a firm Union man; but has not taken an active part in politics since the Presidential contest of 1860. In 1862, President Lincoln appointed him to a captaincy on Gen. Nelson's staff, which he was soon after compelled to resign, on account of ill health. He has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church since 1846; held the office of deacon for a time; has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the Church, and occupies a high position in society. In his relations with others, he is always upright and honorable; is liberal-minded, with a natural capacity for business, which he has used to advantage in his own occupation; is tall and handsome in appearance, with refined habits and tastes; is a fine scholar, and thorough gentleman. He was married, December 21, 1848, to Mary Cabell Breck-

inridge, eldest daughter of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge. Two children only are living, both sons, of whom the eldest, Benjamin Breckinridge, is now at the Theological School at Leipsic, Germany. The youngest son, Ethelbert Dudley, is being privately taught by Prof. J. K. Patterson, Lexington, Kentucky.

OUNG, REV. LAMBERT, Catholic Clergyman, is a Hollander by birth, the son of Peter Yongen, or Young, of Schyndel, North Brabant, Holland, and was born May 24, 1834. His father, possessing some means, gave his children a good education; but Lambert was especially favored, as he was early destined for the Church. In his eighth year, therefore, he entered upon a course of training and study, which was continued to his twenty-fifth year. In his native town he studied French; and, in 1849, entered the collegiate course in the Gymnasium at Genert, where some of Holland's best scholars have spent their earlier years. Here he prepared himself thoroughly, and graduated in 1853; he now began the study of philosophy and theology, which was prosecuted under the guidance of the Church; passed the severe examination, and, in 1859, was admitted for, and received ordination at, the Diocese of Bois-le-Duc, in Holland. About three months after, at the request of the late Bishop Carrell, of Covington, Kentucky, he came to this country, arriving here October 18, 1859. His first care was to make himself familiar with the language and customs of the people among whom he was to labor. To facilitate this, he went to Missouri; remained there but a short time, as he soon gained sufficient knowledge of the language to enable him to begin his ministry; returned to Covington, and, for eleven months, assisted in the services of the Cathedral there; then was sent to Maysville, Kentucky; remained but a year, then was stationed at Paris, Kentucky; afterwards removed to Mount Sterling, and was finally recalled to Covington. At the beginning of the civil war, he was ordered to Ashland, Boyd County, Kentucky, and his labors extended to Carter and Greenup Counties. In this field he remained three years, and, though attended with great risk, and encountering many hardships, he shrank not from his duties, even when his life was in danger. At length, his health failing, he was induced to return to Holland, to recruit his strength; remained but four months, and immediately on his return was assigned to his present field, at Frankfort, Kentucky, where, since May 4, 1867, he has labored assiduously. In the midst of these duties, an incident occurred which has more closely endeared him to his people. The indignation of the Irish at Frankfort was aroused against a negro for the murder

of a young Irish girl, and they gathered around the jail, demanding his life. Father Young was called on to pacify the infuriated mob, but, failing, returned home, and Lynch law prevailed. The United States Court, at Louisville, demanded his testimony against the rioters, but he refused it; was imprisoned in the jail for six weeks, and in other quarters several months, but he remained firm. The court at length released him, and he had the satisfaction of hearing from Rome that his conduct was approved by the Holy See. Father Young is beloved by all his followers; his pleasant, genial manners, and nobleness of character, win him many friends as a *man*; while his principles, both as *priest* and man, have stood many a test, and prove him a firm supporter of his faith. His scholarship is profound; and, while he is wholly and earnestly devoted to his Church, to all denominations he is extremely liberal. He has been in this country nineteen years, and has met with great success in his ministry, and is one of the most earnest and able defenders of his faith.

HRUSTON, CHARLES M., JR., was born December 24, 1832, in Louisville, Kentucky. His father, Charles M. Thruston, was one of the most successful lawyers of his day, and one of the most universally admired and esteemed citizens of Louisville. (See sketch of Hon. Charles M. Thruston.) And his mother was the accomplished daughter of Hon. Fortunatus Cosby, and was noted as one of the most noble of women. Her father was one of Louisville's most influential and useful men, and her brother, Fortunatus Cosby, Jr., was a gentleman of great refinement and elegance of manners and life; and, besides being one of the first scholars of his day, was one of Kentucky's most admired poets. He received a good English education, and, at the age of sixteen, became Deputy Clerk in the office of the Jefferson County Court, under Col. Curran Pope, occupying that position until 1854, when he was elected Clerk of the Jefferson County Court; was re-elected in 1858, and served until 1862. In that year he removed to New York City, but, after two years, he again returned to Louisville, and, in 1870, was elected to his former position; was re-elected, in 1874, and still holds that office. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has been one of the most efficient and active men of his party, taking great interest in its local and State affairs. He has also taken an active part in the commercial and business affairs of Louisville; stands deservedly high as a successful, energetic, and honorable man; is a man of generous and attractive habits, and of admirable personal appearance. Mr. Thruston was married to Miss Leonora Keller, daughter of J. Keller, an old and esteemed merchant of Louisville.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON, Lawyer, Soldier, Politician, and Statesman, was born June 3, 1808, in Todd, then a part of Christian, County, Kentucky; and is the son of Samuel Davis, a planter. His father was an officer during the Revolution, in the Georgia troops; after the establishment of American independence, removed to Southern Kentucky, and resided there for several years after the birth of his son, when he settled in Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Jefferson Davis was early placed at Transylvania University, where he remained until his sixteenth year; received an appointment to West Point Military Academy in 1824, where Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Leonidas Polk, and others who became distinguished in the rebellion, were among his companions. He is said to have conducted himself with great honor in that institution, and graduated in 1828, receiving an appointment in the regular army; was assigned for duty on the North-western frontier, and acquitted himself with such distinction, in 1831 and 1832, as to be promoted to the first lieutenancy, and made adjutant of a regiment of dragoons, in 1833; served in the Black Hawk War, and afterwards actively for two years against various Indian tribes. In 1835, he resigned his commission, and gave his attention to cotton culture and the acquisition of knowledge. In that retirement he laid the foundation for his future distinction in politics; and there, also, he married the daughter of Gen. Z. Taylor. After a period of eight years of preparation, in the quiet seclusion of his farm, near Vicksburg, in 1843 he first appeared on the political arena in his adopted State, amidst a galaxy of brilliant men, like S. S. Prentiss, Foote, Thompson, Claiborne, and Gholson. In that year he was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention at Jackson, and there made his first political speech, and introduced a resolution instructing the delegates to the National Convention to vote for John C. Calhoun as the second choice for President, should it appear impossible to nominate Martin Van Buren. During the campaign of 1844, he was an Elector, and established at once a high reputation as an orator; and ever afterwards remained a member of the Democratic party, and a strong supporter of its extreme States Rights doctrines. In fact, around that dogma his political principles revolved; and largely to that doctrine he devoted his public life. In 1845, he was elected to the Lower House of Congress, with a solid Democratic representation from his State, and rose rapidly into favor among his associates, participating prominently in the debates on the important questions, and gave promise of the polish of speech, and refinement and breadth of thought, which subsequently distinguished him. He opposed Native Americanism; spoke, in that term of Congress, in favor of increasing and strengthening the army; in opposition to

river and harbor appropriation; on the Oregon question; and in favor of a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor; and made, in his first appearance in the National House of Representatives, a most favorable impression as to his ability; even drawing from John Quincy Adams the remark: "That young man is no ordinary man. He will make his mark, mind me." While serving in Congress, he was appointed Colonel of the First Mississippi Volunteer Regiment; resigned his seat in Congress; met his regiment at New Orleans, and soon joined Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, in the Summer of 1846. This was, doubtless, one of the most agreeable events of his life, as he was greatly devoted to the army, and to military life, and was ambitious of fame in that direction. He had resigned his place in the regular service on account of his marriage, and not from a distaste to the life. And now, when his State had called him to aid in the cause of the nation, he was only too glad to again enter the army. His first engagement was at Monterey, where he gained great credit for his gallantry in storming Fort Teneria at the head of his riflemen; and much honor did he receive for the heroic part he bore with the Mississippi Rifles in the Mexican War, being most favorably mentioned by Gen. Taylor, and taking his place deservedly among the heroes of Buena Vista. In July, 1847, the term for which his regiment was enlisted having expired, he returned home. He was subsequently offered a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, by President Polk, but declined, holding that, under his States Rights doctrines, no such commission could be conferred by the President, or by act of Congress. He was, in 1847, appointed by the Governor of his State to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Gen. Speight. He was afterwards elected by the Legislature, and served until 1851, appearing prominently in the debates of that body, as he had in the House of Representatives. During the Thirty-first Congress, he served as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was a bitter opponent of the "Compromise of 1850," the great scheme of Kentucky's greatest statesman for yet a little while prolonging the peace of the nation. He believed the measure was fatal to his section, and was founded on principles inimical to his pivotal doctrine of States Rights. During the great excitement in the South, the Clay Whigs and Compromise (or Union) Democracy were successful in the election of a member to a State Convention to consider Federal relations, denominated "aggressions;" the unexpected result causing John A. Quitman, the States Rights candidate for Governor of Mississippi, to decline making the race; and Mr. Davis was induced to resign his place in the United States Senate, to which he had been re-elected, to make the race; but, as had been expected, was defeated by Mr. Foote. He warmly advo-

cated the election of Franklin Pierce, in 1852, and was made Secretary of War in the new administration, filling the responsible position with apparent satisfaction to his party, and with rare ability undoubtedly. While yet holding his position in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, he was again elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of his State, and took his seat March 4, 1857. But, with the inauguration of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, came the Kansas-Nebraska troubles, and the old territorial issues, and alarming symptoms of division appeared in the ranks of the Democracy. He became one of the most conspicuous figures in the great Congressional contest that now startled the country, and was one of the most prominent defenders of his section, and one of the most able exponents of the extreme States Rights doctrines of one faction of his party. In 1858, he made a trip to New England and the Middle States, and was every-where received with great cordiality, making a remarkable speech at Portland, Maine. In May, 1860, he made his notable speech in Congress, in reply to Stephen A. Douglas. A new party had been formed on the dissolution of the Whig party, which had as one of its leading purposes the checking of the aggressions of the slave power; and the great division of the Democracy, causing a distrust in the North in the purposes of many of its leaders, insured an easy victory for the new organization, in 1860. The crisis had now come, in the affairs of the country, which had been foreseen and long averted by Clay, Crittenden, and other patriots, who also saw that civil strife would not only be a calamity in itself, but doubtless bring absolute destruction upon the most valued interest of the South. On January 9, 1861, Mississippi passed the ordinance of secession, and on the twenty-first of that month he withdrew from his seat in Congress. He was soon after appointed to the command of the State militia, and at once began to organize the State on a war basis. February 5, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama, he was chosen President of "The Confederate States of America," by the Convention of delegates from the seceded States, there assembled. Peaceable separation had been deemed possible, but speculations on this point gradually began to assume a more positive shape. On February 18, 1861, he was inaugurated, and at once organized his government. On April 12, Fort Sumter was fired upon, and the great civil war was commenced. In May the seat of the Confederacy was removed to Richmond, Virginia, and he remained at its head until its final downfall, and, although he gathered around him some of the most able men of the South, he was undoubtedly, both as a soldier and as the executive head, the equal of any man south of Mason and Dixon's line. He was a soldier by education and by natural bent of mind, and at the same time a polished scholar, a determined and adroit manipulator of means; endowed

with superior executive ability; able to grasp the wants of a whole nation, and quick in comprehending and providing for any crisis; and, at the time of taking the head of the rebellion, probably few men in the country were better acquainted with the monetary and war resources of the Government; and, during the entire struggle, no general in his armies was more thoroughly informed as to the status, or so ready to decide upon a course of action. But, in the Confederate ranks there was not perfect harmony by any means, nor were the army movements at all times in accord with the views of Mr. Davis; nor were his own plans free from assault, nor his necessary efforts to maintain the crumbling cause, free from censure as infringing on his fundamental dogma of States Rights. Yet, with his ability, and the general supposed unanimity of his support throughout the South, and the bravery of his people, the end came; and, although the cause was always inevitably lost, no man was more unwilling to recognize the fact. From the moment the first shot was fired, the result was just as sure; yet he never believed it; and, when the Confederacy had crumbled away, and the soldiers of the South returned, bankrupt to a bankrupt and desolate country, strewn with the graves of brave men and wet with the tears of sorrow, of suffering, no man of them all suffered or lost like Jefferson Davis. After his release from his long imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, he spent some time in Canada; but, for many years, has resided in Mississippi, in comparative quiet, seldom or never being heard in the affairs of the country—lost, like the cause for which he staked every thing, to the world. A skillful diplomat, few men in the nation understood more perfectly the details of government; scholarly in his habits, his messages and State papers ranked among the ablest documents of their kind; a fierce and uncompromising antagonist, he is a most devoted friend; obstinate and self-reliant, he depended on his own judgment during the great conflict; which, although a signal failure under him, would have been a failure under any leader. His great independence of character has led him to decline the pecuniary aid freely offered to build up his broken fortunes since the war. His first wife died without children. He subsequently married Miss Howell, by whom he raised a large family.

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HOWLER, HON. WILEY P., Lawyer, was born September 2, 1799, in Smith County, Tennessee. He received a fair English education, such as the best schools of the county at that time afforded. He was raised on his father's farm, where he continued until reaching his majority. In 1819, led by the spirit of adventure, he went to Arkansas, where he engaged in farming for three

years. He then went to Texas, but, that country being ceded to Spanish dominion, by a treaty signed by John Quincy Adams, he speedily returned to Kentucky. He began the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in the Fall of 1823, locating in the district west of the Tennessee river, known as Jackson's District; finding the practice in that unsettled district to afford but a scanty income, he removed to Salem, Kentucky, where he continued in his professional duties to the year 1833. He then moved to Princeton, in the same State, where he followed his profession up to 1839. He was then appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate of the State, as Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court; he continued on the bench thirteen years, until the adoption of the new Constitution, when, disliking the system of an elective judiciary, he declined nomination. A new Judicial District having been formed, in 1860 he was elected Presiding Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District; in 1862, he was re-elected; held the position till 1868, when he retired from the bench, and, feeling himself too old to resume a successful practice of his profession, he withdrew entirely from the law, settled upon his farm, and has lived there ever since. In politics, he was always identified with the Old-line Whigs, and took an active part in the politics of his day. In 1832, he was elected to the Legislature, and served one term therein. During the war, the Judicial District in which he held court was occupied by the Federal and Confederate armies in turn, and Judge Fowler was arrested by the authorities of both armies. Upon his refusal to obey military orders, emanating from the Union armies, he received an order banishing him to Sherman's Colony, in Yucatan, there to remain till the war's termination, which threat and order were never enforced, although he was arrested and imprisoned at Louisville, being released upon the interposition of the Hon. James Guthrie; again he was arrested upon the bench, for refusing to administer certain oaths, dictated by the Federal military authorities. From this imprisonment, his release was secured by the Hon. James Guthrie and General Boyle. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united in 1842. He was married during his residence at Salem, Kentucky, to the daughter of Judge Dixon Given, and had five children, three of whom died in mature years, while two still survive. The character of Judge Fowler is prominent in firmness, integrity of purpose, and honesty of life. He has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of his fellow-citizens, and is remarkable for his urbane social manners. As a judge, he was much given to maintaining the judicial dignity and elevation, the close adherence to legal forms and requirements, and a systematic manner of business. He sought always to find the truth of all disputed matters, and to administer justice to all. He always displayed the greatest consideration

for every member of the bar, and, in return, they respected more than ordinarily the will of the court, and aided in giving it great dignity and influence. He did not hesitate to rectify, if possible, a decision of his own, if he was convinced of its error. He is a man of great force of character, has been one of the most valuable men of his section, and has lived the life of a consistent Christian gentleman.

MANAKEE, ELISHA, Farmer and Stock-breeder, was born March 10, 1806, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He was the sixth son of Philip Manakee and Delilah Scrivner, both natives of Maryland, and of English descent. His father was a farmer, and had ten children, all of whom grew to their majority. Philip Manakee, after his second marriage, removed to Kentucky in 1818, bringing with him five children, of whom Elisha was one; and there died a year later. So, at childhood's years, Elisha Manakee was left without parents or education, but not without friends. Jasper Muir, an uncle of Jasper Muir, of Bardstown, Kentucky, sent him to school, and gave him a limited education. Without a dollar of his own, he began life in laboring on a farm; was industrious, persevering, and determined to make his fortune, and fully knew the value of time and money. By the time he was twenty-seven, he had accumulated some money, and then married. One year before this, he had bought out the interest of one of the heirs of the estate of Moses Lane, into whose family he married. He bought eighty acres of land on Cox's Creek, adjoining the property, two shares of which he had inherited by marriage, and where he had first commenced farming, in 1831. In 1850, he added to this two hundred acres; in 1858, one hundred and twenty-six acres more, and also bought two hundred and sixty-five acres from the estate of Col. Henry Crist. In 1860, he purchased one hundred and twenty-two acres; in 1866, two hundred and thirty-six acres; and now is the owner, in fee simple, of over a thousand acres of land on Cox's Creek, in Nelson County, seven miles from Bardstown, intersected by the Louisville and Bardstown Pike, and five miles from the Bardstown Railroad. Nearly all this he acquired by his own hard labor and careful providence. In raising stock and hogs, he has been the leading man of Nelson County. He had continued success, and occasionally severe losses. He has always raised sheep, having had as high as seven hundred head on his place at one time. When the Fair Ground Company was organized, he took stock, was elected a director, and subsequently vice-president, manifesting much interest in its welfare and usefulness. But, by bad financial management, the company

became so badly in debt that a sale of their grounds was imminent. However, Mr. Manakee interfered, obtained delay, and, with P. S. Barbour, arranged and carried into effect a plan by which, in one season, the company paid off all obligations, and had five hundred dollars surplus. This is an instance indicative of how well he has managed his private affairs. He was formerly a strong adherent to the doctrines of the old Whig party, but, in later days, a States Rights Democrat. He receives his friends, and even strangers, with true Kentucky hospitality. During the late war, although his generosity and kindness were often abused by soldiers of both armies who encamped on his farm, he never turned away any who came seeking shelter and supplies. During the early years of his married life, he became a Christian, but, having married outside of the Church of his choice, never united with any denomination till 1867, when he joined the Cox's Creek Baptist Church, of which he has ever since been an active, consistent, and liberal member. He has also given largely to the Catholic Church, of which his wives were communicants. He was married, in 1833, to Rebecca, oldest daughter of Moses Lane and Sarah Cartmel, who was a niece of Col. Henry Crist, a celebrated Kentucky pioneer, who fell in the warfare with the Indians. By his first marriage, Mr. Manakee had four children, only one of whom is now living, the widow of Stephen C. Beard. His second marriage was to Eliza Ann Lane, sister of his first wife, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, of whom only one is now living, Amelia, wife of R. F. Haydon. In 1869, he married Sarah Jane Lane, also daughter of Moses Lane, but by this marriage has no issue. He educated all his children carefully; is liberal to all educational and charitable enterprises, and to the poor and suffering especially. Mr. Manakee is over six feet in height, weighs two hundred pounds, and is erect in his carriage, and shows his age but little.

GRANT, PROF. EMORY ALFRED, Educator and Surgeon, was born June 15, 1823, in Ithaca, New York; and is the son of Rev. Loring Grant, a distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Church, of Scotch origin. Prof. Grant was educated mainly at Genesee College, Lima, New York. He afterwards spent some time at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and, in 1861, received the degree of LL. D. from that institution. He studied medicine, but abandoned the practice of that profession, and began his career as a teacher. During the twenty-five or thirty years in which he has been actively and successfully engaged in teaching, he has also given considerable attention to the practice of orthopedic surgery, having performed some remarkable operations in difficult

cases of "club-foot," and has invented some contrivances used with great success in correcting that deformity. For some time, he had charge of the Masonic Academy, at La Grange, Kentucky; was also engaged as a teacher at Frankfort; and was, for seven years, Principal of the Louisville High-school, and had charge of that institution when it was known as the "University of the Public-schools of Louisville," graduating under him many young men who afterwards became prominent in Louisville. In 1866, he resigned his connection with the school, over which he long had control, receiving the highest compliments from the Board of Directors; and probably few men in the State have a better record as an educator. He has written largely in connection with educational interests, and has been an extensive contributor to the newspapers. Since relinquishing his profession as a teacher, he has again turned his attention, with great success, to the practice of medicine, devoting himself largely to his surgical specialty. He is a man of fine, courteous, agreeable manners; of admirable personal habits, of great integrity of character, and of fine social standing. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is an active worker in all of its interests. Dr. Grant was married, in 1853, to Miss Ellen E. Clark, daughter of the late Joseph Clark, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

LINDENBERGER, JACOB HOPEWELL, Banker, was born November 13, 1824, in Baltimore County, Maryland. His father, Jacob Lindemberger, was a well-known and leading merchant of Baltimore, Maryland, being a member of the firm of George & Jacob Lindemberger, importers and jobbers of hardware. Jacob Hopewell Lindemberger obtained his early education at Baltimore College, of his native city, and at the age of fifteen years came West, and, choosing Louisville for his residence, settled there in 1839. After completing his studies in one of the private institutions of this city, he decided upon mercantile pursuits, and, having a great natural talent for business, was soon actively engaged. He found employment as a clerk, in a wholesale house, in the drug business, and served faithfully in this capacity for a period of six years. At the end of this time, having been so attentive to his duties, and evinced such great ability, his employers concluded to admit him into the firm as a partner. He remained in this business, meeting with fair success, until the year 1861, when becoming desirous of retiring, to engage in something more congenial to his tastes, the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. About this time, the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky was organized, under State charter, and commenced operation, and he was selected by the directors to fill the position of cashier. He com-

menced his service as Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, July 1, 1861, and in a short time had gained the entire confidence of its officers. The utmost reliance was placed in his sound judgment and prudence, and he was given extended discretionary powers. Under his judicious management the bank grew rapidly into favor, and it soon became one of the most trusty institutions in the city. During the war, when business and society were in a state of great disorder, the trials and manifold difficulties of banks were necessarily a source of much anxiety and trouble to their managers. The difficulties of that period were met by this institution with the unfaltering confidence which attends conscious power and ability, and the bank was brought safely through them all, with handsome profit to its stockholders and continually growing popularity; thereby increasing the reliance placed on the gentleman who as cashier had so largely the control of its affairs. In 1864, he was active in establishing a plan for the settlement of the daily transactions of the banks of the city; this continued for a time, when the necessity was felt for a more satisfactory arrangement, and the change resulted in the establishment of the Clearing-house Association, of which he was chosen Vice-President. He is connected with the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Louisville, being Vice-President of the Company, and a member of the Executive Board. He proposed and urged the changing of the Merchants' Bank from a State to a National Bank, and was largely instrumental in procuring the action of the directors, by which the change was made, in 1874. He is a firm advocate of the National Bank system; favors a return to, and maintenance of, specie payment, both by the Government and the banks, and urges a policy which will sever the connection of the Government with the currency of the country. A review of his life shows that he is more practical than theoretical in his business conceptions and system; and evidences large self-reliance, combined with prudence and caution. The distinctive characteristics which mark his success as a banker and financier are, correct judgment, quick decision, systematic methods, untiring energy, and close application to the details of business. These traits of character have made him deservedly popular and influential. His judgment and advice are frequently sought in times of business difficulties, and his wise counsels have so often been given with good results, that implicit trust is placed in his opinions and decisions. Mr. Lindenberger was married, in 1849, to Miss Flusser, daughter of Judge Charles T. Flusser; losing his first wife, he was again married, in 1857, to Miss Peterson, daughter of Joseph Peterson, a highly respected citizen of Louisville; but, again suffering the misfortune of bereavement, was married a third time, in November, 1868, to Miss Sallie E. Gamble, daughter of James F. Gamble, a leading citi-

zen of Louisville, long and favorably known in his connections with some of the principal railway lines centering in Louisville.

COOPER, WILLIAM, Portrait-painter, was born in Smith County, Tennessee, May 18, 1811, his father having emigrated to that county from Virginia while Tennessee was still a part of North Carolina. The family came originally from Scotland, and have transmitted to their descendants the traits of energy and thrifty industry so peculiar to that people. His father was a farmer, and he followed the same occupation in his youth, acquiring at the same time the best education afforded by the schools of his own neighborhood. When about eighteen years of age, his quiet life was changed, by the advent of a French portrait-painter who stopped at his father's; and, his attention being attracted to some rude pencil sketches from the hand of the young man, detected in them evidences of artistic skill, which only needed proper cultivation and application to produce the most satisfactory results; in consequence of his encouragement, young Cooper determined to adopt portrait-painting as his profession, and applied himself so faithfully to the study of his art, that he soon had the satisfaction of receiving numerous orders from parties in his own neighborhood. Not being satisfied, however, with these efforts, and feeling the necessity of a thorough course of instruction, he went to New York City, when about twenty-one, and entered the Academy of Design, where Inman, Huntington, and Page had graduated, and where he had, as classmates and competitors, Elliot and Hicks, and also Prof. Morse, since famous as the inventor of the telegraph. Here he graduated with the highest honors, receiving the diploma of the institute; returned to his home, where the report of his success and increasing reputation had preceded him; and he received so many orders for work that he opened a studio in Nashville, where he spent his Summers, resorting to New Orleans in the Winter. He became widely known throughout the South-west as an eminent artist; and, as soon as his means were sufficient, resolved to still further increase his skill and reputation by a visit to the Old World, which he made in 1841, attending the best art schools of Paris and Rome; and here he formed acquaintance with some of the leading artists of the time, both painters and sculptors; among them Powers, of Cincinnati; and Cole, of New York; having "Porte Crayon," of "Harper's Monthly," for his daily companion. After spending a year in study at Rome, he visited Venice, Florence, and Geneva, then spent some months more in the art galleries of Paris, finally returning home in the Autumn of 1843; and has since pur-

sued his favorite branch of painting with uninterrupted success. Among his patrons have been many eminent men of the South, including James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson, whose portraits adorn the walls of the Capitol of his native State; but, during the war, business was almost entirely prostrated in Tennessee, causing him to remove to Louisville, Kentucky, where he now has a studio, on one of the fashionable avenues of the city. His habits of life are simple; and, notwithstanding his sedentary occupation, his face wears a glow of health which promises many years of continued usefulness; while his genial smile and modest manners betoken the man of true genius, and the fortunate possessor of a peaceful and happy life.

JAMESON, ROBERT COLEMAN, Merchant, was born March 8, 1823. His father, John D. Jameson, was a native of Orange County, Virginia, and one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, a silversmith by trade, but for many years a farmer and tobacco merchant; whose family was of Scottish origin, having come to this country at an early date. His mother was Eliza Coleman, a Kentuckian by birth, of Virginia parentage. He was educated in the common-schools; and, being left an orphan when quite young, was thrown upon his own efforts for his future career; and, in his sixteenth year, entered a dry-goods store, at Trenton, Kentucky, as clerk, where he rapidly developed a capacity for business; remained there three years, then spent a short time with an uncle in Cadiz, came back to Trenton a year, and finally settled in Pembroke, where he has since remained. Of this town he has really been the founder, having laid out his own farm in lots, and by judicious management induced purchasers to invest there. He opened a store for general merchandise, and afterwards formed a partnership with other parties, in storing and shipping tobacco, monopolizing that business in his region of country; in 1857, joined his brother in the wholesale grocery and commission business, in Memphis, which they continued until 1860, but never removed his residence to that city. As a result of his energy and management, all his enterprises have been successful, and the town of Pembroke, which he so materially aided in its infancy, is now a fine, flourishing place. He has always been averse to public life, but, in 1860, his friends persuaded him to accept the office of magistrate of the district, which office he held two years, besides holding several other positions of trust. He is a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church, also, of the Odd-fellows and Masonic fraternities, and is one of the most enterprising, public-spirited, and useful men of his part of the State. Mr. Jameson has been

married twice; his first wife being Miss Susan Smith; his second, Mrs. Annie E. Pendleton, *née* Barclay, and niece of Hugh Barclay, of Russellville, Kentucky.

STEELE, HON. JOHN ANDREW, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, November 17, 1840. His father, Dr. Theophilus Steele, being of Scotch descent, a Kentuckian by birth, highly esteemed in his private and professional life, is now living mainly retired from active life near Versailles. His mother, Miss Caroline Worthy, was a lady of culture and refinement, and belonged to a Georgia family of the old Huguenot stock, afterwards settled in Kentucky, where they have always held a fine social position. John A. Steele received a fine education in the best schools of his native county, and in the academy of Prof. B. B. Sayre, at Frankfort. After completing his education, he returned home and engaged in agriculture till the cry of war called him to more stirring scenes. He entered the Confederate army, in September, 1862, serving first in the command of Gen. A. Buford, and afterwards in that of Gen. John H. Morgan; was captured at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, in June, 1864; was a prisoner at Rock Island, Illinois, till May, 1865, when he was released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government; after his return home, was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature, which position he filled creditably to himself, and satisfactorily to his own constituents, serving on various committees of importance; and at the present time holds the position of Fish Commissioner, by appointment from Governor McCreary. He is the happy possessor of robust health and great mental vigor, and, being still young, there is every reason to predict for him a career of future usefulness and honor. He married, in 1866, Miss Lucy Duke, daughter of Hon. James R. Duke, of Kentucky, and a relative of the Bufords, McDowells, and Marshalls of this State.

BAKER, REV. SAMUEL, D. D., Baptist Clergyman, was born October 2, 1812, in Sussex County, England, and received his early education in that country. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1834, when he came to the United States; and, soon after, settled at Upper Alton, Illinois, and became a student in the literary and theological department of Shurtleff College, where he remained three years. He was licensed to preach in 1834; and, after leaving college, and having preached at Jacksonville and St. Louis for a few months, was ordained in the Baptist Church at Alton, in 1837. From that time until 1839, he was pastor of Cape Girardeau

Church; from 1839 to 1841, was pastor of the Baptist Church at Shelbyville, Kentucky; from 1841 to 1846, had charge of the Church at Russellville, Kentucky; from 1846 to 1850, preached at Hopkinsville; was in charge of the First Baptist Church at Nashville, from 1850 to 1853, and, while there, received the degree of D. D., from Union College, of Murfreesboro; from that date until 1865, was in charge of the First Baptist Church at Williamsburg, New York; for the next three years, was pastor of the Wabash Avenue Church, of Chicago, Illinois; was, for the next year, pastor of the Baptist Church at Evansville; for the next two or three years, was pastor of Herkimer Street Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, New York; and, in 1872, he again returned to the pastoral charge of his old Church at Russellville, Kentucky, where he now resides. He has always been a warm advocate of the benevolent agencies of the Church, and largely to his efforts before the Bethel Baptist Association, of Kentucky, is due the establishment of Bethel College at Russellville, and Bethel Female College at Hopkinsville. He has one of the finest libraries in the country; is one of the most thoroughly read and scholarly men of his Church; and, in his daily walk, has faithfully exemplified the precepts of that Gospel of which he has been one of the most earnest, able, and successful expounders. Mr. Baker was married, July 1, 1839, in St. Louis County, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth A. Senright. She died in New York, in 1863. In 1864, he was married to Mrs. Sarah A. Bush, daughter of Rev. Hosea Wheeler, Baptist minister, who died in Maine. He has four living children, the oldest son being a minister of the Gospel.

SUBLETT, LEWIS, Retired Merchant, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, October 15, 1821, and is the last of a long line of ancestors who bore the name of Lewis Sublett. His father's family trace their descent from the Huguenots who emigrated from France and settled in Virginia soon after its colonization, and who have, as a rule, transmitted to their descendants an innate love of justice, devotion to principle, and hatred of oppression. His mother's name was Susan Coleman, and her family was connected with some of the leading families of Virginia, including that of Zachary Taylor, her mother being a Strother. He received a good education in the school of his native county, and during his youth led a quiet, uneventful life. When he reached majority, he invested a small patrimony left him by his father in the dry-goods business, which he conducted successfully for twenty years; in 1859, turned his attention to groceries and general produce, in which line he continued till 1872, with like satisfactory results. Among

other enterprises of social and scientific interest to which he has freely lent his aid is that of pisciculture, for the encouragement of which he has invested considerably in the construction of trout-ponds. His mercantile life has been marked by uprightness of character, which, with his urbane and conciliatory manner, has won for him the friendship of all with whom he had dealings; has always been conservative in his views, unsectarian and unpartisan; disinclined to force his own opinions upon others, or criticise theirs, either in politics or religion; is liberal and charitable, ever ready with his means in support of a good and worthy enterprise; a respected citizen in all his connections.

LEACHMAN, WILLIAM THOMAS, M. D., was born May 15, 1834, in Boyle County, Kentucky. His father, Harrison Leachman, was of German origin, and was among the early pioneers of Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky at an early stage of its history, settling in the region now known as Boyle County; and was, by occupation, a farmer. He was an intelligent gentleman, and was widely known and respected in his locality. Dr. Leachman was liberally educated, enjoying the advantages of the best institutions of learning, and the instruction of some of the most eminent teachers of his State, having spent some time in the famous Covington Institute of Springfield, Kentucky. He chose the medical profession, and entered upon a course of study, and, at the age of twenty-one years, entered the department of the University of Louisville devoted to medicine; and, after passing through the rigid discipline and thorough study of a course of two years in that institution, he received his degree of M. D. in 1857. He also enjoyed the private instruction of one of the celebrated physicians of Kentucky, Dr. David W. Yandell, having been a pupil of his for some time. After receiving his degree in medicine, he opened an office, in Louisville, for the practice of his profession. He manifested such ability, and was so industrious and obliging in all his duties, that he soon was in possession of an extensive and lucrative practice. He devoted himself most exclusively to obstetrics, and became widely known as a most successful practitioner. In 1872, he was chosen School Trustee of his district, and gave such satisfaction as a public servant, that he was shortly afterwards called to a seat in the City Council. But, finding that the duties of his new positions interfered considerably with the following of his profession, he decided to devote his entire attention to his steadily increasing practice. With this object in view, he resigned his position as member of Council, in 1874, after serving but one-half of the term for which he was elected; and has since been act-

ively engaged in the pursuit of his profession. Dr. Leachman is a highly cultivated and refined gentleman, and stands deservedly high in the community. He was married, November 15, 1859, to Miss Letitia E. Field, daughter of Silas F. Field, one of the early merchants of Louisville. He is a respected member of Christ Episcopal Church, of his city; and gives his aid to all movements having a beneficial influence upon society. He is yet a comparatively young man, and, with his past record, there is every reason to expect for him a still brighter future career.

ATE, HON. JAMES WILLIAM, Treasurer of Kentucky, was born January 2, 1831, in the Forks of Elkhorn district, Franklin County, Kentucky, and, since his early youth, has been continuously a citizen of Frankfort. His ancestry was of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock of the Old Dominion, noted in the history of Virginia and the West. His father, Col. Thomas L. Tate, a native of Kentucky, and for many years an esteemed and valuable farmer of Franklin County, participated in the war of 1812. His grandfather, James Tate, served in the Virginia Continentals, as a soldier of the Revolution. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Taylor, a lady of great intelligence and womanly worth. She was twice married. Her first husband was John D. Gray. Her only child, in her second marriage, with Col. Tate, was the subject of this sketch. Her father was the Rev. John Taylor, of Fauquier County, Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky, then a district of that State, in 1783, finally settling in Franklin County, where he died in 1835, at the age of eighty-three years. His name was distinguished in the annals of the Baptist Church, both in Virginia and Kentucky. Early in life, Mr. Taylor became a minister of the Gospel; crossed the mountains, and entered the trackless wilds of Kentucky, where he labored with great zeal, and lived to see his beloved Church established throughout the State, and outnumbering, in its membership, any other Christian denomination. He was one of the most successful, able, and worthy of all the pioneer preachers, and, although he had little opportunity, or need perhaps, for displaying himself as an early writer in the Church, he yet left behind him his "History of the Ten Baptist Churches," a work of rare merit and value, as portraying the growth of the Church, and the life labors of a good man. James W. Tate received a thorough education, especially in that line of study which would best fit him for an active business career, under some of the best masters of the country, among whom were John Lewis, of Llangollan, and Dr. Lyman W. Seeley, one of the first scholars of Kentucky. As a good

name and sound principles, with little of this world's goods, constituted his only patrimony, he may be justly considered the architect of his own fortunes. He commenced business for himself, at Frankfort, in 1848, as a clerk in the post-office, where, by his manners and ability, he advanced himself to universal favor. In 1854, upon his own merits, without solicitation, he was appointed, by Gov. Powell, Assistant Secretary of State, filling the position to the satisfaction of his patron and the public, and with great credit to himself. In 1855, being a consistent Democrat, he retired from the office, on the inauguration of the American party. For the four succeeding years, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in Frankfort, with varied success, always, however, maintaining his personal popularity, and the public faith in his business integrity and capacity. Upon the accession of the Democratic party to power, in 1859, he was again appointed Assistant Secretary of State, by Gov. Magoffin, and held the position, likewise, under Gov. Robinson, at the solicitation of friends, of both political parties, notwithstanding that he was by no means identified with the war measures of the last named Executive. In 1863, he again entered actively into commercial life. He has always been a Democrat of the strictest sect, and was a member of the State Central Committee of the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party, in 1860; and, in the darkest hours of the late civil war, while his lot was cast in the paths of peace, his heart and hand were always open to those who represented in the field that section of country and those principles with which he was identified by ties of blood and pride of consistency. In 1865, he was elected, by the Conservative House of Representatives, to the position of Assistant Clerk of that body, which he held for two consecutive sessions. In 1867, by a flattering vote, in convention, he was nominated for Treasurer, on the Democratic State ticket, and materially contributed, by his personal popularity, to the great success of his party at the August election of that year. Biennially, since that time, without opposition in his own party, he has been successively re-elected by popular majorities, perhaps exceeding those obtained by any other candidate for office in the State. From these evidences of popularity, it would seem that his lease on the office might be regarded as a fixed fact, during the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the State. He possesses great elements of popular strength; is genial and pleasing in his manners, although making no display of himself; is firm and reliable in his friendships, manly in his bearing, and upright in his dealings; possesses great faculty for making friends, and ingratiating himself in the favor of those with whom he comes in contact. His official position for years has brought him in contact with county officers, and public men and politicians throughout the State; and probably few men



James M. Tate

are more generally known and universally esteemed. His political party and personal friends take special pride in the manner in which he has discharged the duties confided to his care. As Treasurer, as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and one of the managers of the State finances, his judgment is held in high esteem; and his integrity, prudence, and foresight are regarded as of the highest order. Mr. Tate was married, June 3, 1856, to Miss Lucy J. Hawkins, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of W. W. Hawkins, of Woodford County. His son Howard was born June 28, 1858, and died when about three years of age. His only other child, a daughter, Edmoina Lloyd, is now living, and in her fourteenth year.

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HENDERSON, REV. HOWARD ANDREW MILLET, Superintendent of Public Education, was born August 15, 1836, at Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and came of a family of seamen, one branch of which settled in North Carolina, some of whom emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Henderson County, which bears their name. He was a man of fine scholarly attainments; was educated at Exeter Academy and Yale College; was the author of a grammar, for many years extensively used in the schools; came to Kentucky about 1825; was principal of a female school at Paris, and was killed by a fall from his buggy, when the subject of this sketch was five years old. His mother was the daughter of Andrew Moore, of Harrison County, Kentucky, a lawyer and member of a family of great worth, and occupying a high position in that county. His grandmother was a Morin, a member of a family distinguished for their generosity and integrity. His mother, a woman of many accomplishments and of high culture, still lives in widowhood at Forest Hill, near Millersburg, and is a wonderfully well-preserved woman, a representative of the highest order of refinement in her State. Her last husband, William Nunn, was a man of large wealth and magnanimity; made his home the center of social refinement, and was a most generous, useful, and earnest friend to Howard A. M. Henderson, who was designed by his mother and step-father for the legal profession, and although they took some early step towards carrying out their cherished purpose, it never seemed to wholly meet his own desires. He began his academic education, strictly speaking, after reaching his twelfth year, at Dover, New Hampshire, but mainly finished his literary education at the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. He also passed some time in the Cincinnati School of Law and Commerce, but, while residing in that city, and being an inmate of the house of Rev. W. McD.

Abbett, surrounded by religious influences, joined the Methodist Church, and determined to enter the ministry. In 1857, he joined the Kentucky Conference, at Lexington, and was immediately transferred to the Alabama Conference. He filled several important positions in that Conference; took rank at once as a gifted speaker, a bold independent thinker, and a zealous laborer in the Church. After the commencement of the civil war, he entered the military service of the Confederacy, as captain in the Twenty-eighth Alabama Infantry, where he was known throughout a large part of the army as "the soldier-preacher." He preached every Sabbath, when circumstances of the war permitted, and became very popular as a preacher and soldier, sharing every hardship of the camp and danger of the field. Finally, disabled for entering the line, he was assigned to the staff-position of assistant adjutant-general; acted as commissioner in the exchange of prisoners, early in 1864; effected the exchange of thirty-five thousand prisoners on each side, and was greatly instrumental in alleviating the asperities of the desperate struggle, now looking back with satisfaction to many occasions in which it was his privilege to minister alike to the spiritual and temporal wants of the "forlorn and shipwrecked brother." Towards the close of the war, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, with the pay of brigadier-general. For some time succeeding the close of the war, he was editor of the "Demopolis (Alabama) New Era;" returning to Kentucky, in the Fall of 1866, became pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Frankfort, becoming, probably, the most popular minister who had ever had charge of that Church; in 1870, was assigned to the Church at Lexington, where he labored with great success for a year, resigning his charge, in September, 1871, to assume the duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which he had been elected. In 1874, he was again nominated by his party, and was re-elected by a majority over his opponent of ten thousand votes more than any other candidate on his ticket. He has conducted the affairs of his office with great ability; being liberal and progressive in his views, has used every exertion, by intermingling with the best teachers of the country, examining the systems of other States, and bestowing great personal effort, to advance the school system of the State to a favorable comparison with any in the nation. By his great energy, learning, and executive ability, he has done a noble work for the schools, for which the people of the State owe him a debt of gratitude. He is President of the State Teachers' Association, has been Grand Master of the Odd-fellows, and is a conspicuous working member of several popular social organizations, and is one of the most intelligent, enterprising, and vigorous, and valuable men of Kentucky. In addition to the great labors of his office, he has en-

gaged largely in literary pursuits, and is editor of the "Freemason," the "Eclectic Leader;" contributes extensively to his Church papers, and the periodical magazines; and, besides writing many sermons and lectures, is the author of "School-house Architecture," a volume of Odd-fellows' addresses, "Commentary on Kentucky School Law," and "National School Lawyer," and is engaged upon "Representative Kentucky," a work embracing the Ethnology, Topography, History, and Biography of the State. He is a man of fine sensibilities, of great exactness of habit, liberal in his views, fearless in his advocacy of what he deems right; is exceedingly restless and active in temperament; is agreeable and genial in manners; warm in his attachments; and surrounds his home ("St. Elmo"), in Frankfort, with every accompaniment of a refined mind. Dr. Henderson was married, February 5, 1861, to Miss Susan Wilkins Vaughn, daughter of a distinguished physician and planter of Marengo County, Alabama. Dr. Henderson has been honored with the degrees of A. M., D. D., and LL. D.

RINLY, THOMAS E. C., Plow Manufacturer, was born June 10, 1822, in Middletown, Jefferson County, Kentucky; and is the son of John Brinly, who was a blacksmith, and at one time one of the largest manufacturers and best mechanics in the State. His mother was Miss Bradbury, daughter of John Bradbury, the distinguished botanist, of Manchester, England. Thomas E. C. Brinly received a good education in the schools of his native town, but, on account of the failure of his father, was prevented from carrying out his desire for an education. He was raised to the trade of a blacksmith, and early displayed great mechanical genius, and, being fond of farming pursuits, began to give his attention to the improvement of agricultural implements. To him belongs the honor of substituting the steel plow for the cast-iron one, and his life has been largely devoted to the improvement and manufacture of the plow, having invented twenty-seven different plow patterns, and secured nearly as many patents for his improved workmanship. He has given particular attention to adapting his plows to the wants of the cotton lands of the South, suiting them to all kinds of soil, and has received over six hundred and fifty first-class premiums, twice the number of any other house in the United States. He has also succeeded in manufacturing a plow which has greatly reduced the ordinary draught. At the great fair of 1853, his plow received the medal for cutting a furrow seven and one-half inches deep, and nine and one-half inches wide, with a draught of three hundred and fifty pounds; and at the great exhibition of

mechanical instruments at Macon, Georgia, in 1870, he again received the medal, cutting a furrow eleven inches deep, and nine and one-half wide, with a draught of three hundred pounds, the lightest supposed to have been attained in the United States. At Crystal Springs, Mississippi, in 1859, and at the State fair, in 1867, under great competition, his plow again took the first premium. He first commenced the plow business in 1842, continuing alone, and in connection with his father, until 1859, when he formed a partnership with Miles & Hardy, and of their large establishment he is now the superintendent. Their business has reached vast proportions, extending throughout the entire South and West, and is one of the most beneficial manufacturing interests to the city of Louisville. Besides devoting himself with great earnestness and success to his business, he has taken an active part in all matters relating to the public good, being prominent in the business organizations of the city, and actively connected with its social affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Louisville School of Design; took a prominent part in the organization of the Louisville Exposition; has for a long time been a member of the Police Commission; served as a member of the Board of Aldermen for some time, and is now a member of that body. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has been prominently identified with some of the social organizations. Few men have done more in building up the city, in which he has been, throughout an active life, one of the most liberal, public-spirited, energetic, and valuable citizens. Mr. Brinly has been twice married; first, November 4, 1844, to Miss Jane McDowell, of Shelby County. From this marriage, three children are now living. February 14, 1854, he was married to Miss Catherine Goodright, also of Shelby County. From this marriage they have five living children.

ICKEN, REV. EDWARD NICHOLS, Baptist Clergyman, was born September 26, 1835, in Campbell County, Kentucky; and was raised on the farm of his father, Charles Dicken, a native of Campbell County, of Virginia parents, who removed to Kentucky at an early day. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His mother's maiden name was Cherry. Mr. Dicken was liberally educated, entering Georgetown College in 1857; after pursuing a thorough course, graduated in 1861. He taught school at Alexandria, in his native county, for two or three years; and, in 1864, became Professor of Greek and Latin in Georgetown College, occupying that position until 1870. In that year he removed to Pembroke, and became pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church. In the same year he was elected Trustee of Bethel College, at Russellville; and,

in 1872, was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Bethel Female College, at Hopkinsville, now occupying both positions. After first leaving college, he studied law, with a view to entering upon its practice; but circumstances induced him to abandon his designs in that direction. He has grown rapidly into favor in the ministry; and is one of the most earnest, conscientious, and scholarly men of his Church. He has recently taken a prominent part in the associations of his Church; and, although holding no public office, has taken an active part in all affairs pertaining to the public good; and is one of the most stirring and valuable men of his community. Mr. Dicken was married, July 18, 1861, to Miss Louisiana Griffin, daughter of Hon. William M. Griffin, a distinguished citizen of Louisiana. They have two children—William Lee and Charles Edward Dicken.

ANDERSON, HON. SIMEON H., was born in Garrard County, Kentucky; studied law, and practiced it with great success; was elected to the Legislature in 1828; was several times re-elected to that body; was elected a Representative in Congress, from the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, in 1839, serving as a member of Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. He died at his residence, near Lancaster, Kentucky, August 11, 1840, before the expiration of his term in Congress. He was an able and successful lawyer; was a man of great activity and energy, and was considered one of the most amiable, useful, and upright men of his day.

ANDERSON, HON. WILLIAM C., son of Simeon H. Anderson, was born December 6, 1826, in Garrard County, Kentucky. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky; studied law at Frankfort, with his grandfather, Gov. William Owsley; was admitted to the bar; began the practice of his profession at Lancaster; and soon after located at Danville, where he remained until his death. In 1851, he was elected to represent Boyle County in the Legislature; at the expiration of his term, was re-elected without opposition; in 1856 was Presidential Elector on the Fillmore ticket; in 1857, he became a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, and was defeated by a small majority; in 1859, was again nominated for Congress, and was this time elected, at the close of a severe contest, serving as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia; in 1861, he was again elected to the Legislature, and died while serving in that body, December 23, 1862. He practiced law at Danville,

Kentucky, in connection with his brother-in-law, Gen. Boyle; acquired a large and lucrative practice; gained considerable distinction at the bar, and was noted for his energy, and great devotion to just and honorable principles. At the breaking out of the civil war, he espoused the cause of the Government, and had great faith to the last in the overthrow of the rebellion. He was a man of fine social qualities, of amiable disposition, adhered to his friends with great generosity, was controlled by large and liberal principles, and was considered one of the brightest and most promising men of his day.

MURRELL, HENRY C., Merchant, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, June 16, 1832. His father, Jones Murrell, was a successful farmer and trader. After acquiring a plain English education, and being naturally of an industrious and ambitious disposition, he commenced business at an early age, as clerk in the general merchandise store of Murrell, Moss & Co., where he remained for two years. In 1851, he went, with his uncle, the senior member of the above firm, to Louisville, and commenced in the wholesale grocery business, which he has carried on successfully for a quarter of a century, with only three changes—his uncle continuing with him until 1860. The name of the first house was Murrell, Trigg & Co., and was composed of Robert Murrell, now of New York City; Alanson Trigg, of Glasgow, Kentucky; C. C. Bowles, and H. C. Murrell. Mr. H. C. Murrell then purchased the interests of the other partners, and entered into a new partnership, with G. C. Castleman and J. P. Torbitt, under the style of Castleman, Murrell & Co. In the latter part of 1867, this firm was dissolved, and a new one formed, with Jacob F. Weller, under the name of Murrell & Weller. In 1870, Mr. Weller withdrew, and the business was conducted by Mr. Murrell alone, until 1876, when he gave his brother Samuel an interest. Thus the name of Murrell has been connected prominently with the wholesale grocery business in the State for many years, and is now perhaps as widely known as any other in Louisville. His interests have not been confined to this business alone, but he has been extensively connected with railroad and other interests. For many years, he was an officer of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, of Louisville; and, for several years, has been a Director of the Louisville, Nashville, and Great Southern Railroad. He is now a member of the city Board of Aldermen, and Chairman of the joint Finance Committee of the General Council. In politics, he, without being demonstrative, is firm in his convictions, and gives his influence and vote to the Democratic party, of which he is regarded as a faithful and efficient

member. He married Miss Emma Gorin, daughter of Thomas J. Gorin, of Glasgow, Kentucky, and is the father of four children. His public services have met with expressions of the warmest approval, and his great powers of judgment and discrimination are indorsed by all. He now enjoys the fruits of an industrious and exemplary life, and the confidence and esteem of the community in which he moves.

HICKMAN, JOHN F., M. D., was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, April 8, 1821. His father was William Hickman, a Virginian by birth, a farmer in the early part of his life, who removed to Illinois, in 1833; represented Sangamon County in the State Legislature; was City Judge, in Springfield, and was elected to fill other offices of the county; a worthy and useful man until his death, which occurred January 14, 1874, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His mother's maiden name was Mary M. Caldwell. Dr. Hickman received his early education in a country school, in Shelby County; but had not the advantages of a collegiate course, and all the knowledge and polish he has acquired are due to his unflinching energy and studious habits. In youth, he manifested a preference for the profession of medicine, and bent his untiring efforts to the attainment of his desire. He began studying in Illinois, in 1843, and, in the following year, returned to Kentucky and finished his studies under his brother, Dr. William Hickman. He commenced the practice of his profession in Hart County, Kentucky, where he remained during 1846 and part of 1847, when he returned to Shelby County, and soon established a fine practice. At this time, he also engaged in the drug business, with moderate success. On November 19, 1858, he removed to Bardstown, where he has since been located, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine. He is a man of sterling qualities of heart and mind, and has a high moral character. He has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity for twelve years, and an Odd-fellow during a period of twenty years. He is a strong advocate of temperance; has been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-six years; and, has been a member of various medical societies. Dr. Hickman was married, October 1, 1851, to Miss Sallie Ann Currey, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, who died May 24, 1858, leaving one son. This son, William Hickman, is married, and is an enterprising business man. In 1860, February 14, Dr. Hickman married Miss Emma Wilson, daughter of Tyler Wilson, of Nelson County, formerly of Virginia; this union was blessed with four children, two of whom, sons, are still living. Dr. Hickman is a well-preserved man of medium size, and

fine personal appearance; grave in aspect, and courteous in his manners; and stands high in his profession and in the estimation of the community, of which he has long been a valuable member.

GATHRIGHT, JOHN THOMAS, Manufacturer, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, on August 11, 1841. His father, Owen Gathright, was a farmer of that county for many years. His mother was Eliza A. Austin. His education was acquired at the city schools of Louisville, being finished upon his graduation from the High-school, at the age of eighteen years. He then went to work as clerk for his father, who had moved to Louisville, and embarked in the retail stove and tin-ware business. At the outbreak of the war, two years later, he joined the Federal forces by enlisting, as a private soldier, in the Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under Col. D. W. Lindsay, of Frankfort. For eighteen months he remained in the regiment, and participated in all the actions in which it took part, including the capture of Cumberland Gap and Vicksburg. At the expiration of this time, he left the field service, with the rank of captain, and was appointed, by Gov. Bramlette, to the command of the State militia, and assigned to duty in the Louisville district, and continued until the close of the war. While occupying this latter position, he kept books for the wholesale auction house of S. G. Henry & Co., and continued after the close of the war, until 1866. He then commenced business on his own account, manufacturing harness, etc., with his cousin, J. B. Gathright, under the name of Gathright & Co. In 1869, he disposed of his interest to J. J. Harbison, and was, for three years, engaged with J. W. Morrill & Co. In 1872, he commenced, in his present establishment on Main Street, in the saddle and harness business, and has succeeded in building up a very large trade, and is working more hands than any house of the kind in the State, with one exception. He is the inventor and patentee of several useful contrivances in the direct line of his business, which have proved remunerative to him. He is one of the original Directors of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange, and President of the Merchants' Advertising Company, which publishes a weekly paper, called the "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Advertiser," that has a circulation of several thousands. He is a good writer, and his contributions to that journal are full of merit. Since 1867, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, since 1869, has filled the office of elder. For five years he has been a Director, and at present is the Treasurer, of the Presbyterian Orphans' Home. In 1864, he was married to Sallie

Dunlap, daughter of T. G. Dunlap, of Shelby County. His whole career has been characterized by prudence and integrity, and his many social qualities make him a good and useful citizen.

HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM S., Lawyer, was born February 12, 1847, in Woodford County, Kentucky. His parents were William Barry and Mary Jane (Chilton) Holloway, the former a native of Jessamine County, and the latter of Woodford County. His father followed agricultural pursuits mainly, and was the son of Spencer Holloway, a Tennessean. His grandfather, William Chilton, was a Woodford County farmer. William S. Holloway was raised on the farm, and prepared for college in the private schools of the neighborhood. In 1864, he entered the Kentucky University, at Harrodsburg, where he remained three years. He then turned his attention to teaching school, in Missouri and California, for a while; after traveling for a year or two, he returned to Kentucky, and taught school in Jessamine and Woodford Counties, in 1871, 1872, and 1873, reading law during his leisure hours. In 1875, he graduated from the Law School at Lexington, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Nicholasville, where he has since resided. Mr. Holloway is a Democrat of the strictest school, and, with great reluctance, voted for Horace Greeley, in 1872.

TOLL, GEORGE, JR., Bank Cashier and Revenue Official, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, December 22, 1841; being the son of George Stoll, who is now United States Commissioner in the same city. Mr. Stoll received his early education in the public-schools of his native town; and, after several years of earnest effort, in 1857, graduated at Transylvania University, with high honors. The year following, he took a course of business instruction at Cincinnati; and, soon after, accepted the position of book-keeper in the old Agricultural Deposit Bank at Lexington, remaining in that capacity until 1861. He was elected City Clerk of Lexington, which office he held until 1865. During this period he officiated in the Internal Revenue Office, having been appointed by the United States authorities. In 1865, he became chief assistant to D. S. Goodloe, Assessor. Resigning this position, after a short time, he became chief clerk in the Internal Revenue Department in his district—an office of great trust, taking into consideration the immense revenue accruing to the Government from Fayette, Clarke, Bourbon, Jessamine, Franklin, Woodford, Nicholas, Lin-

coln, Tyler, and Mercer Counties, having registered distilleries of grain to the number of one hundred and seventy-two, and an almost unlimited number of fruit distilleries; this position he now holds. The Lexington City National Bank was established in 1865, with Judge W. C. Goodloe as president, and A. M. Barnes cashier; and, in 1872, he held the positions of cashier, director, and collector, still filling the offices of cashier and director. Mr. Stoll was married to Miss Julia C. Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, the oldest hemp manufacturer in Lexington, on the 3d of September, 1863. Their children are five in number—three sons and two daughters. He was a staunch Unionist during the war, and is an influential and consistent member of the Republican party; and, although his position was not a popular one, his neighbors unite in crediting him for always casting his influence for the general good, and being ready at all times to lend his aid to the best interests of the community, regardless of party or personal preference.

HALL, THOMAS GRAVES, M. D., was born March 7, 1844, in Pendleton County, Kentucky; and is the third of seven children, whose parents were Thomas Graves Hall and Selina Frances (McCarty) Hall. His father was a farmer, a native of Scott County, Kentucky, but during most of his life resided in Pendleton County, and there died, in 1863. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for one term represented Pendleton County in the Legislature. His mother was a native of Pendleton County, and daughter of Reuben F. McCarty, an early pioneer of the county from Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm, and attended school of Winters, until about the age of sixteen. In 1859 and 1860, he attended Dodd's High-school, at Shelbyville, and acquired a fair knowledge of mathematics, the natural sciences, and Latin. In the Fall of 1862, he entered Company K, Ninth Kentucky Confederate Mounted Infantry, under Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, and remained the greater part of three years in the army, in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia, and participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Taylor's Ridge, besides numerous lesser engagements and skirmishes. But his regiment was chiefly connected with the extensive raids incumbent upon the limited cavalry service of the army. After returning home, in 1865, he began the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. J. H. Barbour. He read assiduously, and attended lectures in the Ohio College of Medicine at Cincinnati, until, in 1867, when he graduated at that institution. He at once began practice at Falmouth, where he has since resided with the exception of one year spent profession-

ally in Bracken County. In a brief professional career, he has been remarkably successful. He is passionately devoted to his profession, and is a man of great integrity of character, and exceptionally fine personal habits. He is a Democrat in politics, and is, religiously, a Baptist. Dr. Hall was married, August 1, 1866, to Mary E. Huey, daughter of Francis C. Huey, of Pendleton County, Kentucky.



SELBY, BEN., Lawyer, son of the Hon. Benjamin Selby, was born January 31, 1826, in Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky. His father was a Marylander by birth; came to Kentucky, and settled in Bourbon County; afterwards removed to Adair County, where he became prominent in the affairs of the State. He was, for nineteen years, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and, in his long political history, was opposed but twice, and only once defeated. In 1834, under Gov. Breathitt, he became Auditor of State, and held the position uninterruptedly until his death, in 1845. He was a Democrat of the old school, and, before entering on political life, was possessed of a fine fortune. He was an accomplished gentleman, a dignified courtier, a successful politician, of unblemished character, and was one of the most valuable public men of his day. The son, whose name heads this sketch, received a collegiate education, and commenced the study of the law at the age of seventeen, in the office of Judge Thomas B. Monroe, in Frankfort. He afterwards served as deputy in the Circuit Court at Lebanon for some time, and was finally admitted to the bar at Frankfort. He then spent three years in his father's office, as Auditor of Public Accounts. After engaging for a short time in his profession at Frankfort, he removed to Louisville, and formed a partnership with the Hon. George R. McKee. In 1851, he became State Librarian and Superintendent of Public Property, and held the position two years. He then resumed his profession. In 1859, while living at La Grange, he was elected Clerk of the State Senate; but, during that Winter, resigned. He located at Eminence, where he now resides, in 1872. In 1866, he was elected Attorney for Henry County, and held the office for eight years. He has, like his father, always been a Democrat. When the war broke out, he stood on the side of the South, but was a non-combatant. He is a man of fine face and attractive personal appearance, is a speaker of ability, stands well in his profession, takes an active interest in social affairs, is possessed of a fine fund of ready wit, and is generally prominent in the political contests of his section. Mr. Selby was married, in 1844, to Miss Lucy S. Hunter; and, after her death, was again married, in 1853, to Miss Docia Stone.



MCHEURY, HON. JOHN HARDIN, Lawyer, was born October 13, 1797, in Washington County, Kentucky; and died, at his residence in Owensboro, November 1, 1871. His father was the Rev. Barnabas McHenry, who emigrated from Maryland, and was one of the pioneer preachers of his denomination in the West; and his mother was a daughter of Col. John Hardin, who was killed while on a mission to the Indians in the North-western Territory. He received a good education, chiefly under the teaching of his father; studied law under his uncle, the distinguished Martin D. Hardin, at Frankfort; obtained license, in 1819, and began his profession at Litchfield, in Grayson County. In 1821, Gov. Adair appointed him Commonwealth's Attorney, and Hon. Alney McLean, Judge, of the new Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Daviess, Henderson, Breckinridge, Ohio, and Muhlenburg. He at once removed to Hartford, and entered upon the duties of his office; resigned in 1839; in the following year, was elected to the Legislature; in 1845, was elected to Congress, from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, as a Whig; in 1849, was elected a delegate, from Ohio and Hancock Counties, to the convention which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky; and, in 1853, located at Owensboro, where he continued to reside until his death. He had the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens, and was regarded as one of the most able and successful lawyers, and best men of his day, in the State; and probably traveled over a larger circuit, and did a more laborious practice, than any of his contemporaries. He was universally beloved. Mr. McHenry was married to Hannah Davis, and left seven children: Hon. Henry D., of Ohio County; Col. John H., of Owensboro, William H. and W. E., of St. Louis; L. S. McHenry, of Louisville; and Mrs. Dr. Hale and Mrs. Robert Craig, of Daviess County.



MCBRAYER, Z. P., Banker, was born January 10, 1830, in Anderson County, Kentucky. His father, James McBrayer, and his mother, Elizabeth (White) McBrayer, were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were brought, at an early age, from Virginia to Harrod's Station, being among the first settlers of the State. His grandmother and grandfather are believed to be the first white people who died a natural death in Kentucky. Z. P. McBrayer received a good education, which he finished at Bacon College, Harrodsburg. At the age of twenty, he went to California, and there engaged in mining, trading, and politics; was Sheriff and Circuit Clerk for Yola County, California, for two or three years; made some trading trips to South America, the Sandwich Islands, and Salt

Lake, leading an exceedingly active and successful life for six years. In 1856, he returned to Harrodsburg, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1870, in connection with Messrs. Trapnell and Davis, he established the banking-house of which he is now the leading member, having bought out the Commercial Bank of Harrodsburg, in which he was president. He has been Chairman of the Board of Town Trustees for a number of years; Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Internal Improvements for Mercer County; originated, and is now President of, the South-western Railroad; has taken a most active and leading interest in all matters relating to the welfare of the county; and, as an earnest Democrat, has been a leading spirit in the political demonstrations of his section; and his great financial and executive ability have brought him into requisition as administrator, guardian, and trustee, for a number of estates in his neighborhood. He has been a most successful business man; has been noted for his uprightness of character; has the universal confidence of the people; and is one of the most public-spirited, enterprising, and valuable men of his community. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and is one of its most active and useful members. Mr. McBrayer was married, in 1861, to Miss Delia Hoskins, a graduate of the famous Tevis school, at Shelbyville; a lady of rare refinement and culture, and of great beauty of person. They have five living children: Maude, Sanford, Marie, Bessie, and Musa, all of whom exhibit in their character and daily walk the careful training of the mother.

TEMPLE, JOHN B., Banker, was born December 30, 1815, in Logan County, Kentucky. His parents were Benjamin and Eleanor E. Temple. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Jonathan Clark, an officer of the Revolution, and brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark, well known in the early history of the West. His paternal grandfather, Col. Benjamin Temple, was an aid to General Washington in his early military career, and was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Charleston. His father, Benjamin Temple, was a merchant in early life, and was subsequently one of the flourishing farmers of Logan County, where he died. John B. Temple received his early education at home, and at Bowling Green, and under Judge William V. Loving; and, in 1832, entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated, in 1836. He studied law, at Transylvania University, under Judges Mayes and Robertson; graduated in the Spring of 1838; immediately located at Russellville for practice of his profession, in which he engaged with great success until 1848, when he removed to Frankfort

to accept the office of State Auditor, to which he had been appointed by Governor Crittenden. In the Fall of 1850, he was appointed Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, which then went into operation. Held the position until 1867; in 1869, was chosen second Vice-President of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky; two years subsequently was made its president, and still holds that office. In the early part of the war, and while Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, he was appointed by the Legislature as a member of the State Military Board, and was chosen its president, holding the position one year. He has contributed some articles and addresses to the newspapers, and is a writer of considerable ability. He has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been three times married: to Miss Susan M. Bibb, of Russellville, Kentucky, in 1843; to Miss Mary C. Fall, of Frankfort, in 1853; and to Blandina Brodhead, in 1857. By his last marriage, he has three surviving children.

INTHICUM, HON. THOMAS PRATHER, Lawyer and Politician, was born January 6, 1807, at Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, where, amid the scenes and associations of his youth, he spent almost all the days of a worthy and important career. He was employed as a clerk, in the store of a merchant of Bardstown, from boyhood to his early manhood; then, in his sixteenth year, he firmly determined to acquire a good education, and choose a profession. He entered St. Joseph's College, which he attended regularly for several years, riding six miles, without regard for weather or health. Upon leaving this college, he at once entered the office of the celebrated Ben Hardin as a law student; after three years of the closest application and profound study, he was admitted to practice, and at once taken into partnership by his preceptor. His efforts for self-culture and elevation had been incessant and severe, and the future now promised honors, wealth, and friends. His first step in public life was to become a candidate for the office of county prosecutor, which was successful. At this period of his life he married. In 1840, he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature, and subsequently served two terms in the State Senate. These several years of political honor and success seem to have satisfied him, and henceforth he devoted himself to the interests of his native town and county. He was appointed county commissioner for the settlement of estates, and was subsequently elected judge of the county court, which latter position he continued to fill with distinguished ability and fidelity for many years, until the loss of his hearing suggested to him the necessity of retiring from public service. He was about twenty years

President of the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company, and, by his perseverance during many years, secured the payment of damages incurred by the destruction of two large bridges on their road, by the military of the United States Government, during the civil war. The brother of Judge Linthicum purchased a farm, but was unable to complete the payment, when the Judge stepped in, purchased the premises, and, upon the death of his brother, gave the property to his brother's widow. Judge Linthicum, prior to 1860, had been a worldly man, seeking, with all the force of an earnest nature, the fullest enjoyment of the good things of this world. In that year, at the solicitation of his pious wife and daughter, he attended the services at the Bardstown Baptist Church, held by the youthful Lorimer, of Louisville. He united with the Baptist Church, and, being a man of deep feelings and strong convictions, responded faithfully and willingly to all the demands which religion and the Church made upon his time, his talents, and his money. He served as deacon for many years, until, at his own request, on account of increasing bodily infirmities, he was released from such duties. He brought to the Church such an earnest, sincere, and intelligent piety, as to make him a prominent member and loved brother. His religion was eminently practical, ennobling a life which even before had been a grand one. He was, perhaps, the wealthiest man in his Church, but none was humbler than he. All the force and energy of a strong nature were still devoted to administering his public functions and large private trusts; to advancing the interests of the people of his native town and State, and to the judicious application, to deserving causes and suffering fellow-creatures, of a charity, indeed, unusually liberal. He was married to Elizabeth Malone, of Shelby County, a lady of excellent family and culture, with whom he lived in the fullest happiness, and to whom he owed much of his success in this world, and especially in seeking "the promise of the world to come." His only daughter married a Mr. McKay, of Bardstown. Judge Linthicum died, without a struggle, without any expectation or warning to himself or his family and friends, on the night of July 30, 1874, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Judge Linthicum was highly educated, of a profound, earnest, and sincere nature. His official life was a long, varied, and responsible one, which he filled honorably to himself and satisfactorily to his constituents. During a period of forty years before his death, he was charged with many public and private trusts. He was an able lawyer, an honorable Christian gentleman, and a citizen of the largest public spirit and charity; and the death of few men of his county and community was more widely felt or more sincerely mourned and deplored as a great public misfortune.

McKNIGHT, WILLIAM HENRY, Merchant, was born August 4, 1828, on a farm near Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana. His father, Samuel Stuart McKnight, was engaged in the tanning and currying business, in Baltimore, until 1826, when, being reduced in circumstances, as too often happens, by indorsing for business and other friends, he moved to Indiana, and, by farming, teaching school, and surveying, was enabled to support a large family. He died at New Albany, in 1851. His mother's maiden name was Miss Sallie Lowrey, and he was the youngest in a family of eight children. Remaining at home until he was fourteen years old, he received an English education in the schools of the neighborhood. The two following years were spent at Bedford Seminary. In 1844, he commenced business as a clerk in a dry-goods house in New Albany, and, after continuing in that capacity for eight years, he opened a house of his own, in the same line, in partnership with H. B. Webber, and, in 1857, they added the carpet trade to their business; in 1863, he removed to Louisville, and, in connection with his partner, opened an exclusive carpet house, on Main Street. In October of that year, he purchased the interest of his partner, and has continued the business in his own name ever since. In 1866, the growth of his trade compelled him to seek more commodious quarters, and, after two or three removals, he was forced to have a house built, with all the modern improvements, adapted to his business, and has been exceptionally successful throughout, having maintained a high standard of commercial integrity through all the financially depressed conditions of business during the last twenty-four years; and is now recognized not only as one of the largest and most successful men of his line, but also as one of the most substantial, far-seeing, and upright business men of Louisville. He is a man of fine social qualities; has an even and admirable temper, displaying him to advantage in mercantile connections; has a high sense of business and social honor, and occupies a fine position in the commercial world. Mr. McKnight was married, in 1869, to Miss Attia Porter, daughter of Judge William A. Porter, of Corydon, Indiana.

MULLIGAN, DENNIS, Merchant, was born March 12, 1817, in Claurath, Parish of Cullin-kill, County Longford, Ireland. His father, James Mulligan, was a farmer; his mother was Catharine Rielly, daughter of Sir Edward Rielly, who lived in the town-land of Crott, the two families having lived within three miles of each other for over three hundred years. Both parents died in the same month of the year 1821, leaving him an orphan of only four years. He found a home with a relative till



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L. P. R. Culbertson

his seventeenth year, when he emigrated to America; went immediately to Jamaica, Long Island, where he obtained employment from the Mayor of the city; in the Fall of 1835, engaged with Moses W. Scott, Chief Engineer of the Long Island Railroad; and, in 1836, the survey of that road being completed, went with a corps of engineers, under Moses Scott, to Charleston, South Carolina, to survey railroad lines then in contemplation to Cincinnati; in 1837, they arrived at Lexington, where the maps and charts were prepared, in which he assisted; soon after, severed his connection with this company, and, during two Winters following, attended night school at the Phoenix Hotel, where he acquired a good practical business education. He soon formed a partnership with J. Rielly, in the clothing business, in Lexington, in which he continued two years; then went into the grocery business, which he has carried on to the present time with great success. His diligence and attention to business soon gained him the good-will and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and, in 1866, he was elected to the City Council, being still a member of that body. He is an upright, honorable man in all his dealings; is prominent in every movement for the improvement of the city; not hasty in his decisions, but firm when he has taken a stand; kind and benevolent in disposition; and is an earnest member of the Catholic Church. Dennis Mulligan is a man of mark in Lexington, being greatly valued for his strong, vigorous traits of mind and character and sterling integrity, his fine business ability, his public spirit, his broad, open-handed charity, his great perseverance in overcoming the difficulties of his own life, and his vigorous and manly aid in any public or social need. In his business habits, he is cautious and exact, upright and frank; is a man of fine taste, and admirable moral and social principles; and is one of the really valuable and useful citizens of Lexington. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Ellen A. McCoy, daughter of N. McCoy, of Lexington. His only son, James H. Mulligan, received a liberal education; spent some time in France; studied law, on his return, with Huston & Downey, of Lexington, and has since resided in that city. He was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court for three successive terms, of three years each, and is a young man of great promise. He married Miss Nancy Jackson, daughter of Samuel Jackson, of Fayette County.

JONES, CHRISTOPHER L., M. D., was born in 1800, in Mercer County, Kentucky. His father, David Jones, a native of North Carolina, was one of the early settlers of Mercer County. Dr. Jones received a common English education, but, by industrious effort in after life, became a fine scholar. He graduated in

medicine in 1825, at Transylvania University, under Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley. He soon after located in Harrodsburg, where he pursued his profession with great success for forty years; had few superiors as a general practitioner, and was greatly beloved by all classes of citizens, to whom he showed no distinction in his professional services. He was held in high esteem by members of his profession; and, at the time of his death, was serving as Vice-President of the State Medical Society. As a citizen, he participated in every thing looking to the advancement of the community in which he long lived; was public-spirited; a man of rare judgment, of fine business ability, and was universally esteemed; and, at his death, great respect was shown his memory. He died July 10, 1867, at his residence in Harrodsburg. Dr. Jones was married to Miss Lucy B. May, daughter of David May, of Virginia; and his widow, at the age of ninety, survives him. Their only child, Augustus Jones, graduated in medicine at the University of New York, but has never practiced that profession.

CULBERTSON, HON KENNEDY RUSSELL, Iron Manufacturer and Soldier, son of Samuel and Sarah A. (Kennedy) Culbertson, was born May 12, 1840, in Knightstown, Indiana. His father was a merchant and manufacturer; was a native of Pennsylvania; became prominently identified with the iron interests of Ohio and Kentucky; and was one of the thorough-going, upright business men of the country, and was distinguished for his social, religious, and moral worth. He died in Ohio, in 1865. Mary A. Kennedy, his mother, was a daughter of a Quaker merchant of Philadelphia. The Culbertsons and Kennedys were of Scotch origin, some of the ancestors of the families emigrating to this country in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Kennedy Russell Culbertson lived with his parents for several years in Iowa, Indiana, and Kentucky, and, after the age of twelve, in Ohio. He received his education chiefly of private tutors, and, before the age of eighteen, commenced business as store-keeper at Ohio Furnace, in Scioto County, Ohio, where his brother, Capt. W. Wirt Culbertson, was then book-keeper. He afterwards became book-keeper, and then manager at Ohio Furnace, and was greatly instrumental in remodeling and placing it in a working condition vastly superior to its former capacity. This was, indeed, the inauguration of a new era among the furnaces of the Ohio, which was so successfully continued by himself and his brother, and which has very materially and favorably changed and influenced the iron business of that region. In 1862, the war having closed the furnaces, he received a captain's commission, and recruited Company "F" of the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, and as its

commander served under Gen. Cox in the Kanawha Valley campaign, in 1862; was afterwards with Gen. Crook, and took part in the battle of Cloyd Mountain; was in all the actions under Gen. Hunter, attending his advance to, and retreat from, Lynchburg; in the Shenandoah Valley, was in the battles of Winchester and Berryville, and was engaged in Early's defeat, at the battle of Strasburg. He served with credit in the army as a soldier, and does not regret the time and hardship spent in the cause of the country; and, returning to private life, he threw away the animosities of the war; and few men have been more ready to look with a broad charity upon those who opposed him in arms. In the Fall of 1864, his health failing, he returned home, and, in connection with his brother, Capt. W. W. Culbertson, took charge of Buena Vista Furnace, Boyd County, Kentucky. It was at once remodeled at an outlay of twenty or thirty thousand dollars to themselves; and under his management was advanced to its most successful state, the productions arising to greater proportions than at any period in its existence, and surpassing in amount and quality any other furnace in the Kentucky Hanging Rock region. He is still its manager and one of its proprietors, under the style of Culbertson, Means & Culbertson. He is now manager of the new furnace, "The Princess," just built by himself and his brother, and located on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, ten miles from Ashland, Kentucky. This is also owned by Culbertson, Means & Culbertson. "The Princess" is built for the use of stone coal, and in it it is designed to employ no foreign ores, a radical departure from the former methods of manufacture in the Ohio iron region. He is one of the owners of the Cherokee Iron Works in Alabama; is one of the most skillful and successful iron men in the country; and has been largely concerned, with his brother and others, in bringing about many valuable changes in iron manufacture. In 1875, ten days before time for the election, he became the nominee of the Republican party for the Legislature, and, although the Democracy had had Lawrence County substituted for Carter—since the closely contested and doubtlessly successful race made by his brother for the same branch of the Legislature—he now defeated their candidate, Dr. Allen Pritchard, brother of Hon. K. F. Pritchard, who was the year before defeated by W. W. Culbertson for the State Senate. His election, by a majority of eleven votes, was sustained by the Legislative Committee, although contested by Dr. Pritchard. His term expires in 1877. Capt. Culbertson is a man without a trace of political or social narrowness; of great liberality toward men of all classes and creeds; and is one of the most energetic, able, and successful business men in the country. He is six feet in height, weighs one hundred and seventy pounds, and is of admirable personal appearance. He has never been married.

MONTGOMERY, THOMAS BELL, M. D., was born October 17, 1817, in Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky; and is the son of Judge Thomas Montgomery, a native of Virginia, who served in the Lower House of Congress, from Kentucky, from 1813 to 1815, and again from 1821 to 1823; was also Circuit Judge in the Stanford Circuit; and was one of the ablest lawyers of his day. He died April 2, 1828. His grandfather, William Montgomery, was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of 1792, from Lincoln County; and was a brother-in-law of Gen. Ben. Logan. Dr. Montgomery received a literary education, mainly at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, from 1833 to 1837, while that institution was under the presidency of the distinguished Dr. John C. Young. He studied medicine, and graduated at Transylvania University in 1841, at once entering upon the practice of his profession at Stanford, continuing with great success until 1860, since which time he has been largely and prosperously engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has taken an active part in political affairs; and, in 1873, was elected to represent his county in the Legislature. He has also been actively identified with the various movements of interest to his county, and has long been one of its most valuable citizens. Dr. Montgomery has been three times married; his last wife, to whom he was married in 1876, being the daughter of Joseph Chenault, of Lincoln County, Kentucky. His first wives were granddaughters of Col. Wm. Whitley, who was killed in the famous battle of the Thames.

MILKINSON, GENERAL JAMES, Soldier, Merchant, and Politician, was born in 1757, in Maryland. He entered the army at the commencement of the war of the Revolution; was a captain at the age of eighteen; served under Benedict Arnold; as lieutenant-colonel, was on the staff of Gen. Gates; was brevetted brigadier-general, in 1777; was present at the surrender of Burgoyne; was greatly favored and advanced by Gen. Gates; and, although he rose to considerable distinction during the Revolution, he did not maintain his reputation during the war of 1812. He was educated for a physician, and began his medical career in 1775, but, having a military ambition, soon after entered the army; served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania; came to Lexington, Kentucky, soon after the close of the Revolution, representing a trading company of Philadelphia; became one of the most influential leaders in the civil and military conflicts of Kentucky and the West; in 1784, made a great speech in Lexington, favoring the separation from Virginia, and became the acknowledged leader of the

anti-Court party, against Col. Thomas Marshall, the leader of the Court faction; was several times a member, from Fayette County, to the conventions at Danville, looking to a separation from the State of Virginia; originated, and opened trade between Lexington and New Orleans, in 1787, and was joint commissioner with Gov. Claiborne, to receive Louisiana from the French; commanded various expeditions against the Indians; was made a brigadier-general of regular infantry; commanded the right-wing of Wayne's army, at the battle of the Maumee; was elevated to the command-in-chief of the army of the North-west, in 1813; but, through jealousy between himself and Gen. Hampton, and jealousy toward the Secretary of War, as well as fear and incompetency, his campaign, admirably planned by the War Department of the Government, proved an utter and disreputable failure, and, on the establishment of peace, he was quietly and justly omitted from the army; was appointed Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, in 1806; was at that time charged with favoring Burr's conspiracy, but was cleared in an investigation demanded by himself; and, in 1816, wrote his volume of "Memoirs," which contained personal prejudice, but was very valuable. He was a man of great enterprise; reflected some honor on Kentucky, and was the most eminent man whose name is found in the early history of Lexington. He was a man of intelligent, vigorous, and open countenance; was hardly tall enough to be elegant, but largely compensated for height by his great symmetry of person; was firm and manly in gait; was polite, gracious, and inviting in manners, always displaying great ease and cordiality, and was exceedingly popular. He had a large estate in Mexico, and died in that country, December 28, 1825, and his body was buried in the parish of St. Miguel, near the City of Mexico.

BULLITT, HON. JOSHUA FRY, Lawyer, was born February 22, 1822, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father, William C. Bullitt, a farmer of that county, now resides in Louisville. Until his thirteenth year, he attended a private school, of which Robert M. Smith was master. Soon after this, he began clerking in a wholesale grocery in Louisville, which position he occupied for five years. He then attended Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, for one year; then the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Virginia, for a year; he then returned home, studied law two years, and was admitted to the bar at Louisville, in 1844. From 1845 to 1847, he had, as his partners, F. Fairthorne, formerly of Philadelphia; subsequently, they took into the firm J. C. Bullitt; was afterwards associated with Ballard Smith—then with S. B. Smith; still later, he and Ex-Judge

Henry Stites were in partnership; and, at the present date, he has as his partners, his brother, Thomas W. Bullitt, and W. O. Harris. Mr. Bullitt was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Louisville, for two years. From 1851 to 1853, he represented the city of Louisville in the State Legislature. In 1861, he was elected to the bench of the Court of Appeals; and, from August, 1864, to July, 1865, was Chief-Justice of that court. On the 5th of July, 1863, on the pretense that certain persons were conspiring to invite the Confederates into the State, and so bring about civil war, the Government authorities, without warrant or proof, caused the arrest of Judge Bullitt, of the Court of Appeals, Lieutenant-Governor Richard T. Jacob, and other prominent citizens, who were either sent to prison or banished from the State. In 1871, Judge Bullitt was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the Code of Practice in Kentucky; in 1876, he was appointed one of the editors of the Civil Code. Prior to 1855, he was a Whig, when he became a Douglas Democrat, and stumped the State for Mr. Douglas, in 1860. He was married, December 6, 1846, to Elizabeth B., daughter of Dr. George W. Smith, of Louisville; they have three children, issue of this union. As a lawyer, Judge Bullitt is concise and concentrating in his arguments and briefs; he is fond of writing and study, and is a man of force and success in his profession. He was engaged in the litigation of the "boot and shoe" contracts of John Stevers, which were sued upon in 1838, and settled in 1872, after thirty-four years pending. After Hamilton Smith had tried the case, in 1850, Judge Bullitt took charge of it, and finally settled it by a compromise for thirty-seven thousand dollars, although the claim had accumulated to sixty thousand dollars; and collected the full amount for which it was compromised. He ranks among the most profound lawyers of the State.

ANDERSON, COLONEL THOMAS, Merchant, son of George and Rhoda (Oliver) Anderson, was born July 16, 1795, in Lexington, Kentucky. His father was born at Inniskillen, Ireland; and came to this country in 1783, settling at Lexington, Kentucky, as a merchant, in 1790, where he died, in 1814. His mother, Rhoda Oliver, was a native of Goochland County, Virginia. At the commencement of the war of 1812, Thomas Anderson entered the volunteer service, as a member of Captain Hart's company, with which he continued until its time of service expired, when he engaged in mercantile business at his native place. In January, 1826, he removed to Louisville, where he soon became a leading business man, and an influential member of the community. He was President of the Chamber of Commerce;

of the branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky; of the Firemen's Insurance Company; and of the Union Fire Company. He organized the "Louisville Guards," an old military company composed of prominent young men of the town, and, after the formation of the "Louisville Legion," he was chosen its colonel, continuing in that position for several years. In 1826, he established the old auction and commission house, which still continues with much of its former reputation, under the style of T. Anderson & Company, and of which his son, W. G. Anderson, is now senior partner. He gave his attention to every measure looking to the development of the mercantile and other interests of Louisville; and won the reputation of being not only one of the most successful business men, but also one of the most public-spirited, enterprising, useful, and upright members of his community. He was a man of decided traits of character; had fine executive qualities, and powers to command; possessed a fine clear voice, which often brought him into requisition, and made him popular in public assemblages; displayed many magnanimous traits; was broad in his charities, pleasing in his manners, unshowy and plain in his habits, and universally respected. He was an earnest Whig, although taking little part in politics, and never accepted political office. When the civil war broke out, he took the side of the National Government, and never believed that its authority would not be restored over the whole country. But he did not live to see the end. He died August 26, 1861. Colonel Anderson was married, March 11, 1818, to Miss Sydney Boyd, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NUCKOLS, COL. JOSEPH PREYER, "Quartermaster-General of Kentucky, was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, April 28, 1828; his father, H. P. Nuckols, and his mother (*née* Susan Foster) were both Virginians, having emigrated from that State in 1806. He attended the common-schools of Glasgow till the age of seventeen, when the spirit of adventure led him to the far West—first to Texas, then to California, where he engaged in gold-mining successfully; returned to Kentucky in 1856, and engaged in the study of the law, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Glasgow. He organized a company of State Guards, with which, when the war broke out, in 1861, he joined the Confederate army, as Company A, Fourth Kentucky Regiment, he being its captain; took part in the battle of Shiloh, where he greatly distinguished himself, and where he was wounded; was again wounded at Murfreesboro, and promoted to the rank of major; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, December 18; shortly after was made colonel of his regiment, on the death of Col. Trabue; commanding

it during the engagement at Chickamauga, where he received a wound so severe as to compel him to retire from active service. He was elected County Clerk of Barren County in 1866, afterwards re-elected for two terms; resigned in 1876, and was appointed Quartermaster-General under Gov. McCreary, which position he still holds. Col. Nuckols has been married twice: in 1859, to Miss Linda Carr; and, after her death, in 1870, to Miss C. Donaldson, daughter of Judge J. M. Donaldson, of Bowling Green. His intercourse with his military associates was marked by generous courtesy and unselfishness; he was greatly devoted to the cause for which he risked his life and honor, and was a brave and efficient officer; is a man of great force of character; is broad and generous in his views and actions; is warm in his friendships, and, by his fine manners and many admirable traits, has greatly endeared himself to the people of his section.

SEYMOUR, GEORGE S., M. D., D. D. S., Physician and Dentist, son of Seth Seymour, a farmer of English descent, was born June 21, 1836, near Sandersfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He received his early education in the schools of that county, and for a short time at Yale College; but, in 1857, he left school, bought his time of his father, and began clerking in a dry-goods and grocery store at Winstead, and afterwards at Plainville, Connecticut, in order to pay for his time. He meanwhile studied medicine and dentistry of nights, for about five years, finishing his dental studies by a three years' course under Dr. Tomlinson, of Brooklyn, New York; then attended the Medical Institute at Richmond, Virginia, graduating in 1860. Going to Stewart County, Georgia, he practiced medicine till 1861, when he joined the Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment, as a private, being appointed, twelve months later, Assistant Surgeon on hospital duty, at Richmond, and continued in that position till the Autumn of 1864. He was then sent to Augusta, Georgia, remaining two months; was then assigned to duty at Fort Valley, for a month; and then to Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, on special duty as dental surgeon, until the close of the war; in April, 1865, returned to Georgia, locating at Macon, and practicing dentistry until 1868, when he came to Louisville, Kentucky. Forming a partnership with Dr. E. W. Mason, he followed the practice of his profession till the death of Dr. Mason, in 1872. Since then he has continued in the practice with great success and popularity. He united with the Episcopal Church while at college, in Connecticut, and now holds his membership in Calvary Church, at Louisville, taking especial interest in the choir and Sunday-school. In 1869,

he declined the Chair of Operative Dentistry in the Baltimore Dental College. He is a member of the Masonic Order, having taken the degree up to Knight Templar; is Past High Priest of the Louisville Council, and Senior Deacon of Abraham Lodge, No. 8. Dr. Seymour was married, June 12, 1872, to Mrs. Jennie Eaton.

MOREHEAD, CHARLES S., Lawyer, and one of the Governors of Kentucky, was born July 7, 1802, in Nelson County, Kentucky. He graduated at Transylvania University, and settled in Christian County, where he engaged in the practice of the law. In 1827, he was elected to the Legislature; was re-elected; removed to Frankfort, and continued successfully in his profession; was appointed Attorney-General of Kentucky, in 1832, holding the office five years; in 1838, was elected to the Legislature, from Franklin County, and, in 1840, was made Speaker of the House; was re-elected in 1841, and chosen Speaker; was again elected and chosen Speaker, in 1844; was elected to Congress, serving from 1847 to 1851; in 1853, was again elected to the Legislature; in 1855, he was elected Governor of Kentucky, holding the office for the regular term of four years, his administration being characterized by wisdom and justice, and receiving the general approbation of the people; in 1859, he located in Louisville, and resumed the practice of the law. He was a delegate to the Peace Conference at Washington City, in 1861, and subsequently at the Border State Convention, which met in Frankfort, and used his influence in every possible way to avert the impending war. He was for a time a civil prisoner, and lost a great part of his property during the war. He rose rapidly to distinction; was exceedingly popular throughout the State; and was one of its most exemplary men and able lawyers. Gov. Morehead died on his plantation, near Greenville, Mississippi, of heart disease, December 23, 1868.

GARDNER, REV. WILLIAM W., D. D., was born October 1, 1818, at Glasgow Junction, Barren County, Kentucky. In 1836, he commenced the study of medicine, but, in 1838, united with the Baptist Church, and in the following year was licensed to preach; in the same year entered Georgetown College, where he graduated regularly in 1843, under the presidency of Rev. Howard Malcom. He was one of the four students to organize "Paulding Hall Society" in that college, and was largely instrumental in raising funds for the permanent establishment of "Paulding Hall," which has been greatly beneficial in furthering the education of poor,

worthy young ministers. In 1844, he took charge of Shelbyville Baptist Church, and was regularly ordained to the ministry; in 1847, he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Maysville, where he remained until 1851; in that year, became general agent for the General Kentucky Association of his Church, laboring with great success as State Evangelist, until towards the close of the year, when he was again located in charge of the Church at May's Lick; from 1857 to 1869, he was pastor of the Church at Russellville, and, during the same time, Professor of Theology in Bethel College; and, since the latter date, has mainly given his time to the duties of his position as a teacher in that institution. In 1870, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him, by Union University, and afterwards by Georgetown College. He has written at times, for many years, on religious subjects, and stands among the first writers of his Church. His ministerial life has been especially able and fruitful of good results to his Church; and, as a teacher, he ranks among the most earnest, able, and scholarly.

HACKETT, JOSEPH, Inventor and Manufacturer, was born April 1, 1823, at West Troy, New York. His father was Joseph Hackett, Sr., a mechanic from Massachusetts; his mother, Rebecca Dotz, descended from one of the "Mayflower" pilgrims. He enjoyed the common-school educational advantages until his sixteenth year; he then mastered the science of chemistry by his solitary studies; served an apprenticeship as molder for four years, at West Troy. In 1841, with twelve others, he set up a stove factory in Philadelphia; removed to Cincinnati in 1844, carrying on a stove foundry in that city for two years. In 1846, went to Louisville, as general superintendent for Wallace, Lithgow & Co., being made a partner in the firm in a short time. Wallace died a few years later, the firm becoming, thereafter, J. S. Lithgow & Co. Mr. Hackett withdrew from the firm in 1865; established himself in business at Wenzel and Main Streets, with the firm of Pyne, Hackett & Co.; afterwards, started the Hackett Manufacturing Company, the specialties of their business being Marbleized Iron Mantels, Metallic Burial Cases, and the Hackett Air Chamber Fire Grate. The firm had a very extensive trade in their special manufactures, with no Western opposition, except at Cincinnati. The display made by them at the Louisville Exposition of 1873 was elegant and complete, gaining unusual praise and commendation. After the Chicago fire, the firm supplied their mantels for many of the new buildings erected in that city. There has been a steady, extensive demand for their burial cases in the

South, and lately in the North-west. In December, 1875, the firm was compelled to make an assignment, being succeeded by the Louisville Mantel and Grate Company. Mr. Hackett is the inventor of all the specialties of their business, and many less important patents. Their firm employs one hundred men in its workshops. The local press has often dwelt with pride upon the energy and success of this large business in their city. In 1846, at Cincinnati, he married Henrietta M. Airey, of New York City, and by this marriage had nine children, five of whom are now living. In religion, he is an Episcopalian: united with Grace Church in 1863; and has been a member of the Vestry of that Church. Prior to his financial embarrassments, in 1875, he enjoyed a considerable fortune, acquired by his excellent personal and business habits, and entire devotion to his business. In disposition, gentle but firm, Joseph Hackett is a worthy citizen, and a model husband and father.

CUNNINGHAM, HON. WELLINGTON, Lawyer, was born January 6, 1828, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His parents were Abner and Pamela (Clarkson) Cunningham. His father was a native of Clarke County; followed agricultural pursuits through life; and died in Missouri, in 1853, to which he had moved the year before. His grandfather, Robert Cunningham, was a soldier in the war of 1812; a Virginian by birth; and settled in Clarke County at a very early day. His mother was a native of Bourbon County, and daughter of Peter Clarkson, a farmer from Virginia. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood on the farm. He prepared for college at Winchester Academy, and entered Centre College about the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1846. In the same year, he entered upon the study of the law, at Winchester, under the direction of Judge James Simpson, during the same time acting as deputy clerk in the Circuit Court for Clarke County. In 1850, he was admitted to the bar; and, soon after located in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained, in the practice of his profession, until 1865. In that year he returned to Kentucky, and located at Paris, where he has since resided, and established a large and valuable law practice, and taken a fine position in his profession. While residing in Missouri, he was elected to represent Buchanan County in the Lower House of the Legislature of the State; and was the first Whig ever elected in that county to the Legislature. In 1873, he was elected from his district to the Kentucky Senate, and is at present a member of that body. In 1876, he was a delegate from the Ashland district to the St. Louis Democratic Presidential Convention, and assisted in the nomination of Tilden and

Hendricks. His first Presidential vote was cast for Gen. Scott, and he was identified with the Whig party until its dissolution. He is now a Democrat. Religiously, he is associated with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Cunningham has been twice married: in 1849, to Miss Sarah Batterton, of Nicholas County, who died in 1856; in 1858, to Miss Anna Belle Boyd, a native of Berkeley County, Virginia.

PERKINS, REV. EDMUND TAYLOR, D. D., Minister, was born October 5, 1823, at Richmond, Virginia. His father was George Perkins, a planter of Cumberland County, Virginia, and commission merchant at Richmond. His grandfather, a native of Wales, settled in Buckingham County, Virginia, and married a lady of that State, Elizabeth Feame, niece of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Edmund T. Perkins was educated at private and boarding-schools until his seventeenth year, then attended the Episcopal High-school, near Alexandria, Virginia, two years; in 1843-4, was teacher at the same school; then attended the Virginia Theological Seminary three years; graduated, and was ordained deacon in June, 1847. His first parish was at Trinity Church, Parkersburg, Virginia, where he remained six years; finished the erection of the church begun by his predecessor, and aided in building three other church edifices in that vicinity. In 1848, he was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Bishop William Meade; soon after, having received three flattering calls to other parishes, he chose one at Wheeling, Virginia, as being in his native State, and succeeded the Rev. William Armstrong; remained in this pastorate eight years, declining, meanwhile, a call from San Francisco, California. In 1861, with his family, he went to Eastern Virginia, to visit his aged mother, leaving every thing as though for a speedy return; but, the political difficulties culminating, he found the way of his return shut off, and, a few months later, sent in his resignation of his Wheeling parish. The Episcopal Church of Virginia appointed him missionary at large to the Confederate army, and the Confederate Government at once appointed him chaplain at large to the army. While thus engaged, he declined the chaplaincy of General Stonewall Jackson's Corps. His ministry among the soldiers was successful, and therefore a source of happiness to him amid all his perils and discomforts. He remained in active service with the army till the close of the war. During this period, he was associated with many of the leading gentlemen of Richmond on the Ambulance Committee, made up by the citizens of Richmond, Virginia; just before the downfall of Gen. Lee, Dr. Perkins, at the re-

quest of the Government, by his appeals and solicitations, raised a large quantity of supplies, which fell eventually into the hands of the Union forces. He was, in 1865, called to take charge of a small Church in Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia; all his means, much of which was in slaves, had disappeared with the war. After a year's service there, he went to St. James's Church, Leesburg, Loudon County, Virginia, where he remained nearly two years. Having received a call from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Louisville, he accepted it, and succeeded Rev. F. M. Whittle, just elected Assistant Bishop of Virginia. Since 1868, the time of his ordination as rector of St. Paul's, he has accomplished the enlarging of that church, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, built a chapel adjoining for the purpose of the Sunday-school and lectures, has greatly increased the membership, and perfected the organization, of "St. Andrew's," "Zion," and "Emanuel" Churches, in Louisville, as offshoots from St. Paul's. The Sunday-schools are large and flourishing. Dr. Perkins fills many offices in the Episcopal denomination, both in the local, State, and national interests of that religious body. He is an active supporter of the "Evangelical Societies" of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States—known as the American Church Missionary Society (of which he is one of the vice-presidents), the Evangelical Educational Society, and the Evangelical Knowledge Society. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him in June, 1871, by Gambier College, Ohio. He was married, May 15, 1848, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas B. Addison, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and has six children, four of whom are living. Dr. Perkins is one of the most active, able, and useful ministers of the Episcopal Church in the State of Kentucky; is a gentleman of profound learning in theology, and very courteous and agreeable in his manners.

WILSON, JAMES, M. D., was born in Pendleton County, Kentucky, December 23, 1805. His parents were James and Agnes (Pickett) Wilson. His father was a native of Caroline County, Virginia; emigrated to Kentucky about 1789, and settled in Scott County; but shortly afterwards removed to Pendleton, where he lived as a farmer, until his death, August 12, 1829. He was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army, his half brother, Nicholas Long, being Adjutant-General. His grandfather, Abraham Wilson, was a colonel in the Revolution. His mother, Agnes Pickett, was also a native of Caroline County, Virginia, and daughter of John Pickett, one of the valuable pioneer farmers of Clarke and Harrison Counties. Until his fifteenth year

he lived on the farm, and was taught industry and morals. In the Winter, he attended school; at the age of fifteen he entered on a course of mathematical, scientific, and classical studies at Pendleton Academy, and in the select classical school of James Samuel, at Cynthiana, which course he continued assiduously for several years. In 1823, he commenced reading medicine, under the supervision of Dr. John Bennett, of Newport, Kentucky. For three years he read and attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. In 1826, he began practice, in partnership with his preceptor, in Newport. Four years afterwards he located at Falmouth, where he has since resided, and established a large, lucrative, and reputable practice. He has passed through six epidemics of cholera, and several of other malignant forms of disease, and practiced his profession successfully for nearly half a century in one community. In 1863, he was elected by the Republicans to the Legislature, and re-elected, at the close of his term, in 1865. Before the dissolution of the Whig party, he acted with that organization; he afterwards became a Republican, and was, during the rebellion, a staunch supporter of the Union and the national arms. Since 1829, he has been a member of the Methodist Church. He is a man of earnest and decided convictions, and firmly devoted to his principles, though not aggressive in his deportment; his personal and professional habits have always been exceptionally fine; has been characterized for his uprightness, and his general interest in the welfare of the community, where he has lived a long career of usefulness; and now, at over seventy, is a fine specimen of a physically and mentally well preserved man.

JARVIS, MAJOR WILLIAM, Retired Pork Merchant, was born October 2, 1790, three miles south-west of Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, Robert Jarvis, a farmer in Ireland, left that island, with his wife, in 1783; coming to America, he lived at Baltimore until 1788, when he came to Kentucky, and there spent the remainder of his days. William Jarvis attended school at the old-time log school-houses, about three months each year, until his sixteenth year, when he went on his father's farm for a short time, but soon began learning the making of cotton goods. In 1811, with his brother, Robert Jarvis, he began operating a cotton-spinning factory at Shelbyville, Kentucky, which he continued until 1821, when they sold out, and started the dry-goods and grocery business in the same place, continuing until 1828, when the firm dissolved, his brother removing to Louisville, and he continuing the same business until 1850. Moving to Louisville, he entered the pork-packing firm of Miles & Collier, whose

interest in the firm he afterwards, in May, 1855, bought out; took R. Watters into partnership; bought out Watters's interest, in 1859, to take his son, Joshua S. Jarvis, into his business, with whom he continued until 1871, when he retired, and his son took Henry S. Phillips and Bryan P. Scally into partnership. By a long business career, Major Jarvis has acquired a handsome fortune, never meeting with any serious financial reverses, and passing safely through the severe financial panics of 1837, '47, and '57. His first vote was cast for James Monroe, and he has always supported the Democratic party. He joined the Baptist Church in 1834, under the ministration of the Rev. William Ford, at Shelbyville, Kentucky; he is now a member of the Fourth and Walnut Street Baptist Church, in Louisville, having for many years been a deacon in that Church. On the 3d of February, 1824, he was married to Mary R., daughter of Gen. Y. P. Wells, of Jefferson County, Kentucky; by her he had five children, of whom, Joshua S. Jarvis, the only son, still survives. He was married again, July 8, 1856, to Sarah, daughter of David G. Bright, of Madison, Indiana, but by this marriage he has no offspring. From 1818 to 1828, he was Captain of the Grenadier Company of Artillery at Shelbyville, Kentucky; in 1828, he was appointed major of a battalion in the State militia. Major Jarvis is one of the worthy, wealthy, and most respected citizens of Louisville, now arrived at the venerable age of eighty-seven, his life's work almost done, and "only waiting."

EDWARDS, ELISHA BEALL, Physician and Dentist, was born February 2, 1824, in Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky. He is about the oldest native citizen of his town. His parents were of English ancestry; the family emigrating to the United States at a very early period of its colonization, settling in Virginia, but moving to Kentucky some time before the year 1795. His father, Elisha B. Edwards, was the first County Clerk of Todd County, and held the office until his death. Dr. Edwards received a fine English education, which he completed at Princeton College, Kentucky, in 1840. He began the study of medicine, with his uncle, at Alton, Illinois, and continued his studies, for several years, at St. Louis; commenced practice in his native county, in the mean time studying dentistry, to which he finally devoted his entire attention. When the civil war commenced, he entered the Federal army as Captain in the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment; resigned when his regiment was consolidated with the Seventeenth, having participated in the battle of Fort Donelson and the great battle of Shiloh. In 1864, he was appointed Deputy Provost-Marshal of Todd County, holding the

position until the close of the war, with honor to himself and acceptably to the people. In 1867, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, holding the position until 1873, when the office was abolished. In the same year, he was appointed postmaster of Elkton, where he has always resided. In 1858, he was elected Police Judge of Elkton, without opposition; was re-elected, holding the office four years. Since 1842, he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and is a Mason of high standing; he has filled all his public trusts with signal ability, giving universal satisfaction, and winning the respect and confidence of the people. He is a man of the highest integrity of character; is strongly attached to his friends and family; is agreeable in his manners; and is one of the enterprising, upright, and valuable men of his community. In 1849, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Porter, daughter of James W. Porter, of Elkton, Kentucky. They have three grown children.

JOHNSTON, C. A., Lawyer, was born November 30, 1846, at Lebanon, Kentucky. His parents were Harvey and Mary E. (Hager) Johnston; the former a native of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania; the latter, of Woodford County, Kentucky. His education was liberal, and received in the best private schools of the country; in 1869, he was admitted to the bar; began the practice of his profession at once, in Lebanon; was elected Police Judge of Lebanon, in 1870; served four years; and, in 1875, was elected one of the Justices of Marion County. He is identified with the Republican party. In religion, he is Presbyterian. Mr. Johnston was married, November 29, 1872, to Miss Nannie E. Fiddler, a native of Marion County, and daughter of Samuel Fiddler, a merchant of that county.

BROWN, SAMUEL D., was born March 27, 1844, at Brandenburg, Meade County, Kentucky, and is the son of Dr. E. O. Brown, of Louisville. He received a collegiate education. At the age of seventeen and a half, he entered the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, under Gen. Burbridge, and served about four years with that regiment, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Saltville, Nashville, and the siege of Corinth, and many engagements of less importance; and was highly complimented, in general orders, for gallantry displayed on the field of battle. He was promoted from the ranks to second lieutenant, and afterwards promoted first lieutenant and adjutant. At the close of the war, he engaged in the drug business, at Louisville; was subsequently

appointed in the Internal Revenue Department of the Government, serving as store-keeper and gauger; was appointed special agent of the Post-office Department; was subsequently removed from that position; but, under President Hayes, was reinstated as special agent for the Post-office Department in the South. Since the war, he has been a member of the Republican Executive Committee for the Fifth District of Kentucky, and takes a prominent interest in the affairs of his party. He is a man of fine executive ability, and of recognized integrity; is open and fair in his treatment of men, yet firmly attached to his principles; is a man of generous and admirable traits, and would fill honorably any position to which he might be called. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Church. Mr. Brown was married to Miss Fannie Wilkins, daughter of J. C. Wilkins, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. They have three living children.

PICKETT, GEN. JOHN T., Lawyer and Soldier, son of Colonel James C. Pickett, late of Washington, District of Columbia, and a grandson of General Joseph Desha, of Kentucky, was born near Maysville, in the county of Mason. He received his early education in Scott County; was appointed to the Academy at West Point, from Kentucky; afterwards studied law at the Lexington Law School; was United States Consular Agent at Vera Cruz for many years; became interested in the "manifest destiny" movements along the Gulf, and soon distinguished himself as an active supporter of the principles of the Ostend Manifesto. Yielding to his military *penchant*, he joined Lopez, Crittenden, and others, in the year 1850, in a crusade upon Cuba, and personally commanded in a gallant fight, against heavy odds, at the battle of Cardenas; but the entire expedition, like most others of its kind, was a failure; he was commissioned, by Louis Kossuth, as a general in the Hungarian army; served with distinction as chief of staff to Gen. Breckinridge during the late war; and represented the Confederate States, at the opening of the contest, as Commissioner to the Government of Mexico. Whilst holding this position, he urged the Confederate Government to secure foreign intervention, and strengthen the military resources of the Confederacy by freeing the negro and calling him to the field—a policy which was subsequently favored, though unsuccessfully urged, by Gen. Robert E. Lee. A full account of this interesting phase of the Confederate struggle is given in the preface to a "politico-economical treatise," recently translated from the French by the Hon. Ben. E. Green, of Georgia. Since the close of the war, Gen. Pickett has been engaged in the practice of law at Washington, District of

Columbia. He is an accomplished scholar, a graceful and vigorous writer, a superior linguist, and a gentleman of commanding presence and captivating address.

KIRKER, JABEZ GILES, Millwright, and Engineer, was born in the year 1813, in Sunderland, Durham County, England. His father, James Kirker, was a native of Ireland. Jabez Giles Kirker attended the schools of his native town, obtaining a good education, until the age of sixteen years. Upon leaving school, he apprenticed himself to a millwright,—being bound for the regular English term of seven years. This trade, in those early days, comprised a knowledge of pattern making, mechanical drawing, fitting and erecting machinery—departments which are, at the present day, distinct branches of industry. After serving his time with his first employer, he went to other shops; and, by working in these, soon gained a complete mastery of his trade in all its branches and details. When he had become thoroughly competent in the business of a millwright, and well versed in all matters relating to machinery, he resolved to come to America. In 1842, he took his departure for this country; and chose Louisville, Kentucky, for his residence. He soon became actively engaged in his business, his first step being to superintend the construction of several flour mills in the western part of Indiana. After these mills had been placed in running order, he returned to Louisville, where he succeeded in finding employment as a pattern maker in a foundry of that city. He worked at this branch of his trade for a short period; when, being an excellent draughtsman, he secured a position with Messrs. Roach & Long, in that capacity. This firm were the makers of the engines for the celebrated steamer "Falls City." Upon leaving Roach & Long, he procured a situation as draughtsman in the well-known establishment of Inman, Galt & Co. While in the employ of this firm, the first "Mechanics' Fair" ever held in the State came off; and some of his work put upon exhibition attracted universal attention, and was the subject of the highest commendation. He was also the designer of an agricultural engine, exhibited at this fair, which was awarded the premium as being the most perfect engine of its class. In the exhibition held in 1857, he received the diploma for the finest display of mechanical drawing. About this time, the firm of Ainslie, Cochrane & Co. commenced business, and he entered into their service as draughtsman, continuing in this position until 1859. He had now made sufficient progress to be able to begin business upon his own account, and established himself as a millwright, contractor, superintendent of the erection of grist, saw, and cement mills, and expert in

South, and lately in the North-west. In December, 1875, the firm was compelled to make an assignment, being succeeded by the Louisville Mantel and Grate Company. Mr. Hackett is the inventor of all the specialties of their business, and many less important patents. Their firm employs one hundred men in its workshops. The local press has often dwelt with pride upon the energy and success of this large business in their city. In 1846, at Cincinnati, he married Henrietta M. Airey, of New York City, and by this marriage had nine children, five of whom are now living. In religion, he is an Episcopalian: united with Grace Church in 1863; and has been a member of the Vestry of that Church. Prior to his financial embarrassments, in 1875, he enjoyed a considerable fortune, acquired by his excellent personal and business habits, and entire devotion to his business. In disposition, gentle but firm, Joseph Hackett is a worthy citizen, and a model husband and father.

CUNNINGHAM, HON. WELLINGTON, Lawyer, was born January 6, 1828, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His parents were Abner and Pamela (Clarkson) Cunningham. His father was a native of Clarke County; followed agricultural pursuits through life; and died in Missouri, in 1853, to which he had moved the year before. His grandfather, Robert Cunningham, was a soldier in the war of 1812; a Virginian by birth; and settled in Clarke County at a very early day. His mother was a native of Bourbon County, and daughter of Peter Clarkson, a farmer from Virginia. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood on the farm. He prepared for college at Winchester Academy, and entered Centre College about the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1846. In the same year, he entered upon the study of the law, at Winchester, under the direction of Judge James Simpson, during the same time acting as deputy clerk in the Circuit Court for Clarke County. In 1850, he was admitted to the bar; and, soon after located in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained, in the practice of his profession, until 1865. In that year he returned to Kentucky, and located at Paris, where he has since resided, and established a large and valuable law practice, and taken a fine position in his profession. While residing in Missouri, he was elected to represent Buchanan County in the Lower House of the Legislature of the State; and was the first Whig ever elected in that county to the Legislature. In 1873, he was elected from his district to the Kentucky Senate, and is at present a member of that body. In 1876, he was a delegate from the Ashland district to the St. Louis Democratic Presidential Convention, and assisted in the nomination of Tilden and

Hendricks. His first Presidential vote was cast for Gen. Scott, and he was identified with the Whig party until its dissolution. He is now a Democrat. Religiously, he is associated with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Cunningham has been twice married: in 1849, to Miss Sarah Batterton, of Nicholas County, who died in 1856; in 1858, to Miss Anna Belle Boyd, a native of Berkeley County, Virginia.

PERKINS, REV. EDMUND TAYLOR, D. D., Minister, was born October 5, 1823, at Richmond, Virginia. His father was George Perkins, a planter of Cumberland County, Virginia, and commission merchant at Richmond. His grandfather, a native of Wales, settled in Buckingham County, Virginia, and married a lady of that State, Elizabeth Feame, niece of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Edmund T. Perkins was educated at private and boarding-schools until his seventeenth year, then attended the Episcopal High-school, near Alexandria, Virginia, two years; in 1843-4, was teacher at the same school; then attended the Virginia Theological Seminary three years; graduated, and was ordained deacon in June, 1847. His first parish was at Trinity Church, Parkersburg, Virginia, where he remained six years; finished the erection of the church begun by his predecessor, and aided in building three other church edifices in that vicinity. In 1848, he was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Bishop William Meade; soon after, having received three flattering calls to other parishes, he chose one at Wheeling, Virginia, as being in his native State, and succeeded the Rev. William Armstrong; remained in this pastorate eight years, declining, meanwhile, a call from San Francisco, California. In 1861, with his family, he went to Eastern Virginia, to visit his aged mother, leaving every thing as though for a speedy return; but, the political difficulties culminating, he found the way of his return shut off, and, a few months later, sent in his resignation of his Wheeling parish. The Episcopal Church of Virginia appointed him missionary at large to the Confederate army, and the Confederate Government at once appointed him chaplain at large to the army. While thus engaged, he declined the chaplaincy of General Stonewall Jackson's Corps. His ministry among the soldiers was successful, and therefore a source of happiness to him amid all his perils and discomforts. He remained in active service with the army till the close of the war. During this period, he was associated with many of the leading gentlemen of Richmond on the Ambulance Committee, made up by the citizens of Richmond, Virginia; just before the downfall of Gen. Lee, Dr. Perkins, at the re-

quest of the Government, by his appeals and solicitations, raised a large quantity of supplies, which fell eventually into the hands of the Union forces. He was, in 1865, called to take charge of a small Church in Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia; all his means, much of which was in slaves, had disappeared with the war. After a year's service there, he went to St. James's Church, Leesburg, Loudon County, Virginia, where he remained nearly two years. Having received a call from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Louisville, he accepted it, and succeeded Rev. F. M. Whittle, just elected Assistant Bishop of Virginia. Since 1868, the time of his ordination as rector of St. Paul's, he has accomplished the enlarging of that church, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, built a chapel adjoining for the purpose of the Sunday-school and lectures, has greatly increased the membership, and perfected the organization, of "St. Andrew's," "Zion," and "Emanuel" Churches, in Louisville, as offshoots from St. Paul's. The Sunday-schools are large and flourishing. Dr. Perkins fills many offices in the Episcopal denomination, both in the local, State, and national interests of that religious body. He is an active supporter of the "Evangelical Societies" of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States—known as the American Church Missionary Society (of which he is one of the vice-presidents), the Evangelical Educational Society, and the Evangelical Knowledge Society. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him in June, 1871, by Gambier College, Ohio. He was married, May 15, 1848, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas B. Addison, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and has six children, four of whom are living. Dr. Perkins is one of the most active, able, and useful ministers of the Episcopal Church in the State of Kentucky; is a gentleman of profound learning in theology, and very courteous and agreeable in his manners.

WILSON, JAMES, M. D., was born in Pendleton County, Kentucky, December 23, 1805. His parents were James and Agnes (Pickett) Wilson. His father was a native of Caroline County, Virginia; emigrated to Kentucky about 1789, and settled in Scott County; but shortly afterwards removed to Pendleton, where he lived as a farmer, until his death, August 12, 1829. He was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army, his half brother, Nicholas Long, being Adjutant-General. His grandfather, Abraham Wilson, was a colonel in the Revolution. His mother, Agnes Pickett, was also a native of Caroline County, Virginia, and daughter of John Pickett, one of the valuable pioneer farmers of Clarke and Harrison Counties. Until his fifteenth year

he lived on the farm, and was taught industry and morals. In the Winter, he attended school; at the age of fifteen he entered on a course of mathematical, scientific, and classical studies at Pendleton Academy, and in the select classical school of James Samuel, at Cynthiana, which course he continued assiduously for several years. In 1823, he commenced reading medicine, under the supervision of Dr. John Bennett, of Newport, Kentucky. For three years he read and attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. In 1826, he began practice, in partnership with his preceptor, in Newport. Four years afterwards he located at Falmouth, where he has since resided, and established a large, lucrative, and reputable practice. He has passed through six epidemics of cholera, and several of other malignant forms of disease, and practiced his profession successfully for nearly half a century in one community. In 1863, he was elected by the Republicans to the Legislature, and re-elected, at the close of his term, in 1865. Before the dissolution of the Whig party, he acted with that organization; he afterwards became a Republican, and was, during the rebellion, a staunch supporter of the Union and the national arms. Since 1829, he has been a member of the Methodist Church. He is a man of earnest and decided convictions, and firmly devoted to his principles, though not aggressive in his deportment; his personal and professional habits have always been exceptionally fine; has been characterized for his uprightness, and his general interest in the welfare of the community, where he has lived a long career of usefulness; and now, at over seventy, is a fine specimen of a physically and mentally well preserved man.

JARVIS, MAJOR WILLIAM, Retired Pork Merchant, was born October 2, 1790, three miles south-west of Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, Robert Jarvis, a farmer in Ireland, left that island, with his wife, in 1783; coming to America, he lived at Baltimore until 1788, when he came to Kentucky, and there spent the remainder of his days. William Jarvis attended school at the old-time log school-houses, about three months each year, until his sixteenth year, when he went on his father's farm for a short time, but soon began learning the making of cotton goods. In 1811, with his brother, Robert Jarvis, he began operating a cotton-spinning factory at Shelbyville, Kentucky, which he continued until 1821, when they sold out, and started the dry-goods and grocery business in the same place, continuing until 1828, when the firm dissolved, his brother removing to Louisville, and he continuing the same business until 1850. Moving to Louisville, he entered the pork-packing firm of Miles & Collier, whose

interest in the firm he afterwards, in May, 1855, bought out; took R. Watters into partnership; bought out Watters's interest, in 1859, to take his son, Joshua S. Jarvis, into his business, with whom he continued until 1871, when he retired, and his son took Henry S. Phillips and Bryan P. Scally into partnership. By a long business career, Major Jarvis has acquired a handsome fortune, never meeting with any serious financial reverses, and passing safely through the severe financial panics of 1837, '47, and '57. His first vote was cast for James Monroe, and he has always supported the Democratic party. He joined the Baptist Church in 1834, under the ministration of the Rev. William Ford, at Shelbyville, Kentucky; he is now a member of the Fourth and Walnut Street Baptist Church, in Louisville, having for many years been a deacon in that Church. On the 3d of February, 1824, he was married to Mary R., daughter of Gen. Y. P. Wells, of Jefferson County, Kentucky; by her he had five children, of whom, Joshua S. Jarvis, the only son, still survives. He was married again, July 8, 1856, to Sarah, daughter of David G. Bright, of Madison, Indiana, but by this marriage he has no offspring. From 1818 to 1828, he was Captain of the Grenadier Company of Artillery at Shelbyville, Kentucky; in 1828, he was appointed major of a battalion in the State militia. Major Jarvis is one of the worthy, wealthy, and most respected citizens of Louisville, now arrived at the venerable age of eighty-seven, his life's work almost done, and "only waiting."

EDWARDS, ELISHA BEALL, Physician and Dentist, was born February 2, 1824, in Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky. He is about the oldest native citizen of his town. His parents were of English ancestry; the family emigrating to the United States at a very early period of its colonization, settling in Virginia, but moving to Kentucky some time before the year 1795. His father, Elisha B. Edwards, was the first County Clerk of Todd County, and held the office until his death. Dr. Edwards received a fine English education, which he completed at Princeton College, Kentucky, in 1840. He began the study of medicine, with his uncle, at Alton, Illinois, and continued his studies, for several years, at St. Louis; commenced practice in his native county, in the mean time studying dentistry, to which he finally devoted his entire attention. When the civil war commenced, he entered the Federal army as Captain in the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment; resigned when his regiment was consolidated with the Seventeenth, having participated in the battle of Fort Donelson and the great battle of Shiloh. In 1864, he was appointed Deputy Provost-Marshal of Todd County, holding the

position until the close of the war, with honor to himself and acceptably to the people. In 1867, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, holding the position until 1873, when the office was abolished. In the same year, he was appointed postmaster of Elkton, where he has always resided. In 1858, he was elected Police Judge of Elkton, without opposition; was re-elected, holding the office four years. Since 1842, he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and is a Mason of high standing; he has filled all his public trusts with signal ability, giving universal satisfaction, and winning the respect and confidence of the people. He is a man of the highest integrity of character; is strongly attached to his friends and family; is agreeable in his manners; and is one of the enterprising, upright, and valuable men of his community. In 1849, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Porter, daughter of James W. Porter, of Elkton, Kentucky. They have three grown children.

JOHNSTON, C. A., Lawyer, was born November 30, 1846, at Lebanon, Kentucky. His parents were Harvey and Mary E. (Hager) Johnston; the former a native of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania; the latter, of Woodford County, Kentucky. His education was liberal, and received in the best private schools of the country; in 1869, he was admitted to the bar; began the practice of his profession at once, in Lebanon; was elected Police Judge of Lebanon, in 1870; served four years; and, in 1875, was elected one of the Justices of Marion County. He is identified with the Republican party. In religion, he is Presbyterian. Mr. Johnston was married, November 29, 1872, to Miss Nannie E. Fiddler, a native of Marion County, and daughter of Samuel Fiddler, a merchant of that county.

BROWN, SAMUEL D., was born March 27, 1844, at Brandenburg, Meade County, Kentucky, and is the son of Dr. E. O. Brown, of Louisville. He received a collegiate education. At the age of seventeen and a half, he entered the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, under Gen. Burbridge, and served about four years with that regiment, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Saltville, Nashville, and the siege of Corinth, and many engagements of less importance; and was highly complimented, in general orders, for gallantry displayed on the field of battle. He was promoted from the ranks to second lieutenant, and afterwards promoted first lieutenant and adjutant. At the close of the war, he engaged in the drug business, at Louisville; was subsequently

appointed in the Internal Revenue Department of the Government, serving as store-keeper and gauger; was appointed special agent of the Post-office Department; was subsequently removed from that position; but, under President Hayes, was reinstated as special agent for the Post-office Department in the South. Since the war, he has been a member of the Republican Executive Committee for the Fifth District of Kentucky, and takes a prominent interest in the affairs of his party. He is a man of fine executive ability, and of recognized integrity; is open and fair in his treatment of men, yet firmly attached to his principles; is a man of generous and admirable traits, and would fill honorably any position to which he might be called. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Church. Mr. Brown was married to Miss Fannie Wilkins, daughter of J. C. Wilkins, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. They have three living children.

PICKETT, GEN. JOHN T., Lawyer and Soldier, son of Colonel James C. Pickett, late of Washington, District of Columbia, and a grandson of General Joseph Desha, of Kentucky, was born near Maysville, in the county of Mason. He received his early education in Scott County; was appointed to the Academy at West Point, from Kentucky; afterwards studied law at the Lexington Law School; was United States Consular Agent at Vera Cruz for many years; became interested in the "manifest destiny" movements along the Gulf, and soon distinguished himself as an active supporter of the principles of the Ostend Manifesto. Yielding to his military *penchant*, he joined Lopez, Crittenden, and others, in the year 1850, in a crusade upon Cuba, and personally commanded in a gallant fight, against heavy odds, at the battle of Cardenas; but the entire expedition, like most others of its kind, was a failure; he was commissioned, by Louis Kossuth, as a general in the Hungarian army; served with distinction as chief of staff to Gen. Breckinridge during the late war; and represented the Confederate States, at the opening of the contest, as Commissioner to the Government of Mexico. Whilst holding this position, he urged the Confederate Government to secure foreign intervention, and strengthen the military resources of the Confederacy by freeing the negro and calling him to the field—a policy which was subsequently favored, though unsuccessfully urged, by Gen. Robert E. Lee. A full account of this interesting phase of the Confederate struggle is given in the preface to a "politico-economical treatise," recently translated from the French by the Hon. Ben. E. Green, of Georgia. Since the close of the war, Gen. Pickett has been engaged in the practice of law at Washington, District of

Columbia. He is an accomplished scholar, a graceful and vigorous writer, a superior linguist, and a gentleman of commanding presence and captivating address.

KIRKER, JABEZ GILES, Millwright, and Engineer, was born in the year 1813, in Sunderland, Durham County, England. His father, James Kirker, was a native of Ireland. Jabez Giles Kirker attended the schools of his native town, obtaining a good education, until the age of sixteen years. Upon leaving school, he apprenticed himself to a millwright, being bound for the regular English term of seven years. This trade, in those early days, comprised a knowledge of pattern making, mechanical drawing, fitting and erecting machinery—departments which are, at the present day, distinct branches of industry. After serving his time with his first employer, he went to other shops; and, by working in these, soon gained a complete mastery of his trade in all its branches and details. When he had become thoroughly competent in the business of a millwright, and well versed in all matters relating to machinery, he resolved to come to America. In 1842, he took his departure for this country; and chose Louisville, Kentucky, for his residence. He soon became actively engaged in his business, his first step being to superintend the construction of several flour mills in the western part of Indiana. After these mills had been placed in running order, he returned to Louisville, where he succeeded in finding employment as a pattern maker in a foundry of that city. He worked at this branch of his trade for a short period; when, being an excellent draughtsman, he secured a position with Messrs. Roach & Long, in that capacity. This firm were the makers of the engines for the celebrated steamer "Falls City." Upon leaving Roach & Long, he procured a situation as draughtsman in the well-known establishment of Inman, Galt & Co. While in the employ of this firm, the first "Mechanics' Fair" ever held in the State came off; and some of his work put upon exhibition attracted universal attention, and was the subject of the highest commendation. He was also the designer of an agricultural engine, exhibited at this fair, which was awarded the premium as being the most perfect engine of its class. In the exhibition held in 1857, he received the diploma for the finest display of mechanical drawing. About this time, the firm of Ainslie, Cochrane & Co. commenced business, and he entered into their service as draughtsman, continuing in this position until 1859. He had now made sufficient progress to be able to begin business upon his own account, and established himself as a millwright, contractor, superintendent of the erection of grist, saw, and cement mills, and expert in

mechanical construction. He soon achieved a reputation as one of the most successful and leading millwrights throughout the South-west. Among his first operations, was the building of the Fifth Ward Mill, in Louisville, which was done in the most substantial manner; and, after the lapse of seventeen years, remains in good condition. He has built a large number of mills in Louisville, among which the following are the most important ones: James Kennedy's mill, situated on Eighth Street, built in 1865; the saw-mill occupied by Mr. Van Seggern, erected in 1866; in 1874, he remodeled the mill of Wielish & Co.; in 1869, he built the celebrated "City Mill," William Trow & Co. proprietors, of Madison, Indiana; a few years later, the large mill at the corner of Madison and Eighteenth Streets, Louisville; and, in 1875, he designed and superintended the construction of the Louisville Grain Elevator, one of the best arranged and substantially built structures of the kind to be found in the entire West. He also has contracts and work from all parts of the South and West; and has always sustained his reputation for doing only first-class work, and never fails to give entire satisfaction in every contract he undertakes to fulfill. Mr. Kirker's abilities are of a high order, and his character is beyond reproach. He has reached his present high standing by his own industry, and is well deserving of the success he has achieved. He is unostentatious and retiring in his manner, and is highly respected by all classes of citizens for his many noble qualities. In the home circle, he is kind and affectionate, and much beloved; always polite and obliging, and attentive to the wants of others.

MITCHELL, STROTHER D., Lawyer, was born October 15, 1823, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. His ancestors were Virginians. His early education was received in the classical school of William Rainey, at Bacon College, Harrodsburg, and at St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Kentucky. He pursued the study of medicine for a time, but finally chose the law as his profession, practicing successfully, as the partner of Hon. Richard Apperson, Sr. He was elected member from Montgomery County to the Kentucky Legislature, in the years 1849-53, and served his constituents with ability. He was a lieutenant in the Mexican War, contracting disease from which he never fully recovered, dying August 23, 1854, at the early age of thirty-one years, leaving behind him many pleasant memories. Having already achieved reputation in the halls of legislation and at the bar, the future was to him full of promise. Gallant, generous, and true, as a friend; devoted, as a husband; respectful upon his attendance at the religious

services of the Presbyterian Church, and always to be relied upon in any emergency, Strother D. Mitchell deserves honorable mention among the worthy dead of Kentucky. Mr. Mitchell was married, July 1, 1845, to Miss Anne Elizabeth Apperson. Their children are: R. A. Mitchell, at present Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County; and Mrs. Mary Chiles, wife of L. T. Chiles, of the firm of Chiles, Bean & Co.

BRAND, JOHN, was born in Montrose, Scotland, in the year 1775, and was descended from one of the old Northmen who plundered the eastern coast of Scotland from the ninth to the thirteenth century. Brand, in the old Norse, signifies a torch, and hence, metaphorically, a sword, in which sense it is still used in poetry. He removed to Dundee, in 1794, where, by his energy, he soon established a large business as a manufacturer of sail cloth. In 1800, when Paul of Russia united the northern barons against Great Britain in armed neutrality, the embargo law on British shipping in Russian ports bore heavily upon him, and, unable to meet his engagements, he placed his property in the hands of trustees, paying a dividend of six shillings tenpence to the pound, and immediately sailed for the United States. After arriving in this country, from the advice of friends met in Philadelphia, he determined to try his fortune in the West. Crossing the mountains in a wagon with his young wife, he took boat from Pittsburg for Maysville, and thence made the overland journey, usual in those days, to Lexington, then and still the center of the hemp-growing region and manufacture of Kentucky. Shortly after his arrival at Lexington, he formed a partnership, for the manufacture of hemp bagging, with John D. Hunt. This partnership continued for nearly twenty years, at the end of which time, he found himself possessed of handsome property. Although under no legal obligation to discharge the remainder of the debt which his assets in Scotland had failed to satisfy, his strong sense of justice impelled him to settle in full the balance due to his fortunate creditors. "In the Summer of 1818," says the Dundee "Courier" of September, 1820, "he employed an agent in Edinburgh to write to his creditors, offering to pay them the principal of their several claims, which was accepted, and, some time after, the money, to a considerable amount, was paid to Mr. Brand's creditors." His conduct on this occasion was in such a striking contrast with that of the majority of Europeans of that day who came to America under similar circumstances, that a Dundee paper made reference to the transaction in a highly complimentary paragraph, under the caption of "One Honest Man in America." Subsequently, he carried on hemp manufacture on his own account so suc-



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cessfully that long before his death, which occurred, from cholera, in 1849, he had amassed one of the largest fortunes in Central Kentucky. For years he enjoyed the friendship of Henry Clay, in whom his vigorous common sense found qualities kindred with his own. On more than one occasion, probably, he, in common with other ardent friends of the great statesman, came to his relief when involved in pecuniary embarrassment, with a delicacy and generosity which only such men can appreciate. He was a Director for years in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in which he was one of the largest stockholders. He also conducted a farm, and devoted much time to the management of stock, being one of the early importers of Durhams and South-downs. Mr. Brand was married, before he left Scotland, to Miss Elizabeth Hay, of Cullen, descendant from a cadet of the Hays of Errall and Kinnoul, whose family dates back to A. D. 908, when Kenneth III of Scotland bestowed the lands of Errall, in the district of Gowrie, upon William de Haya, for services rendered at the battle of Luncarty in repelling an invasion of the Northmen. She was a woman of great worth of mind and heart, and by her domestic virtues contributed in no small degree to build up her husband's fortunes. She was a woman of great piety, possessing a gentle, amiable disposition; was of strong mind, warm-hearted, and affectionate, and was long an earnest, faithful member of the Episcopal Church. She survived her husband only three months. Two sons, George and Alexander Brand, and one daughter, the elegant and accomplished Mrs. Woodward, wife of the late Chief-Justice Woodward, of Pennsylvania, long a distinguished jurist and member of Congress, still survive. A beautiful granite shaft, cut from the mountains of his native land, marks the spot in the Lexington Cemetery where lie the remains of John Brand.

ALLORY, HON. ROBERT, was born November 15, 1815, in Madison County, Virginia. He received a thorough education, and graduated at the University of Virginia; removed to Kentucky in 1839, where he has devoted most of his life to agricultural pursuits, residing in Oldham County, not far from Louisville; was elected Representative from Kentucky to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Roads and Canals; was re-elected, and became chairman of the same committee; was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means; was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866; and, in 1875, was appointed a commissioner to, and was one of the Vice-Presidents of, the Centennial Exposition; and is one of the most able men of Kentucky.

MCGILL, RIGHT REV. JOHN, D. D., Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, was born November 4, 1809, in Philadelphia. When he was a child, his parents settled at Bardstown in this State; and there he was educated, graduating with honor at St. Joseph's College. He studied law, and practiced at Bardstown and at New Orleans; afterwards studied theology; was ordained a priest, June 13, 1840; went to Rome to complete his studies; returned to Kentucky, and for a time served in the missionary field; edited the "Catholic Advocate;" was, for a time, pastor at Lexington; was distinguished as a controversialist; was made Bishop of Richmond, and consecrated November 10, 1850; for many years took an active part in the councils of the Church, and was a member of the Vatican Council. Bishop McGill died January 14, 1872.

WALTERS, HENRY CARL, Architect, was born January 4, 1845, in Hanover, Germany. His father was a highly cultivated gentleman, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits, being one of the most extensive land-holders of his locality. Henry Carl Walters was very liberally educated; receiving his early instruction in the Gymnasium of Hanover, which he attended until reaching the age of eighteen years. He then went to the Polytechnic School of the city of Hanover; and, after passing through this institution, entered the Royal Academy of Architecture, at Berlin. He graduated at this school in 1869. Upon completing his studies, he resolved to make a visit to the United States, and, shortly afterwards, embarked for this country. Arriving in New York, he spent a short time there, and started for Chicago, Illinois. Here he found employment as a draughtsman in the office of one of the leading architects of the city, and remained there until 1870. Desiring to make a more extensive tour of the country before departing for his native land, he decided to take a trip through the Southern and Western States; and, while on this journey, had occasion to stop in Louisville, Kentucky, for a time. While here, he became so favorably impressed with the locality as to come to the conclusion to forego his departure for Germany, and make this city his residence. He found a position as assistant superintendent of the rebuilding of the fire-proof offices at the State capital; and, subsequently was employed by the Government to superintend the erection of the United States Arsenal at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He afterwards built the Car Works there, and returned to Louisville, where he established himself permanently in his profession. He has designed and superintended the construction of some of the most ornamental as well as substantial buildings to be found

in Louisville, which not only adorn the city, but reflect the greatest credit upon his ability as an architect. Among the numerous fine buildings that have been erected under his supervision, the following are the leading ones: the Louisville Court-house, Broadway Baptist Church, the Caldwell Building, the Tyler and Guthrie Blocks, and others of lesser importance. Mr. Walters is a gentleman of high cultivation, and capabilities of the first rank; he possesses a character of sterling worth, and is much esteemed by a large circle of social and professional acquaintances. He is gifted with rare ability as an architect, and, with his many scientific attainments, stands among the leading men of his profession, and is one of the most valuable members of community.

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LEE, HON. CHARLES HENRY, Lawyer, was born June 20, 1818, in Franklin County, Massachusetts. His parents were Charles and Sarah (Hovert) Lee—both natives of the same county, in Massachusetts. His father was a farmer; in 1829, he moved to Vermont, and settled in Windsor County, where he died, in 1864. His grandfather, Abner Lee, was an officer in the Revolutionary army. The Lee family were among the early English emigrants to the State of Massachusetts. A part of the same stock settled in Virginia, where they have at times, along down, been among her most distinguished citizens. His mother is yet living, and is the daughter of Joshua Hovert, a descendant of one of the oldest Massachusetts families. The subject of this sketch attended Chester Academy for two or three years before the age of twenty, usually being in school six months each year. In 1840, he entered Uxbridge Academy, in Worcester County, Massachusetts, where he finished a tolerably thorough scientific and classical education. In 1841, he went to New Jersey, where he taught school for a few months, reading law during his spare intervals. In the same year he came to Kentucky, and continued teaching at Minerva, Mason County, until 1845. In that year he bought a farm, to which he removed, in Bracken County. In 1849, he removed to Brookville, and was soon afterwards appointed surveyor of Bracken County. In 1851, he was elected to the same position; in 1853, resigned; but in the following year was re-elected, and, in a short time, again resigned finally, to enter upon the practice of the law, having been admitted to the bar in 1853. He remained at Brookville, actively engaged in his profession until the Fall of 1865, when he removed to Falmouth, where he has since resided, and established a large and valuable practice. In 1858, he was elected County Judge of Bracken County, and held the office for four years. In 1868, he was elected to represent Pendleton County in

the State Legislature, and served one term. He is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Franklin Pierce; before the inauguration of the rebellion, he voted for John C. Breckinridge; and, during the war, was in sympathy with the South. He is a Presbyterian, and has been characterized every-where for great probity and social worth; and for his industry, perseverance, and professional ability. Judge Lee has been three times married: first, in 1844, to Miss Caroline Dudley, of Vermont, who died in 1851; secondly, in 1853, to Martha Thomas, daughter of Lewis Thomas, of Augusta, Bracken County, Kentucky, who died in 1858; and, in 1859, to Miss Julia C. Ball, daughter of Silas Ball, of Franklin County, Massachusetts. He has four living children.

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BARLOW, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., was born December 13, 1809, in Scott County, Kentucky. His ancestors were English; and, about 1620, settled in Virginia, and became prominent in the affairs of the country. His father was a Revolutionary soldier; and married Susannah Isbel, of Virginia; and, soon after, came to Kentucky, on horseback, and settled in Scott County, where he raised nine children, all of whom grew to maturity; the youngest now living, at the age of sixty-eight years. William Barlow was the eighth child in the family, and his education in the primary branches was well attended to, he finally graduating at Georgetown College, in 1826. He then commenced the study of medicine, and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he graduated, in 1828. He then commenced practice in Boone County, Kentucky, and, after remaining two years and a half, moved to Williamstown, and practiced for four and a half years, when he returned to Georgetown, where he has since remained, obtaining a large and valuable practice. Dr. Barlow is a constant student; and, having acquired a taste for the study of the languages at college, where he learned Latin and Greek, he has since mastered French, and has been enabled to translate from the originals with perfect ease and facility. He has an extensive and valuable library, to which he devotes considerable of his time, paying especial attention to the literature of his profession. He has written some for medical journals, and has paid some attention to politics. He was married to Louisa Allgaier, daughter of Michael Allgaier, and had nine children, three of whom live—all married. He is a scholar of large attainments, and a strict and zealous Christian, being a member of the Campbellite or Christian Church, and taking a keen interest in all movements of a religious character. He is a physician of great experience, being especially success-

ful in obstetrics; and very popular in the community. He has a vast fund of knowledge on topics of general interest; regular and abstemious in his habits, independent in his views, and possesses a liberal and charitable disposition; and has been, through a long professional career, one of the most useful and valuable men in Scott County.

DUVALL, CLAUDIUS, Wholesale Carpet Dealer, was born near Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, May 27, 1814. His parents were Henry and Mary Duvall; his father, a farmer, was Judge of the Orphans' Court at Annapolis; and, in 1814, as captain, commanded at Fort Severn, opposite the Naval-school at Annapolis. Claudius Duvall, until his sixteenth year, attended St. John's College, Annapolis; he then entered commercial life, under Joshua Royster, of Baltimore, remaining with him six years. In 1836, he located at Louisville, Kentucky; and, with his brother, under the firm name of A. & C. Duvall, carried on, for about a year, a retail dry-goods store; finding the business not very profitable, he withdrew from the firm, began clerking for the dry-goods house of Fitch, Smith & Chambers, on Third and Main Streets, remaining with them till 1842, when the firm failed, and he was employed by the assignee, till the Spring of 1843, in winding up the business. Forming a partnership with Cyrus H. Bent, of Philadelphia, he opened a wholesale carpet house on Main, near Third Street, in September, 1843; continued till 1856, when, on account of his partner's ill health, they dissolved—Bent dying the following March. Selecting four young men, clerks in his employ, he gave to each an interest in the business, and continued till 1861. With the opening of the civil war, being refused a permit to carry on his business, most of which was in the South and South-west, and business prospects being very uncertain, he retired from the carpet trade. He moved to the country, not far from Louisville, where he remained two years, recuperating his health. He then resumed business with Charles Ketcham and A. A. Quarier as his partners, continuing exclusively in the carpet business for five years, when his ill-health caused him to retire, and move to a suburban residence, where he still lives. Mr. Duvall received a commission as Colonel of the Active Uniform Militia, and acted in that capacity for ten or twelve years. He is a member of Chosen Friend Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; was Past Grand, and assisted in the organization of the first Grand Lodge in the State. He is interested, as a stockholder, in the Louisville and Nashville, and the Louisville Short Line Railroads. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Texas Land and Emigration Company, of which, up to the time of his death, the late Col. George Hancock was president. Col. Du-

vall has been a member of Christ's Episcopal Church, of Louisville, since 1847, and, in June, 1872, was licensed as lay or diocesan reader, by Bishop Smith, Senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States. On February 15, 1838, he married Julia A., daughter of the late Caver Mercer, of Louisville; by this union he has had twelve children, eight of whom, five sons and three daughters, are now living. He has often contributed to the daily newspapers, and was the earliest writer upon the subject of City Water-works, causing, finally, the foundation of the present system of City Water-works. Col. Duvall, during his business life, assisted largely in the foundation of two noble enterprises of charity, now largely beneficial to the people of his adopted city. In temperament, he is impulsive and excitable; but, in his business relations, was always considerate and kind; as a husband and father, he is a model, while, in his Church relations, he is faithful and attentive.

ADAMS, JOHN, Merchant, was born December 4, 1838, in Ireland. His ancestors were of English nativity; and were soldiers under Oliver Cromwell, in his conquests in Ireland. After the subjugation of that country, this family settled in the northern part of the island, and continued to reside there until 1843. In that year, G. F. Adams, the father of the subject of this sketch, with a view of becoming a resident of this country, purchased a large tract of land on this side of the Atlantic, and, in the following year, with his family, embarked for America. He settled at Keysburg, Kentucky, where he followed the business of a merchant. John Adams obtained his early education in the common-schools of Keysburg; his studies were the plain English branches, which he thoroughly mastered. At the age of sixteen years, he left school to commence his business career, in the store of his father. He remained in the employ of his father for about three years; at the end of which time, he procured a situation in a wholesale dry-goods house in Nashville, Tennessee. He stayed in Nashville for about two years; when he went to Clarksville, Tennessee, and opened a store in the retail dry-goods trade. About this time, the war began; and he, feeling the glow of the martial spirit of his ancestors, was soon found in the ranks, ready to march to the front. He joined the First Kentucky Infantry, under Col. Thomas H. Taylor, with whom he served for one year. After leaving this regiment, he became a member of the renowned Gen. John Morgan's command, being appointed, under him, Second Lieutenant, Second Kentucky Cavalry. He served with this general, in all his daring raids, for two years. He also took an active part in many of the principal battles of the

war; was in the Peninsular Campaign, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston; and participated in the celebrated battles of Pea Ridge and Chickamauga, and in numerous other engagements. While on one of his raids under Gen. Morgan, he was captured at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and taken to Johnson's Island, where he remained a prisoner until the close of the war. After his release, at the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Tennessee, where he resumed his former occupation as a merchant, entering into a partnership with his father, in the dry-goods business, under the firm name of G. F. Adams & Son, and locating in Montgomery County. This partnership continued until the Spring of 1870; when he sold out his interest in the concern to his father, and came to Allensville, Kentucky. Here he opened a store on his own account, and, by his sterling business ability and unquestioned integrity, soon advanced rapidly in prosperity; and, in a short time, was looked upon as one of the most popular and leading merchants of the Green river country. In 1875, he found his business had grown so rapidly that, in order to accommodate the increase of trade, he incorporated two large and commodious manufacturing establishments, devoted to the clothing and shoe business. These, in addition to his original stand, make his business facilities the most extensive to be found in the town or surrounding country. He was married, in November, 1872, to Miss Mattie B. Hughes, daughter of W. B. Hughes, a worthy and respected farmer of Logan County, where he has resided for many years. They have one child, a daughter, Ethelby Adams. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since his boyhood; his parents were very pious people, and gave great attention to the religious training of their children. He has always given his influence and means to the promotion of the welfare of his Church and of the community generally. Mr. Adams possesses fine natural ability; is a splendid business man; honest and conscientious in all his transactions; and, has a wide reputation for fair dealing; is a devout Christian, and a kind and indulgent husband and father.



RATLIFF, RODOLPHUS B., Banker, was born November 10, 1818, in Bullitt County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Virginia; his parents came to the West at an early date, settling in Bath County, Kentucky, and following the occupation of farmers; he married, and removed to Bullitt County, where Rodolphus B. Ratliff was born, and spent the early part of his life on his father's farm. His education was of a plain, practical character, such as he could obtain in a country school. Becoming wearied of the monotony of a farmer's life, he

resolved, at the early age of sixteen years, to try his fortunes in the more busy pursuits of a town life. He accordingly left his home and went to Bardstown, Kentucky, and entered into the employ of Jacob Riser, a gunsmith of that place. He remained with him for four years; and, at the end of that time, having mastered the trade, removed to Shepherdsville, where he opened in the business on his own responsibility. He remained there until 1844, when he was called to Princeton, Kentucky, to look after his father's interest in a deceased brother's estate. He was detained in that place for some time, and, to support himself, resumed his occupation as a gunsmith. His business increasing rapidly, and being pleased with the town, he decided to establish himself there. He met with very fair success, and, in the course of time, accumulated sufficient to purchase a store, and embarked upon the business of a merchant, which he carried on for two years, when he returned to his former home and opened in the dry-goods trade. Here he grew rapidly into favor; acquired a wide reputation for integrity and fair dealing in all matters; and his business continued to prosper. He invested largely in real estate; did a great deal towards the improvement of his native town; and became one of its leading citizens. In 1861, he was with the Union cause, and was nominated for Congress from his district, which was very equally divided between secession and loyalty; he being defeated by the small majority of thirty votes. In 1862, he was honored with the office of Sheriff of Caldwell County, which he filled creditably for a period of eighteen months. He was a heavy loser by the war, his business being necessarily interrupted and diminished as a consequence of the unsettled state of society. He afterwards settled down to the life of a farmer, following that occupation, until again called to serve his fellow-citizens in a capacity for which he was eminently qualified, as County Treasurer. His county made a large subscription to the enterprise of building the Paducah Railroad, which necessitated the creation of a sinking fund; and, in the management of duties relating thereto, he opened an office, the transactions of which soon grew into the shape of a regular banking business, and is now known as the Banking-house of R. B. Ratliff. He has been intrusted with many responsible and worthy positions, and his service has always been marked by unswerving fidelity to the interests confided to his charge. He at present holds the positions of Chairman of City Trustees, Trustee of School District, and President of Board of Directors of Princeton College. He is a Republican in his political principles, and has consented to be placed on the ticket for various offices. In 1875, he was induced to become a candidate for the office of State Auditor, making the canvass, but being defeated by D. Howard Smith, after an exciting campaign. He is a

fair orator, his style being plain and logical, and addresses the people on all fitting occasions. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Mary J. Knight, daughter of George Knight, a worthy farmer of Bullitt County. They have six children, five sons and one daughter. He is not a regular Church member, but attends the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and receives the gratitude of every congregation of his native town for the interest he has taken in their welfare. Mr. Ratliff possesses, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of a valuable citizen; he is a man of keen business foresight; has always enjoyed excellent health; has a robust constitution; and is held in high regard by his fellow-men.

ILLIKEN, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born August 15, 1827, in Graves County, Kentucky. His parents were among the early settlers of Kentucky, coming thither from North Carolina, as early as 1819. His mother was of Scotch descent, and his father was a native of Ireland. They were plain, upright people, and their teachings wielded a great influence over the conduct and career of their children in after life. Charles William Milliken obtained his early education under numerous disadvantages; but, being very ambitious, he was not disheartened by the obstacles he was compelled to encounter. Up to his eighteenth year his opportunities for gaining knowledge had been of the most scanty description. He contrived to raise means sufficient to enable him to enter Wirt College, in Sumner County, Tennessee, and there he sedulously devoted himself to the task of gaining a thorough education. After passing through four years of study at this institution, he received his degree in 1849; and, after graduation, located at Franklin, Kentucky. Having a predilection for the law, he at once commenced its study, in the office of Hon. B. L. Clark, one of the most distinguished members of the bar of his district. In 1850, having reached the requisite standard of proficiency, he was duly licensed, and entered on the practice of his profession, but did not devote himself exclusively to the practice of the law until 1859. In 1857, he was chosen county attorney, and held the position until 1863, when he resigned, to devote himself entirely to his private practice, which had now become very extensive. He continued actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession until January, 1867, when, a vacancy occurring in the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, he was appointed, by Judge George C. Rogers, to fill the position. At the expiration of the term, in 1872, he became a candidate for the office, and was elected, by a handsome majority, over his competitor. He remained in this position until the January following

his election, when, at the earnest solicitations of his friends, who were desirous of placing him in a field which afforded a wider scope for the exercise of his talents, he consented to become a candidate for Congress, from his district. He received the nomination upon the Democratic ticket; made the canvass, and took his seat as a member of the Forty-third Congress, by an overwhelming majority; and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. Such was the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, that, upon the expiration of his second Congressional term, they urgently requested him to again occupy the station he had so creditably filled; but, having resolved to retire from public life, he respectfully declined the proffered honor, and returned to the duties of the private citizen, accompanied by the best wishes and highest respect of his numerous friends. He is a member of the Order of Odd-fellows, and, also, is a Mason in good standing. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Sallie Royster, daughter of George Royster, of Gallatin, Tennessee. They have one son, a young man of rare ability, who is one of the proprietors and editors of the "Franklin Patriot." Mr. Milliken is a gentleman of unquestioned ability; and his natural talents, combined with his temperate and industrious habits, have gained for him a success which is well-merited. His public career was marked by strict fidelity to his trust; and his conduct met with the hearty approbation of all classes of citizens. In his profession, he has achieved considerable prominence; and possesses great powers as an advocate; and is worthy of the high position he occupies in the community.

HOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER, Lawyer, was born November 19, 1841, in Logan County, Kentucky. His father, James Thompson, is of English descent, and was born in Muhlenburg County, from which he removed at an early age to Logan County, where he followed the occupation of a farmer for many years. His mother was of Scotch origin, her maiden name being Mary J. Arnold; the family were early residents of Kentucky. He obtained a fair primary education, and entered Bethel College, Russellville, at an early age; at which place he received the greater part of his learning. He graduated in 1859, and began life as a school-teacher; he taught school until the war broke out, when he was constrained to leave the school-room for the battle-field. He took up arms with the Confederates, joining the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. Adam Johnson, participating in several minor engagements, but did not take part in any of the more important battles. At the close of the war, returning to his home to pursue the more ennobling occupations of a peaceful life, he chose

the profession of the law, in which he was destined to obtain eminence. He entered a law school at Bloomington, Indiana; and, after graduating, in 1866, was admitted to practice in Kentucky, opening an office at Morgantown, Butler County. He was chosen to the office of County Attorney, and served creditably until he left the county, in 1867, to take up his residence in Greenville. In 1868, he was nominated for the office of District Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District, having for his opponent Hon. C. W. Milliken, of Franklin, who defeated him by a very small majority. In the Presidential contest of 1872, he, with his colleague, M. D. Hay, was strongly opposed to the Liberal candidate, Horace Greeley, and warmly advocated the election of Charles O'Connor. He took charge of the editorial columns of the "Independent," published in Greenville, and conducted it with such spirit and ability as to cause general comment throughout the district. He has always been a Democrat, and is a valuable aid to his party, taking a great interest in all matters concerning its welfare. He was elected to the office of County Judge of Muhlenburg County, in 1874, and still retains that position. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Nannie Christian, daughter of a worthy farmer, M. H. Christian, now deceased. Mr. Thompson is a man of great firmness of character, a conscientious lawyer, and an upright judge; and is held in high esteem by the community.

THOMAS, DANFORD, A. M., LL. D., Professor of Languages in Georgetown College, was born September 20, 1817, in Winthrop, Maine. The family is of English origin; his grandfather was a clergyman in Maine, and his father, William Thomas, was a mechanic in comfortable circumstances. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, taking his preparatory course for college at Kent's Hill Seminary, and at Waterville, Maine; in his seventeenth year, entered Colby University, at Waterville, graduating, in 1838, with the degree of A. B. Among the teachers of that time were Prof. Patterson and Prof. Keely (both since deceased), and Prof. Loomis, now of Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania; and one of his classmates was the notorious Gen. Benjamin Butler. In 1839, he was appointed tutor in Colby College, and, a year after, was called to the position he now occupies—that of Senior Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky; his specialty being ancient languages, but he also teaches the German classes. In 1876, he received from Colby University the honorary degree of LL. D., having previously received from his Alma Mater the degree of A. M. He united with the

Baptist Church, at the age of fourteen; is an active and consistent member; and is an earnest, indefatigable worker in the Sabbath-schools and foreign mission interests of his Church; is liberal in his donations to the Church; prompt and exact in business relations; is genial and hospitable, and entertains his friends elegantly. He has long been Chairman of the Baptist Sabbath-school Board for Kentucky. Prof. Thomas is also a farmer, and devotes his leisure time, with great success, to his agricultural interests. He was married, in 1840, to Mrs. Sarah Waller Smith (*née* Birch), sister to the wife of the late John C. Breckinridge. Of their four children, two are now living.

REED, CHARLES, was born on the 4th of November, 1842, in Paducah, Kentucky. His father, W. H. Reed, was a contractor of that town, and a well-known citizen. Charles Reed received, during his youth, the best education the schools of his native town could afford. At the early age of twelve years, he was compelled to leave school, to labor for his sustenance. He became an apprentice in the tobacco trade, and worked at this until the breaking out of the war. At the beginning of the rebellion, he was a mere boy of eighteen years; but he entered the Confederate army, and served in many of the great battles of the war. He was with the Third Kentucky Regiment, Breckinridge's Division, and under the command of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and Harrisburg. During the last two years of his service, he was in Gen. Forrest's Division, and was with that general in all his celebrated raids through Kentucky and Tennessee. At the close of the war, he found himself without means to commence business; but, being enterprising and energetic, he set diligently to work to procure the funds to enable him to establish himself. After a time, he entered into partnership with John Segenfelder, of Paducah, in the hotel business; and they opened the European Hotel, in that town. He met with such success in this undertaking that, in 1876, he was enabled to purchase a half-interest in the Richmond House, the finest hotel in Paducah; and is now one of the proprietors of that well-known and prosperous establishment. In 1872, he formed a business connection with Messrs. Hobbs and Morton, in the conduct of a woolen factory, the firm being known by the name of Hobbs, Morton & Reed. This mill furnished employment to forty hands, and did considerable business. He was a member of this firm for a period of three years. Mr. Reed is public-spirited, and has done much toward improving his native town. He is a Democrat, in political preferences, and was elected to the City Council, in

1871; and was honored with a re-election to his seat in that body, three years later. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Jessie B. Woods, daughter of the late Capt. Elijah Woods, one of the most popular and successful steamboat captains ever engaged on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They have one child.

CARR, JAMES ARTHUR, M. D., was born January 2, 1819, in Montgomery County, Tennessee. His parents, James and N. M. Carr, were both Virginians, and moved to Tennessee, in 1816. His family is of English origin, and is one of the old families of the country. Dr.

Carr received a good education, mainly under private teachers, one of whom was John D. Tyler, a Virginian, who was one of the first teachers of his time, in Kentucky. In 1841, he graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, after taking two full courses of lectures, and at once began his profession, at Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky, where he has since resided, in active and successful practice, and is widely known as one of the most enterprising and valuable physicians of his section. He has taken an active interest in all matters of importance in his community; has been one of the leading workers and speakers in the reform movements; was, for a number of years, trustee of the town; is one of the Trustees of Cumberland College, at Princeton; has been repeatedly one of the school trustees; is a member of the South-western Medical Association; member of the State Medical Society; and is Chairman of the Board of Medical Examiners for his district. In politics, he was a Whig; during the war, was a Union man, and has lately been identified with the Democracy. He is a prominent working member of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Carr was married, November 30, 1843, to Miss Jane M. Dallam, daughter of N. S. Dallam, of Princeton, and by this marriage had six children. Their son, L. D. Carr, is a merchant of Cincinnati. In 1860, he was married to Miss N. Overbey, of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and one child lives from this marriage.

MCCALLISTER, JOHN ENEAS, Retired Farmer, was born in Henderson County, Kentucky, October 14, 1805. His ancestors were of Scottish origin. His father, Eneas McCallister, was a native of Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Kinkeid, and she was also from Pennsylvania. His parents emigrated at an early day to the West, and settled in a fertile part of Kentucky, where his father followed agricultural pursuits. John Eneas McCallister was ambitious during his youth to obtain a

thorough education, but met with many obstacles in endeavoring to gratify his early aspirations to knowledge. He attended the common-schools of his home, until he had mastered all the branches taught in the country schools of those early days. His father could not furnish him the means to enjoy the advantages of a course in the more advanced colleges of the country, but he contrived to raise funds sufficient to enable him to obtain tuition in the high-school at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Here, he made great progress in his learning, giving particular attention to the study of Latin. Having for a long time entertained the desire to become a lawyer, he was at last enabled to begin the study of his chosen profession, in 1826, in the office of George Morris, at Henderson, Kentucky. After passing two years in the preliminary study, he was duly admitted to the bar, and, in 1828, went South to establish himself in his profession. But, after a short absence, he was taken sick, and was obliged to return to his home. Upon his recovery, he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his profession of the law, and thereafter engaged in occupations more conducive to the enjoyment of physical vigor. About this time his father died, and a large family was left in destitute circumstances. He at once went to the assistance of his widowed mother, who was left struggling with adversity; and, by his indefatigable efforts, and the help of his brothers, the family soon rapidly advanced in prosperity. He embarked in the business of a flat-boat trader in produce, along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He remained in this business for about seven years, with great success. Upon leaving the flat-boating on the rivers, he purchased a large tract of land, and entered upon its cultivation; and soon became the leading farmer of his vicinity. His great ability and numerous excellent qualities gained for him the highest respect of all his neighbors; and such was the confidence reposed in his judgment and sagacity, that he was constantly called upon to discharge the duties of some responsible trust, in which his management always met with the unqualified approval of all parties concerned. He possessed considerable knowledge of medicine, having devoted some time to the study of this science; and thus was able to act as the physician of his locality. He was the largest land-holder of his region of the country; and all his farms were models of excellence, and conducted upon the most approved methods of agriculture. He was freely consulted by the neighboring farmers in regard to the planting, and disposal of their crops in the best markets, and his counsel was invariably followed. With his acquaintance of the law, many accomplishments, unquestioned integrity, and rare judgment, he became the confidential adviser of the citizens for a large area of country surrounding his home, and the utmost reliance was placed in his decisions.

His high standing in the community and his eminent ability well fitted him for a seat in the councils of his State, and he was accordingly selected by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the State Legislature, being chosen to that body in 1846. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Henderson, Kentucky. He was married, in 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Scott, a native of Wilmington, Delaware; but suffered the misfortune of losing his wife, by death, after having been married but ten months. He was again married, in 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Talbott, daughter of Benjamin Talbott, a worthy farmer of Henderson County; and had three children by this marriage, none of whom survive. He was again married, in December, 1867, to Mrs. Fanny Stanley, daughter of Josiah Jenkins, of Buffalo, New York. He is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and evinces the deepest regard for the welfare of his Church. Mr. McCallister is a highly cultured and refined gentleman, possesses a kindly disposition and great suavity of manners. Throughout his long and eventful career, he has always shown the greatest philanthropic and benevolent spirit, ready with his assistance, and willing to make sacrifices to promote the well-being of others. His course has won for him the highest esteem and veneration of his fellow-men.

 EGENFELTER, JOHN, was born August 30, 1825, in Saxony, Germany. His parents embarked for this country when he was twelve years of age; and, upon their arrival, stopped in Baltimore, Maryland. After a short sojourn they started for the West, settling in the more fertile and richer portion of the State of Tennessee. In 1838, he suffered the loss, by death, of his father, which affliction he felt sorely. Soon after this, he removed to Paducah, Kentucky, which has been his residence, with but slight intermissions, ever since. He came into the possession of a farm, situated in Pope County, Illinois, and spent the year 1858 in improving his property. His land happened to have upon it several springs, the waters of which were found to possess remarkable medicinal properties. These waters have been used with uniform success, particularly in disorders of the digestive functions, and his place is likely to become popular as a resort. Upon his return to Paducah, he engaged in the bakery business, and subsequently became employed upon the elegant passenger steamers navigating the Mississippi river. He succeeded in accumulating a fund sufficient to enable him to purchase a considerable interest in several steamers, and continued in the river business until it was broken up by the opening of the war. After peace was restored, and the channels of trade freed from all restraints, he returned to Paducah and

embarked in the restaurant business, with Charles Reed as a partner. The undertaking proved successful, their patronage increasing rapidly from year to year. In 1872, they became the proprietors of the European Hotel, of Paducah, and not only conducted it in a most efficient and satisfactory manner, but also had the gratification of seeing their labors meeting with their just reward. Mr. Segenfelter was married, in 1868, to Miss Bella Winchester, daughter of an old and worthy citizen.

 ORNWALL, WILLIAM, Manufacturer, was born February 27, 1814, in the province of Ulster, Ireland. In 1826, he came to Lexington, Kentucky, with his father's family, and in that city, his father, John Cornwall, died, in 1828; and his mother, in 1833. Their remains are interred in the Episcopal burying-ground, at Lexington. After spending two or three years as clerk in the dry-goods business, William Cornwall entered the academical department of Transylvania University, where he graduated, in 1834. He then spent several years in traveling and study, and, in 1838, in connection with his brother, began the manufacture of lard oil and stearine candles, in Lexington. In 1843, he changed from the manufacture of stearine to that of stearic acid or star candles. In 1844, his factory in Lexington was destroyed by fire, and in the same year he removed to Louisville, and, in a few months, built, and had under operation, his new works, which he has successfully carried on since, and made one of the most valuable interests of Louisville. In 1851, he visited England and France, and purchased the best machinery known in Europe connected with his business, at the same time introducing the most recent process of manufacturing, and continually modifying it to suit the growing demands of the times. In 1866, he went to Philadelphia, and had constructed some new machinery, under the direction of the patentee of the new process, designed to produce the decomposition of fats into fat acids and glycerine, by water with a small admixture of lime, at a high temperature and pressure, which he now uses successfully. Through all the changes made in his line of manufacture, he has not only kept abreast of the advance in mechanical and chemical science, but also has been one of the first to introduce new and valuable modes of manipulation, long having been known as one of the leading and most thoroughly well informed men in his line of business in the country. While his manufacturing interests were new, and necessarily circumscribed, in Lexington, he carried on a banking business, buying and selling uncurrent notes of the State banks; and, during the bank suspension between 1840 and 1843, he dealt considerably in gold and silver. Since establish-

ing their business in Louisville, he has given his entire attention to its interests, until, within a few years, his two sons have largely taken control. Although never having sought or held public office, he has taken an active part in movements looking to the advancement of the best interests of the city; and, since 1852, has written a great deal for the newspapers, chiefly on matters pertaining to the growth and prosperity of the city, and in defense of the Church and Christianity against infidelity. Until the division between the Old and New School of the Presbyterian Church, he was an earnest member of that denomination; but, subsequently, from a thorough investigation of fundamental religious and doctrinal principles, he united with the Episcopal Church, and has since filled all positions known to its lay membership, having, for the last nine years been a reader, regularly appointed to that work, in his Church; and has been a member of the general convention since 1859, and of most of the conventions of the Diocese of Kentucky since 1846. Mr. Cornwall was married, in 1844, to Miss Mary Baldwin, niece of Judge A. K. Wooley, of Lexington, Kentucky. She died in 1870, leaving three children, and was a woman of many noble Christian qualities. June 27, 1875, he was again married, to Miss Eliza Booker, a lady of high social position and pleasing manners, adorned by a Christian life.

MITH, JAMES EDWARDS, Politician and Farmer, son of William H. and Mary R. (Walker) Smith, was born January 4, 1826, near Flemingsburg. His father was of English origin, born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia; emigrated to Fleming County, in this State, in 1818, with his father, Redmond Smith, who had been an active participant in the entire war of the Revolution. He was a farmer; and died in 1869. Mary R. Walker, his mother, was also a native of Mecklenburg County, Virginia; her father, Aurelius Walker (a near relative of Wade Hampton, of South Carolina), as early as 1814, emigrated to this State, and afterwards settled in Georgia, where he died in 1836. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, schooled in its hardships and its moral, industrious, and independent habits, and has through life mainly devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. His school education was not very extensive, but he has always been a close and careful reader and observer, and few men of his community are more generally well informed. In 1866, he was elected Sheriff of Fleming County; was re-elected in 1868, and served four years. He was elected County Judge of Fleming County in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, now holding that position. He was a Clay Whig, but, since the dissolution of that party, he

has been connected with the Democrats. For ten years he has been Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee; in 1875, was appointed member, for the Tenth Congressional District, of the State Executive Committee, and was reappointed in 1876, by the State Convention of that year. At the age of sixteen, he joined the Christian Church, and has, for many years, been an officer in the Church, and taken a prominent part in its affairs. He is a man of marked strength of character; he never forsakes a cause that he conscientiously espouses as true and right; is a man of fine personal and social habits, and stands deservedly high in the community. Judge Smith was married, September 11, 1850, to Miss A. J. Thompson, a native of Fleming County, and daughter of Matthew Thompson, a farmer of that county.

ONGMOOR, WOODFORD WOODNUT, Clerk of the Circuit and Criminal Courts for Harrison County, was born June 21, 1840, in Kenton County, Kentucky, about six miles from Covington. His father, George Longmoor, was a farmer, born in Bourbon County, but moved to Kenton, where he lived until his death, in 1847. His mother was Amanda (Hammett) Longmoor, a Kenton County woman by nativity, and daughter of Samuel Hammett, a farmer of that county. The subject of this sketch left the farm, in 1854, to attend school in Cincinnati, where he remained five years, the last two of which were spent at the Farmers' College. In 1859, he took a course of business instruction at Bartlett's Commercial College, in Cincinnati, and afterwards spent some time, as a clerk, in Haven & Co.'s foundry, in that city. In 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Second Kentucky Confederate Infantry, and remained in the regiment only three months, being compelled to return home to recover from injuries received in a fall; after recovering, he assisted in organizing two companies, under the command of Capt. Corbin, of Boone County, and accompanied them as far as Mt. Sterling, where they were routed, and several of their number killed, by the Federals, who were concealed in the court-house and the dwellings of the town. In attempting to escape, he was captured by the Winchester Home Guards, and confined in the Clarke County jail; from there was sent, the next day, to Lexington; afterwards to Covington and Cincinnati, from whence he was removed to Camp Chase, and finally to Johnson's Island; and, after several months' imprisonment, was exchanged, in the Fall of 1862, at Vicksburg. He then made his way to Murfreesboro, where he found Col. Hanson, of the old Second Infantry, and was placed by him in Company B, of the Second Cavalry, and remained with that regiment

until after the battle of Cynthiana, in June 17, 1864. He participated in all the raids and engagements of the regiment; was captured in the Ohio raid, and, after four months' imprisonment at Camp Douglas, made his escape, and joined his regiment at Wytheville, Virginia, undergoing a perilous trip through Ohio and Kentucky. On June 11, 1864, at Cynthiana, he was wounded in the thigh, making the amputation of his leg necessary. For nearly two years he was unable to move about; but, in 1866, he actively engaged in the dry-goods business, at Burlington; after eight months, came to Cynthiana, and embarked in the hardware business with his brother; and, in 1868, went into the furniture trade, in which he continued until 1874. In that year, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit and Criminal Courts for Harrison County, which position he now holds. In 1872, he was a candidate for county judge, but was not successful. Mr. Longmoor was married, February 5, 1867, to Miss Louisa Adams, a native of Harrison County, daughter of Dr. Abram Adams, deceased, of Cynthiana.

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QUIGLEY, THOMAS, Banker, was born December 14, 1800, at Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. His parents were of Irish descent; and his father was, for many years, a farmer in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Thomas Quigley, owing to the very scanty facilities for obtaining a good education at his home, had to be content to commence his career without the advantages of learning that are enjoyed by the youth of the present day. He was, however, endowed with a strong will and great perseverance; and what was denied him in the way of education in his youth was counterbalanced by his indomitable energy and natural ability. He early became a close student of the affairs of men, and gathered great practical knowledge by his contact with men of business. He educated himself, by means of the books he could procure, in the fundamental principles of commercial transactions; and this, in connection with his vast practical knowledge, soon made him conversant with all the details of the theory and practice of mercantile transactions. At an early age, he left the home of his childhood, in Cumberland County, to seek his fortune in the varied pursuits of the metropolis. He found his way to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; arriving a poor boy, without friends, and no other resources than a strong body and unbending determination with which to commence the struggle of life. Having had a predilection for mercantile pursuits, he set about to get employment in the business of his choice; and soon found a situation as clerk in an extensive mercantile house of that city. Here he had abundant opportunities of acquiring

a thorough knowledge of business operations, and devoted himself diligently to the study of every thing that could be of any assistance to him in his calling. Determining to start business for himself he left Pittsburg and came to the West. An opportunity presenting itself at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, he decided to locate in that place, where he commenced in business as a country merchant. He soon began to extend his operations, and, with his great business foresight and understanding of the laws of trade, was able to profit by the fluctuations in the market. He was a very large operator in pork and tobacco; and, in a great measure, met with flattering success in all his undertakings. Encouraged by his good fortune, and at the solicitation of a host of warm friends, he concluded to seek a wider field for the prosecution of his labors, and accordingly removed to Bowling Green, Kentucky, opening there in 1823. After a few years' stay in this place, meeting with such uniform success, he decided to locate in Louisville, Kentucky, where he was destined to become one of the most prosperous, philanthropic, and influential citizens. Arriving there, he began in the tobacco and pork trade, two of the most important interests of the commerce of the West, and he soon became one of the most extensive and successful operators in the city. In all his transactions he maintained the strictest regard for honesty and fair dealing, and his course won for him the implicit confidence and unreserved esteem of all with whom he was associated. His high standing in private life soon opened the way to public favors, and he was intrusted with many positions of honor. Being an active business man, and fully alive to the advancement of all commercial interests, he was a warm advocate of public improvements for the benefit of trade. He was one of the projectors of the line of railroad connecting Louisville with Nashville, Tennessee, thus giving the former direct communication with the great producing region of the South. When this road was organized, he became one of its leading directors. For many years he filled the responsible position of Director of the Bank of Kentucky, one of the most substantial and prosperous institutions of its kind in the country. There were few interests of any importance to his city and section that did not receive his assistance in some way—a great part of his active and successful career being devoted to the public welfare. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, having been taught in that faith from his youth up. He was, for a long time, an elder of his Church, and always took an active interest in religious matters. He was married to Miss Emily Graham, and had nine children. He was kind and affectionate in the domestic circle, and possessed many excellent social qualities. By his death the community sustained a loss, which will long be felt, of a man who was alike an honor to his friends and family.



Silvester Johnson

JOHNSON, SILVESTER, Merchant, son of John Johnson, was born October 14, 1813, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His father was a Marylander by birth; came to Kentucky in 1798, and located on a farm, near New Haven, in Nelson County, and became one of the most enterprising, public-spirited, successful, and valuable farmers of that county. His mother was a Miss Miles, also a native of Maryland, and was descended from one of the old English families of that State. Silvester Johnson was very liberally educated, mainly at St. Mary's College, in Marion County, Kentucky, then under the presidency of Rev. William Burns, the founder of that institution. After leaving college, he spent two or three years in teaching school in Nelson and Hardin Counties, and made some reputation as a teacher; but, marrying in 1835, he settled down as a merchant, at New Haven, in his native county, where he has since resided; and is still carrying on the same business, and in the same locality where he started over forty years ago. He has extended his mercantile interests in various directions, and has every-where met with exceptional success. Probably no man in his county has met with such marked success in every undertaking, and with such flattering results to himself; and few men have used their fortunes with greater and more widely felt benefits to the community. Especially during the first years of his active career, he was somewhat prominent in political affairs, and served as sheriff of the county, from 1843 to 1857. In 1859, he was elected to represent Nelson County in the Legislature, serving two years. Although always interested in the political welfare of the country, he has not sought public place, preferring to devote himself to his extensive business affairs, and the immediate social demands of the community. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and has not only been devoted to its general interests, but has been a pillar of the Church in his own county, all of its local institutions of education and charity receiving his constant patronage. In 1872, he built, and donated to the Church at New Haven, the fine institution of learning now conducted under the auspices of the Sisters of Loretto at that place; and has made the Church the constant object of his care. But, outside of his Church connections, and in his business and general relations to society, probably no man in Nelson County has been more useful, and has been more highly esteemed and valued. He is one of the wealthiest men of Nelson County, and one of the most successful business men of the country. Mr. Johnson is still a well-preserved and active business man; agreeable and courteous in manners, popular in his community; is concerned in almost every movement of importance to his county, and is one of its most influential men; and bids fair to continue his useful career for a score of years. In 1835, he was married

to Mildred Boone, daughter of Charles Boone, of Hardin (now La Rue) County, a lady of many admirable qualities and Christian virtues. She died several years ago.

GRAHAM, ANDREW, Tobacco Merchant, was born August 13, 1813, and is the son of Andrew and Mary Graham. His father was a native of Ireland, and was a respectable farmer and trader in the County of Tyrone. His parents came to America in 1830, and soon after settled in Louisville, Kentucky. His father dying during the first year of their residence in that city, with a small capital he started a retail grocery, which he gradually increased until he had established a large business, and become one of the first merchants in the city. At an early age he had succeeded in accumulating a considerable fortune, on which he retired from active business; but, soon discovering that inactivity was unsuited to his taste, he engaged in the tobacco business, and soon became one of the first and most successful traders in that line in Kentucky. When he first began life in Louisville, but a few hundred hogsheads of tobacco were handled in a year; since which time the trade has continually increased, until Louisville has become the largest center of the tobacco trade of the country, seventy-five thousand hogsheads being annually bought in that market. To Mr. Graham is largely due the credit of establishing this valuable interest to the city. Of late years, he has given considerable attention to the cotton trade, but is still a careful and safe operator in tobacco; is Director of the Tobacco Board of Trade; is also Director of the Louisville House of Refuge; has taken an active interest in every thing looking to the welfare of the city; and has been one of the most charitable, liberal-spirited, and valuable business men of Louisville. He was married, January 23, 1838, to Miss Martha C. Parker, daughter of Samuel Parker, Sr., of Louisville.

OWEN, JAMES HARVEY, Physician and Surgeon, was born May 19, 1801, in Shelby County, Kentucky, two miles east of Shelbyville; and was the third son of John Owen, who emigrated from Prince Edward County, Virginia, with his father, Brackett Owen, in 1783. His grandfather, Brackett Owen, built one of the first forts for defense against the Indians in the new country; and was one of the most prominent men of his day in that part of Kentucky. His mother, Martha Talbot, was a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky as early as 1780. She was the daughter of James Talbot, a Virginian, who descended in a direct line from Tal-

bot who fell at the battle of Colloden, in the cause of Prince Charles, leaving a son, Matthew, who emigrated to Virginia, and planted there the family which bears his name. Dr. Owen received his education mainly under De L'Huys, a French scholar, who carried on a school for many years in Shelbyville. After completing a tolerably fair course of literary study, he began to read medicine with his cousin, Dr. John M. Talbot, of Louisville. He also received no little assistance from Drs. W. C. Galt, James C. Johnston, and Richard Babbington Ferguson, men of high reputation in the medical profession, from whom he received a certificate recognizing his superior qualifications, and an indorsement to practice medicine and surgery, after having spent five years in a thorough course of preparation. Most of the practitioners of that day were without diplomas, there being no medical college then west of Philadelphia. In 1822, he entered on the practice of his profession at New Madrid, Missouri, where he established a large business, traveling even into Kentucky, and taking for his services all kinds of productions of the country. In 1827, he moved to Port Gibson, Mississippi, and, while there, besides engaging in his profession, carried on a mercantile business, which ultimately proved disastrous. In 1829, he was induced to take charge of Claiborne Female Seminary, but, in the following year, he resumed mercantile business, and the practice of his profession. In 1832, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he gave up all other pursuits, and entered with vigor upon the duties of his profession. He soon established a large practice, but received little ready cash for his services, which induced him to attempt to collect money for his medicines at the time of his professional visits. This plan met with considerable opposition, which finally led him to abandon personal visits to his patients, confining himself entirely to office practice, exacting the price of his prescription at the time of making it. His office became to a great extent a drug-store, and his patronage increased. Establishing himself high in the confidence of the people, he was urged to become a candidate for public position, and was the first choice of the people of Louisville, in 1849, for candidate for Congress, but all these indications of popular esteem he declined to accept. About 1853, he purchased a farm in Hunter's Bottom, which he named Glendower, to which he retired from the practice of medicine, and where he spent the remainder of his life. In politics, he was a Democrat of the extreme Jackson school, but not obnoxious in his intercourse with men of opposing dogmas. Religiously, he was decidedly Calvinistic, until, on hearing Alexander Campbell expose to view the beauties of a better way, he embraced the doctrines of the new departure, and was ever after an earnest Christian or Disciple. Dr. Owen was married, October 23, 1828, to his cousin, Martha Owen, daughter

of David Owen, and had six children, four of whom, with their mother, survived him. He was a man of attractive countenance, of admirable general appearance; was always ready to give his aid in every work of public or private merit; was exceedingly popular in his social relations; acquired a considerable fortune; and died, greatly beloved by his family and friends, December 1, 1857. His remains lie at Cave Hill Cemetery. Of him, John H. Harney said: "He died as he had lived, a Christian." Many members of the Owen family, his immediate relatives, became noted men in the earlier days of Kentucky and the West. Abraham Owen, a son of Brackett Owen, was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. David Owen, his son, was a major, and Brackett Owen's oldest son, Brackett, also commanded a company, in the war of 1812, and, after that, became prominent in the Legislature of his State. John Owen, the second son of Brackett Owen, was also a captain in the war of 1812. On the Talbot side of Dr. Owen's family, there were also a number of distinguished men, among whom were Isham, James, and Williston Talbot. Isham, who fought at the Blue Licks in 1782, especially becoming distinguished in the early days of Kentucky.

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LEE, REV. NATHANIEL HENDERSON, D. D., was born April 29, 1816, in Campbell County, Virginia, and is the son of Andrew Lee and his wife, Elizabeth Henderson. He received his education in the private schools of the country, and at Urania College, Glasgow, Kentucky. As soon as he was prepared, he engaged in teaching school, in order to supply himself with means for completing his literary and theological studies. In 1836, he connected himself with the Methodist Church in Barren County; was licensed to exhort in the following year; was licensed to preach, and was recommended to the Kentucky Conference, by the Quarterly Conference of the Glasgow Circuit, in 1838; entered the traveling connection of the Church in that year, and was appointed to the Hopkinsville Circuit, with Rev. Gilbert Kelly; in 1839, was appointed to the Mt. Pleasant mission; in the following year was reappointed to the same mission; in 1842, was ordained elder, and appointed to the Owensboro Circuit; was returned to the same circuit; in 1844, was appointed to Smithland Station; in 1845, was appointed Presiding Elder of Morganfield District, and reappointed, in the following year, by Bishop Soule; in 1847, took charge of the Eighth Street Station, in Louisville; in the following year was at Hardinsburg; and, in 1849, was reappointed to that circuit, soon after returning to Owensboro; in 1850, was Presiding Elder of the Bowling Green District; in 1851, was appointed

Presiding Elder of Hopkinsville District, and was reappointed to the full term; in 1855, was sent to the Henderson District, remaining until 1858, at which time he was appointed agent for the American Bible Society in Western Kentucky, remaining in that capacity until 1860, when he became Presiding Elder of the Louisville District; in 1861, held the position of a supernumerary to Bowling Green Station, and was afterwards Presiding Elder of Mammoth Cave District; occupied the Glasgow Station in the following year; was subsequently on that circuit; from 1866 to 1869, acted as presiding elder; from 1869 to 1873, was President of Logan Female College; from 1873 to 1875, was on the Henderson District, and was subsequently made Presiding Elder of the Louisville District. In 1853, he was first elected to the General Conference, and was re-elected in 1857, 1861, 1865, 1869. He received the degree of D. D. from Trinity College, North Carolina, and from some other institution in 1867. Few ministers in the Methodist Church have done more earnest and arduous work, and few men have been more successful in advancing the great work of the Church. He is the author of a critical work in defense of the Bible, and has written largely, for many years, for the Church periodicals, taking rank among the most able and valuable men in the Southern wing of the Methodist Church. Dr. Lee has been twice married, and has five living children.

THOMAS, WALTER MASSIE, Lawyer, was born June 14, 1824, in Allen County, Kentucky. His father was a native of South Carolina, came to Kentucky at the beginning of this century, and, in 1802, settled in Allen County, where he served as first County Judge under the new Constitution, and became a man of considerable influence in his community. W. M. Thomas received a thorough literary education, graduating in the college at Jacksonville, Illinois. He subsequently engaged for a time as civil engineer; afterwards studied law under Judge Mayes, of Cadiz, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1852; regularly entered upon the practice of his profession, in 1855; in the following year opened his office in Allensville; in 1870, was elected Judge of the Court of that town; in 1874, located at Guthrie; two years subsequently was elected Judge of the Police Court at that place, and still holds the position. He has been concerned in many important legal cases in the country, especially conducting some of the noted criminal cases; and has established a reputation as a lawyer of first-class ability, and especially distinguishing himself in criminal practice. In 1851, he was corresponding editor of the "Hopkinsville Press," and canvassed the southern part of the State in favor of

Hon. L. W. Powell for Governor of the State. He has written, from time to time, a number of papers on political and other subjects for the "Courier-Journal," and other papers. He is a speaker of ability, and has devoted his talents in that direction in support of the doctrines of the Democratic party. Judge Thomas was married, in 1845, to Mrs. Martha E. Gill; after her death, was again married to Miss N. T. Boyd, who died, leaving three children. In 1860, he was married to his present wife, Elizabeth A. Keller.

MARBLE, SUMNER, Lawyer, was born January 20, 1816, in Hampshire County, Massachusetts; and is the son of Asa Marble, a prominent member of one of the leading families of the Old Bay State. His mother, Silence Clark, was also a native of that State. Sumner Marble received a good education, and remained on the farm until his twenty-second year. He subsequently engaged in teaching in New Jersey. In 1839, he came to Kentucky, and settled in Henry County. In 1841, having studied law, he settled at Salem, in Livingston County, and entered on the practice of his profession. He subsequently removed to Crittenden County, and, in 1849, was elected to the State Legislature. He afterwards located at Princeton, in Caldwell County; but, from 1858 to 1863, he practiced his profession in Chicago, Illinois. In the latter year, he removed to Princeton, where he has since resided, actively and successfully engaged in his profession. In 1875, he was elected to the State Senate, and is still a member of that body. Mr. Marble was married, in 1844, to Miss Eliza J. Watts, daughter of Wm. Watts, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. After her death, he was again married, in 1866, to Miss V. C. Edmunds, a native of North Carolina. His son, William Marble, is a lawyer of Princeton.

ENDERS, HENRY, Merchant and Banker, was born May 7, 1803, in Faulkner County, Virginia. His father, Jacob Enders, was of German descent, and a farmer by pursuit. He received a good English education, and, at the age of fifteen, came to Kentucky, remaining three years as a clerk in the dry-goods business of Peter Catlett, at Catlettsburg. He subsequently settled at Morganfield, in Union County, Kentucky, and, in connection with his brother, engaged successfully in the produce business; after five years, removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, where they also carried on the dry-goods business, and traded extensively between that place and Smithland, Kentucky, where they had another store,

and New Orleans. In 1828, he opened a branch of the Smithland house at Paducah, when there were but few families residing in that place, and, since that time, he has continued to reside there. In 1833, they centered their business at Paducah. After the death of his brother, he wound up their successful business, which had continued for over forty years, and has since devoted his attention to dealing in real estate, in this and adjoining States, still transacting a large banking and realty business. He has accumulated a considerable fortune, but he still prefers to continue his usual pursuits. He has been one of the most extensive and successful business men of the State; is noted for his integrity of character and universally fine commercial standing; has been humane in his dealings with the less fortunate; has been of great value socially, and to the business of his section, and has been a useful man in the community. Mr. Enders was married, in 1833, to Miss Jacob, a daughter of Arnold Jacob, and has seven living children. His oldest daughter is the wife of Dr. D. D. Thomson, of Louisville; his son, Dr. F. H. Enders, fills a medical position in the Sandwich Islands; and his other children are prominent members of society.

MITH, ALFRED, A. M., M. D., was born September 9, 1838, in Bardstown, Kentucky, and was the son of Francis and Ursula Smith; the former a native of Maryland, emigrating to Kentucky while a boy, and the latter a Kentuckian by birth. His father was an energetic, successful wagon-maker. Dr. Smith received a thorough education, graduating at St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, in 1858, with the degree of B. A. In 1860, he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. He had previously studied medicine, and, after graduation, immediately entered the office of Dr. Mattingly, engaging earnestly in the pursuit of his studies for two years, in the mean time attending lectures; graduated in medicine, in the Spring of 1860, at St. Louis. He was engaged actively in his profession, at Bardstown, till the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate army, as Assistant Surgeon in the Ninth Kentucky Regiment of the First Kentucky Brigade, under Gen. John C. Breckinridge. He served in that capacity till 1864; and, from that time till the close of the war, was Surgeon of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment. He returned to his home at Bardstown, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful, establishing an extensive business, and taking rank as one of the first physicians and surgeons of his section. He is a man of fine personal and social habits, and is a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Smith has been twice married: first, in 1867, to

Miss Sue Boone, who died in 1871. In 1873, he was married to Miss Flora Pitt, of Fairfield, Kentucky. He has one child by his first marriage.

cDERMOTT, THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., was born September 6, 1843, in Louisville, Kentucky; and is the son of William McDermott, who emigrated from Ireland, and became one of the first settlers of Louisville, where he married Miss Katherine Byrne, and followed mercantile pursuits throughout his life. Dr. McDermott received his education in the private schools of Louisville, and in St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky. He began the study of medicine with Prof. J. W. Benson, of Louisville, and graduated at Bellevue College, New York, in 1865; and, in the same year, located in Virginia City, Montana, and entered upon the practice of his profession, at the same time being interested in mercantile enterprises; but, in a year or two, returned to Louisville, where he has since devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his profession, having established a large and lucrative practice, and taken a position among the rising physicians of that city. In 1870, he was elected a member of the City Council; in the following year, was elected member of the Board of Health, and, at the expiration of his term, was re-elected to that position. He has taken an active interest in politics, and has represented his ward, as a Democrat, in many of the political conventions. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a man of admirable habits, courteous and attractive in manners, is liberal and charitable in his views, and is a useful and valuable man in his community. Dr. McDermott was married, January 5, 1868, to Miss Clara Miller, daughter of Capt. John A. Miller, who was long and prominently known in connection with the river interests of Louisville, Kentucky.

ATTS, DAVID ALLISON, M. D., was born in Meade County, Kentucky, in 1835. His father, Josiah Watts, of Scotch descent, and a carpenter by pursuit, was a native of this State. The early education of Dr. Watts was obtained in schools of that county, and in his twenty-third year he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, attending one course of lectures; after close, unceasing study, he returned the next year, and graduated in 1860. From 1860 to 1865, he engaged in general practice in Graves County, in this State, when he went to the University of Louisville, making his third course of lectures in the schools of medicine. He was quite suc-

cessful after his return to his old practice; but finally removed to McCracken County, and, after practicing nearly two years in the country, located at his present residence, Paducah, Kentucky. As a physician, he has met with several remarkable cases, worthy, perhaps, of the most minute detail; especially a case of abscess of the liver, originating by the swallowing of a needle, the patient being a woman of fifty-seven; upon opening the abscess, the discharge was continuous for six months, and a serious drain upon the patient; finally, a tingling sensation began running along the arm, accompanied by a red streak and a well defined swelling between the elbow and shoulder, from which a number-seven needle was extracted. He has been fortunate to thrice encounter cases of that rare disease known to the profession as exophthalmic goitre, and whose pathology is but slightly understood; and of these three cases, one he fully restored to health, another but partially, and the third died. Dr. Watts has a fine reputation and an extensive practice as a specialist upon diseases of the chest. In his fifteenth year, he joined the Baptist Church, the Rev. T. J. Fisher receiving him into the membership. In 1861, he married Ellen De Faunt, daughter of Joseph De Faunt Le Roy, a well-known farmer of Christian County, Kentucky; by this marriage he has three children, his wife being now deceased.

PRYOR, GEORGE R., Lawyer, was born June 12, 1840, in Garrard County, Kentucky. He was the only child of James B. and Martha (Foster) Pryor, the former a native of Amherst County, Virginia, and the latter of Jessamine County, Kentucky. His father came to Garrard County many years ago; engaged in agricultural pursuits chiefly, and died there in 1849. He was a man of good sense, sterling integrity, and generous impulses. He was the son of David Pryor, a Virginian, a farmer, a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and a member of an extensive family descended from Nicholas Pryor, who emigrated from Scotland, and settled on the James river about the year 1700. His mother, Martha (Foster) Pryor, was the daughter of Thomas Foster, a soldier in the war of 1812, who emigrated from Delaware, in 1801, and settled in Jessamine County. She died in the month of August, 1841. In early girlhood she was remarkable for strong religious convictions, and through life sustained a consistent Christian character, and, in all respects, was a most exemplary lady. George R. Pryor was raised on the farm, and received his education chiefly at Bethel Academy, in Nicholasville, and at Centre College, Danville. He graduated at the latter named institution, in 1866, and turned his attention to teaching school while preparing himself for the law.

He had previously taught at Bethel Academy, and other places, to prepare himself for college. In the Winter of 1866, he entered on a systematic course of law reading, at Nicholasville, under R. M. Messick, now a clergyman in Missouri. In 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Nicholasville. He is a successful lawyer. In 1867, he was appointed School Commissioner for Jessamine County; was elected to the office in the following year; was re-elected in 1870, and again in 1872; in 1871, was elected to fill a vacancy in the office of County Attorney, and held the position during the remainder of the term—three years. Mr. Pryor was married, March 2, 1875, to Julia Deering, a native of Scott County, Kentucky, and a daughter of Rev. S. S. Deering, a minister of high standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In politics, Mr. Pryor is a Democrat. He is a man of fine personal and business habits, of unimpeachable character, of fine standing at the bar, and a valuable citizen.

HENRY, HON. ROBERT P., Lawyer, was born November 24, 1788, in Scott County, Kentucky. He graduated in letters at Transylvania University; studied law with Henry Clay; was admitted to the bar in 1809; in the same year, was Commonwealth's Attorney for his district; served in the war of 1812, as aid to his father, Gen. William Henry; subsequently settled in Christian County, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and became Prosecuting Attorney for that circuit; was a director in the Princeton branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth; was a Representative in Congress from 1823 to 1827; as a member of the Committee on Roads and Canals, obtained the first appropriation ever granted for the improvement of the Mississippi river; and, while in Congress, was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals, but declined. Before the expiration of his Congressional term, he took sick and died, August 25, 1826.

WELMAN, FLOYD C., was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, June 23, 1820. His father was Jeremiah Welman, a native of North Carolina, who removed to Kentucky at an early age, and settled in Madison County, where he married a lady of Fayette County, in the same State; was a farmer by occupation, moving, subsequently, to Oldham County, where Floyd received his education, attending the common-schools until he reached the age of eighteen years. He remained on the farm and worked for his father until his twenty-first year,

when he became a school-teacher, following that avocation for eight years. Removing, in 1850, to Louisville, he entered the grocery and produce business, on Market Street, pursuing it successfully for eighteen years. During the years of 1849-50, when the Sons of Temperance were in the zenith of their power, he was a zealous member, and filled the chair of Worthy Patriarch. He is an ardent Democrat, and, in 1859, entered the political arena, taking a very active part in the local elections; serving in the City Council of Louisville during the years of 1859, '60, and '61; and, as a Trustee of the Public-schools, during 1866 and '67. In August, 1868, he was elected Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, holding the office for six consecutive years; and, after the expiration of this limitation, was appointed deputy marshal under F. P. Helm, for one year. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the Past Master's degree, and presided over Harry Hudson Lodge for fifteen years, as its first Master. For fifteen years, he has been the Steward of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which denomination he has for thirty years been a consistent member. Of a kind disposition and confiding nature; frank, and of sterling integrity; seeking the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens, but making no sacrifice of principle to obtain his desires, he commands the respect of the community; a good citizen, a kind father, and a devoted follower of Christ. In November, 1853, Mr. Welman married Miss Mary W. Duerson, daughter of Col. W. Duerson, which marriage has been blessed with three children.

COURTS, RICHARD WINN, Merchant, was born March 16, 1804, in Barren County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Culpepper County, Virginia, and moved to Kentucky at an early date. The family is of English origin.

His school education was limited, owing to the meagre facilities of that time, but, with the energy and perseverance which afterwards characterized him as a business man, he entered upon a course of study which fully fitted him for the active duties of life. He began his business experience as clerk with Adam Wood, a merchant of Russellville, Kentucky, with whom he remained ten years, when, having become sufficiently familiar with the business, and accumulated some means, he opened a store in the same line of merchandise. In this he was very successful, and by his close application to business, and attention to the fluctuations of the market, he eventually established himself as a leading merchant of Russellville. His power of mastering details, and his ability as accountant, won for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and he was appointed Commissioner of Courts, in which office he had the ad-

justment of cases relating to settlements with executors, and others having property in trust. He conducted the affairs of the office for several years, with such ability and efficiency, that, even after his retirement from official duties, he was constantly appealed to in cases requiring arbitration. He was also a Director of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, and, in many ways, was one of the most valued and useful men in the community. He retired from active life in 1850, but, up to the time of his death, took a lively interest in public affairs, and was well posted in all questions of finance. His religion was exemplified in his daily life, which was full of good deeds and charitable works, and, though not subscribing to any particular creed, his natural kindness of disposition and benevolence of heart recognized all mankind as brothers, for whom he considered it his duty to do all possible good. The rule by which his life was guided, is inscribed on his tomb: "Deal justly, love mercy, walk uprightly." He was married, in 1822, to Miss Emily A. Wilcox, and was the father of eight children, five of whom are yet living; the eldest son being connected with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and the youngest son filling the position of teller and book-keeper in the Bank of Russellville.

WEST, RICHARD, Farmer and Stock-raiser, was born February 26, 1819, in Scott County, Kentucky. His father, Samuel West, was a native of Maryland, being a farmer in Montgomery County of that State. He was married to Miss Eleanor Middleton, a native of Virginia; and came to Kentucky about the year 1815, resuming his former occupation as a farmer. Richard was the fourth child in a family of seven, of which but two members now survive. He received a very good education, attending the common-schools of his home until the age of fourteen years, when he was admitted to Georgetown College, where he completed his studies. After graduating at college, he returned to the farm; and having, at an early age, taken a fancy to the rearing of choice stock, in which he displayed rare judgment for his years, he concluded to enter more extensively into this business. He was very successful in this undertaking; and, in 1868, decided to devote his attention more exclusively to the improvement of trotting stock. With this object in view, he purchased the celebrated trotting horse called "Almont," well known among stock-breeders as a very fine animal, and sire of "Allie West" and "Piedmont," and other famous racers; the former having a record, as a "four-year-old," of 2.29, and, as a "five-year-old," of 2.25, which is considered, by turfmen, as very good time. He has acquired a national reputation as a stock-raiser, and is widely known among

turf-men as having brought out some of the most renowned racers in the country. His trotters always command the highest price in the market; and among those, remarkable for their speed, that have been bred and trained on his place, the Edgehill Trotting Farm, may be mentioned the following: "Blackwood," "Rosalind," "Lula," "May Queen," "Mollie Long," "Bill Thunder," "General Garfield," "Kentucky Prince," and others, whose fame on the turf sustains his high reputation as a connoisseur in the equine science. He takes a deep interest in all matters relating to the turf and farm; and has for many years been connected with different agricultural societies in his district; and has often been solicited to accept the presidency of the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, of Lexington, Kentucky, a position to which he would bring great influence, and a vast knowledge of the science which that association is designed to promote. But, as he has always shown a great aversion to having his name brought prominently before the public, he has uniformly declined all steps leading to notoriety. In politics, his unassuming and quiet disposition has always kept him from taking an active part; but he is a man whose influence is eagerly sought in every contest. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Edmonia Sammel, by whom he had three children, of whom but two survive: Clark A., who has taken up the profession of medicine, and is engaged in practice at Georgetown, Kentucky; and Miss Monie West, an accomplished young lady who graces his household. He lost his first wife, and was again married, in 1861, to Mrs. Agnes Gray Barbour, daughter of Colonel Benjamin P. Gray, of Woodford County. The issue of this union is a son, named Richard, who is at present attending college. Mr. West is a gentleman of great firmness of character; cultured, and of fine sensibilities; modest and unassuming, he has always avoided prominence. Devoted to his chosen occupation, he stands at its head, with a national reputation; and, as a citizen, he is regarded with veneration by all with whom he is associated.

KENNEDY, SAMUEL WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born December 22, 1823, in Todd County, Kentucky. His ancestors, on his father's side, came from Ireland, and, on his mother's, from Scotland. His father, when quite a young man, was Deputy Sheriff of Todd County; but subsequently engaged in farming and merchandising, and also for some time carried on a wool factory. He died at the age of forty-one. His mother is still living, having reached her seventy-fourth year. S. W. Kennedy received a fair education in the country schools, and, in 1843 and 1844, studied law with Hon. F. M. Bristow,

at Elkton, in his native county; was admitted to the bar, and, for twenty-nine years, has engaged successfully in the practice of his profession at Elkton. He was County Attorney for Todd County under the old Constitution, and served four years in that capacity under the present Constitution. He has never been a candidate for any political office, but has devoted his time and energy to the interests of his profession, and has taken rank among the most energetic, painstaking, and able lawyers in Southern Kentucky. He is a man of great independence of thought, controlling his actions and life by his own sense of right; possesses a high degree of moral rectitude; is distinguished for his just dealings; and, although not connected with any Church organization, has a genuine and high regard for the Christian religion. Mr. Kennedy was married, December 18, 1855, to Miss Nannie G. Greenfield, at Elkton, Kentucky. They have six living children, all daughters.

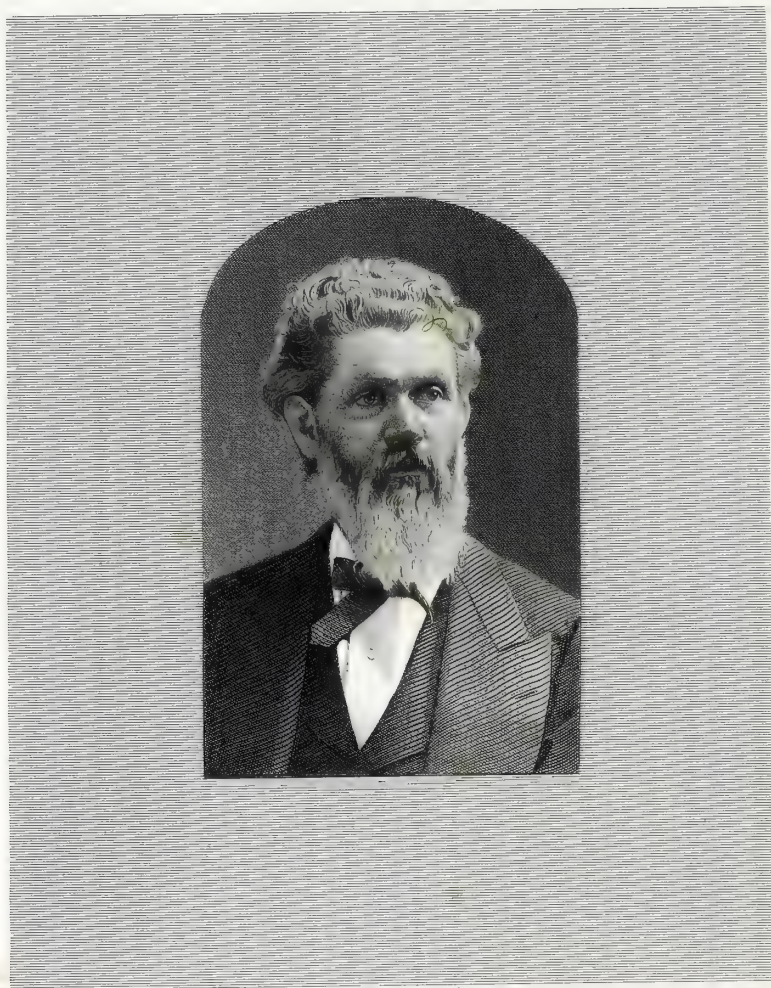
PEYTON, ALFRED H., Lawyer, was born October 9, 1843, in Breckinridge County, Kentucky. His father, Francis Peyton, was a lawyer of high standing; and died at Hardinsburg, in 1852; and his mother was the daughter of Joseph Allen, Clerk of the Breckinridge Circuit and County Courts for over fifty-eight years. Alfred H. Peyton received a good literary education in his native county, and graduated in the law school of Louisville, in 1861; and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Breckinridge County. In the same year, he entered the Confederate army, under Gen. Buckner, and served until 1863, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Jackson; was then promoted Captain of Company H, Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, and, with it, was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Chickamauga, in front of Chattanooga, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, the different engagements about Atlanta, and the battle of Peach Tree Creek. He subsequently commanded a post in Georgia; was, at his own request, transferred to Forrest's Cavalry; was appointed Chief of Ordnance on his staff; subsequently recruited three companies for the Seventh Battalion of Cavalry; accompanied them on Lyon's expedition into Kentucky; and, by the aid of Cobb's battery, on the Tennessee river, captured the steamers "Thomas E. Tutt," "Ben South," and "Echo," with which the entire command was conveyed across the river. During an expedition shortly afterwards, he was captured in an engagement near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and, after a short imprisonment with his men at Louisville, was sent to Camp Chase, and was exchanged at Richmond, two or three months subsequent; in the Spring of 1865, joined his

command at Selma, Alabama. At the close of the war, he resumed the practice of his profession in Breckinridge County; in 1869, moved to Louisville, forming a partnership with Col. S. S. English, continuing in that connection until 1876. In 1872, he was appointed to make settlements with fiduciaries in Jefferson County Court, and, in 1876, was reappointed. He is connected prominently with quite a number of social organizations; has already attained a considerable prominence in his profession, and is regarded as a safe, earnest, skillful, and reliable lawyer. Mr. Peyton was married, in 1866, to Miss Sue H. Geoghegan, of Jefferson County.

ANNEAR, JOSEPH F., Manufacturer, was born January 17, 1844, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Dr. John Annear, was of French descent, and was a native of New England, but went West at an early day, establishing himself in Cincinnati, where he followed his profession, and became one of the most successful physicians of the city. Joseph F. Annear received his early education in the excellent public-schools of his native city. He was energetic and persevering. Compelled to leave school at the early age of fourteen years, he soon proved abundantly able to sustain himself, and gave evidence of the possession of qualities that insured for him success in his future undertakings. Upon leaving his studies, he took a situation as apprentice in the steam-boat tinning business, with Stewart and Van Duzen, of Cincinnati. After working at the trade for a short time, the war broke out, and he was among the first who responded to the call of the country. He enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Regiment, and served gallantly through a large number of the prominent battles of the war, including Stone River, Chickamauga, and numerous minor engagements. At the close of the war, he resumed his former avocation, and, after working for a short time, removed to Dayton, Ohio. There he devoted himself to gaining a thorough knowledge of a business at that time in an early stage of its existence, but which was destined to become a flourishing industry, and work a revolution in an important branch of modern architecture. This business was the manufacture of galvanized iron cornices; which, by reason of their great cheapness, durability, and the infinite variety of design of which they admit, have, in a large measure, supplanted the old, defective, wooden cornice. He remained in Dayton for three years; and, after becoming thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the trade, went to Toledo, Ohio, where he took charge of the cornice works of Stevens & Co., and continued there for some time. He left Toledo, and, after remaining in Cincinnati for a time, was called to take

charge of the extensive works of Bourlier & Bro., at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1873, he had accumulated sufficient means to commence in the business upon his own account; and, forming a partnership with Charles Helm, of Louisville, they opened a shop in the central portion of the city. The undertaking proved successful. Their first large contract was to furnish the Alms-house with cornice work; and this was executed with such taste and skill as to give the firm a fine reputation. Among the large number of buildings finished by this house may be mentioned the following: Shurman, Wilks, Reiling's & Reamer's Blocks, the Thomas estate, Capertons & Caldwell's buildings, and others, all of which reflect the greatest credit upon the ability and skill of the house. The business of this firm soon reached such dimensions as to require additional facilities for carrying on its operations; and, in order to accommodate this increase of trade, they removed to more commodious quarters, on Third Street, between Main and Market. This establishment is not only well known in Louisville, but its reputation has spread throughout the South and West. Mr. Annear was married to Miss Mary A. Johnson, daughter of William Johnson, a well-known journalist of Louisville; and a granddaughter of George Gretsinger, one of the oldest inhabitants of the city, and, for a long time, a "falls pilot." He owes his success in life to a firm will and an untiring energy. His course has been marked by a firm adherence to right in all his dealings; and, as a citizen, he is upright and conscientious, and well worthy of the high esteem in which he is held.

LONG, SPENCER CURD, Merchant, son of Nimrod Long, a banker and prominent citizen of Russellville, Kentucky, was born in that place, March 3, 1835. His grandfather, John S. Long, was one of the first settlers of Logan County. (See sketch of Nimrod Long.) His great-grandfather, Major Gabriel Long, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and distinguished himself under Washington. Spencer C. Long's opportunities for education were very good; were so industriously improved, that, in his fifteenth year, he entered college, at Georgetown, Kentucky; and, after four years of assiduous application, graduated, with honors, in 1854. He was engaged, for a short time, on the management of his farm; but, not finding there sufficient scope for his business energy, sold his farm, and entered into commercial life in Louisville; first, as a partner in the firm of Hall & Long, provision dealers, remaining in this business six years, then withdrew, in 1866, and embarked in the tobacco trade, in which he has been quite successful, being now one of the leading and most extensive buy-



Gov. Aug. Williams

ers and tobacco dealers of Louisville. He is a leading member of the Baptist Church, and his devotion to the cause of religion is evinced by liberal donations in money, and by sympathetic encouragement of all movements of moral and social advancement. He has been an officer in his Church, on Broadway, since its organization. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Cornelia Gano, daughter of Dr. S. F. Gano, one of the leading physicians of Georgetown, Kentucky. They have had six children, three boys and three girls.



WILLIAMS, PROF. JOHN AUGUSTUS, A. M., LL. D., President of Daughters' College, was born September 21, 1824, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His father, Dr. Charles E. Williams, is a native of Montgomery County; long resided in Bourbon County; is a physician of high standing; a man of scholarly attainments, and one of the most widely known and valuable men in Central Kentucky; and is the son of Raleigh Williams, of Welsh origin, one of the early Virginian pioneers of Kentucky. His mother was Arabella Dodge, daughter of David Dodge, one of the early merchants and manufacturers of Lexington, Kentucky. Prof. Williams attended the best schools of Paris during his boyhood, and, at the age of fourteen, entered Bacon College, then situated at Georgetown, under the presidency of Dr. D. S. Burnet, and, while a student there, the college was removed to Harrodsburg, and was subsequently changed to the Kentucky University, where he graduated, in 1843, under the presidency of Dr. James Shannon. He received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater, and, subsequently, had conferred on him the degree of LL. D., at the Masonic University at La Grange, Kentucky. After leaving college, he read law, with the view to entering upon its practice, which, however, he was prevented from doing by the development of very decided tastes for teaching, and the discovery of serious wants in the educational system in the State. In 1848, he took charge of what was called Prospect Hill Seminary, a boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen, near Mt. Sterling, an institution which became very prosperous under his management, and in which he obtained considerable distinction, from his original methods and superior talents as a teacher. His success was so flattering that he was induced to establish a female college at North Middleton, in Bourbon County, and his birthplace, known as the Bourbon Institute, in which he aimed to carry into full effect his advanced plans of education. But, in 1851, he was pressingly and successfully urged to establish his female institution of learning at Columbia, Missouri, the seat of Missouri

University. A liberal charter was granted by the State, and, under the designation of Christian College, it was formally organized in the Spring of that year. His conduct of the institution brought it into public notice and universal popularity, filling it to overflowing with young women of the best families of the State. He presided over that institution until 1856, when ill health, and a desire to return and labor in his native State, induced him to resign. In that year, he and his father purchased "Greenville Springs," near Harrodsburg, and opened Daughters' College, which has since been continued with great prosperity. After taking charge of this institution, fifty of his pupils from the far West followed him, and, during the many prosperous years of the college, it has graduated pupils from many States, its Alumnae being among the most thoroughly educated and accomplished women and teachers of the country. In 1865, on the removal of the Kentucky University, and its consolidation with Transylvania University, at Lexington, he was prevailed upon to accept the Professorship of Moral and Mental Philosophy, and, while occupying that position, was elected President of the State department of the University. After filling that position with distinction for nearly three years, he returned to his place at the head of Daughters' College, where he now is. His life has been a busy one. He was one of the original movers, in the organization of the State Teachers' Association, and has taken a prominent interest in every thing looking to the educational advancement of the State. He has contributed largely to the religious and literary papers, is the author of many addresses, and is an able writer. His life of Elder John Smith is a well-known and standard work. He will soon have ready for the press his most important work, "Christian Ethics." He has not only used his pen extensively, but has been induced, from surrounding circumstances, as well as personal tastes, to occasionally fill the pulpit in various Churches in and out of his denomination. He has a large, active brain, and uses it to great advantage; is possessed of a large heart, and does not restrain its noble impulses; is a man of fine tastes, which he displays every-where around him; has great fondness for poetry and refined literature; is a man of strong and admirable character; and, besides being an easy and elegant writer, is a speaker of ability; and ranks as one of the first scholars and most successful educators of his State. He is a man of genial and attractive manners, of fine person and stately bearing; is deservedly popular in the institution over which he presides. Prof. Williams was married, in 1848, to Miss Mary L. Hathaway, daughter of Philip Hathaway, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, a member of one of the old pioneer families from Virginia, and a lady of great worth of heart and mind. Of their six children—three daughters and three sons—the sons only are now living.

ROBINSON, GEN. JAMES TAYLOR, son of Gov. James F. Robinson, was born November 25, 1832, in Georgetown, Kentucky. (See sketch of Gov. Robinson.) His life until his majority was passed on his father's estate, and, though not actively engaged in the labor of the farm, he made himself familiar with the practical details of its management; received a collegiate education, graduating at Georgetown College in 1853; manifested a capacity for trading and speculation at an early age, and, when only twenty-three, being attracted by the prospect of a brilliant fortune to be realized from investments in Western lands, removed to Iowa, where he engaged for a time in speculations in real estate; then returned to his native State; devoted two or three years to the management of his private affairs, when he received the appointment of Quartermaster-General of Kentucky from his father, Gov. Robinson, which he filled satisfactorily till 1861; resigned his position, and removed to Lexington, where he again engaged in trade, and also entered into a contract for furnishing supplies to the Government, which was continued till the close of the war, when he became one of the proprietors of the Phoenix Hotel, which takes rank as one of the first hotels of the State. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary Wheeler, of Winchester, Kentucky; has been called to fill various positions of trust, succeeding Gen. Breckinridge in the Presidency of Kentucky Association, having previously served as Vice-President of the same for several years; has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for his city and county for about seven years; and was elected to the office of City Collector, which he still holds. He has been a Democrat since 1858, and was a strong Union man during the war. Gen. Robinson has been a Mason for twenty-five years, and is now a Knight Templar; is known throughout the State as a good business man and a kindly neighbor, full of good deeds and active charity.

BRIGHT, HON. JESSE D., was born December 18, 1814, at Norwich, New York, and was the son of David G. Bright, long a merchant of Fincastle, Virginia; and, after residing for many years in New York, in 1819 came West; remained, for a time, at Shelbyville, Kentucky; but, in 1820, located permanently at Madison, Indiana, where he died in 1852. Jesse D. Bright received a fine education; studied law, and entered on its practice in 1834; was elected Probate Judge in 1836; resigned, in 1838, to become United States Marshal for Indiana; resigned that position, and was elected State Senator, which position he also resigned, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor, on the Democratic ticket,

in 1843; but, before the expiration of his term, was elected to the United States Senate, and was twice re-elected, but was expelled from that body in 1862; while a member of the Senate, was elected President of that body, holding the position from December, 1855, to the Spring of 1857; and was *ex-officio* Vice-President of the United States, William R. King having died. In 1864, he located in Carroll County, Kentucky; was Elector on the Seymour and Blair ticket; in 1867, was elected to represent Carroll and Trimble Counties in the Kentucky Legislature; was re-elected in 1869, and, during that time, removed to Covington, Kentucky. In politics, he belonged to the States Rights wing of the Democratic party; was a man of undoubted ability and great strength of character; was distinguished for his fearless defense of his political principles, and his deliberately formed convictions of right and wrong; and long stood among the leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Bright died May 20, 1875, in Baltimore, Maryland.

COFER, HON. MARTIN HARDIN, Lawyer, Soldier, and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, is a son of Thomas and Mary Cofer; and was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, April 1, 1832. His father was a farmer, and a son of William Cofer, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in 1781, and settled in Bullitt County. His mother was a daughter of Col. Martin Hardin, of Hardin County, Kentucky, where the Hardin family had long resided, and in whose honor the county was named. Col. Hardin was a farmer, and also a man of note and influence there, having represented the county several times in the Lower House of the Legislature. He made it his home until his death. In this county is to be found the more numerous branch of the Cofer family, although it is quite liberally represented in the neighboring county of Bullitt. The Cofers and Hardins have always been held in high repute in Kentucky, and counted among the best families of the State. Upon Judge Cofer, as a mark of respect to his grandfather, was bestowed the name of Martin Hardin. And in the county of Hardin, too, it was his fortune to be reared and schooled, though the instruction he there received was but of the most ordinary character, being all the times and locality could afford. Its deficiencies, however, were essentially made up, at a later period of life, by a rigid course of self-culture. At the age of twenty, Judge Cofer set out in the business of life for himself—his first vocation being that of a surveyor; his next, that of a lawyer. He followed surveying from 1852 to 1856, and the practice of the law from the latter year, when admitted to the bar at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, until 1861, when, the

conflict between the North and South having begun, he abandoned the arts of peace to engage in those of war. Sympathizing with the South, he entered the Confederate service, and, under orders, recruited and organized a battalion of six companies of men, which became a part of the Sixth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, First Kentucky Brigade. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and, though severely wounded in action at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862, participated with the regiment in all its engagements up to August 30, 1864, except Murfreesboro alone. For gallant and meritorious service, he was promoted, on the 30th of September, 1863, to the colonelcy of the regiment, and held the position until the close of the war. On the day preceding the first battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, he was detailed to serve as Provost-Marshall General of the Army of the Tennessee, taking charge of the general police and discipline of all the troops of the department. This, though a duty of great difficulty and responsibility, was cheerfully accepted, and discharged with efficiency, fidelity, and credit. Soon after its assumption, Gen. Hood entered Tennessee, when he accompanied that officer, rendering most important aid; and, after the disaster which befell the Confederate arms at Nashville, was sent to Columbia, Tennessee, with orders to arrest the retreating stragglers at Duck river. Here he found every thing in the most inextricable confusion; and, failing to check but partially the retreat of the troops, who were being hard pressed by Gen. Thomas, was ordered ahead to the Tennessee river, to provide ways and means for the crossing of the troops, which he successfully accomplished. Reaching Tupelo, Mississippi, huts were hastily built to go into Winter quarters; but had scarcely been finished when orders came to proceed forthwith to Gen. Johnston, in North Carolina. Arriving there shortly after, the command was, in a brief time, surrendered to the United States forces at Greensboro, and the war virtually brought to a close. As a military man, Judge Cofer was noted for his self-reliance, cool determination, prompt action, and unflinching bravery. His methods and habits were all systematic, precise, and regular; and, while he tolerated nothing contrary to the good order and strict discipline of the army, and exacted duty to the letter, he was never known to use power arbitrarily nor unnecessarily. Every emergency proved him to be an officer of extraordinary merit. Peace restored, he resumed the practice of the law at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and in the courts of the surrounding counties, continuing the same until January, 1870, when Governor Stevenson appointed him Circuit Court Judge, which position he filled as an appointee until the following August, when he was regularly elected to the office by the people, and served until 1874. While holding, as Circuit Judge, a session of his court, at

Brandenburg, Kentucky, May 12, 1871, he rendered one of the most important judicial decisions ever promulgated from the bench of Kentucky. It involved the rights of a very large body of the people of the commonwealth; and, owing to the peculiar state of political sentiment at that time, commanded marked attention, and caused wide-spread comment. The decision was embodied in a charge to the Grand Jury of Meade County, Kentucky, in the case of a white man who was held for indictment under an accusation of maliciously cutting and wounding a negro, with intent to kill. The jury had asked the opinion of the judge as to the competency of some negro witnesses, who had been recognized to appear in behalf of the commonwealth and give testimony before the Grand Jury. He decided that such testimony was competent, upon the ground that this class of people were entitled, in common with their white fellow-citizens, to the full and equal protection of the laws, under both State and United States Constitutions. The decision, of course, invalidated Section 1, Chapter CVII, Revised Statutes of Kentucky, which law had been especially framed and enacted to exclude the hearing of negro testimony against white persons in the State Courts. The decision was important and notable; coming, as it did, from a States Rights Democrat of the pronounced stamp, and one, too, who has always voted with his party, though not an active participant in politics, it is all the more valuable, and far less likely to be controverted, if such a thing as controverting it be possible. It must ever stand as a superb court judgment. In August, 1874, Judge Cofer was elected an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, which position he now holds, and, though not long on the bench, has already, by his able, forcible, and clear opinions, made himself quite distinguished. He is the author of "Cofer's Kentucky Digest," which is an embodiment of the decisions of the Court of Appeals, and a work of rare merit and standard authority in Kentucky jurisprudence. It has a place in every well regulated law library, and, to a Kentucky lawyer, is a matter of indispensability. Judge Cofer, in society relations, is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree; and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with which he has been closely identified since the year 1855. He is known to be a sincere Christian and God-fearing man. He married Miss Mary E. Bush, daughter of Christopher Bush, a farmer of Hardin County, Kentucky. She is a sister of W. P. D. Bush, of Frankfort; to Squire H. Bush, of Elizabethtown; and to Robert Y. Bush, a lawyer of Hawesville. Her people have always been thrifty, substantial citizens, and of good social position, but never held a public office. She is a lady of great personal worth, and highly regarded by all who know her. The family reside in Elizabethtown, but Judge Cofer is at Frank-

fort the year round, in attendance upon the duties of his office. He has one son, Harry A., who now studies law under his direct personal supervision.

LUSKY, MICHAEL W., Editor and Author, was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1830, of Irish parents. His father was a surveyor and architect of some note, and all his family were possessed of great natural talent. At the age of twenty-one, Michael W. Clusky entered upon his public career, having about that time become Postmaster of the National House of Representatives. He served in that capacity until 1859, and was one of the best known and most popular men in Washington City. In that year he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and became editor of the "Memphis Avalanche," and conducted that paper with great ability, his intimate knowledge of politics and machinations of party leaders giving him peculiar advantages as a skillful and trenchant political editor. At the breaking out of the civil war, he, having warmly espoused the Southern cause, entered the Second Tennessee Regiment, and served with it in Virginia; afterwards returned to the West; participated in the battle of Shiloh, and was present at the various engagements of the Army of the Tennessee. At Atlanta he was severely wounded; and was afterwards elected to the Confederate Congress, holding that position until its disorganization. At the battle of Shiloh, he was promoted, for gallant conduct, adjutant-general, serving in Gen. Preston Smith's brigade. He had previously risen from the ranks to captain, for meritorious action on the field. When the great conflict at arms was over, he returned to Memphis, and resumed editorial charge of the "Avalanche;" but failing health soon compelled him to relinquish his connection with that paper, when he removed to Louisville, Kentucky. About that time the "Ledger" of that city was established, and he became its first editor. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, and was one of the committee that bought the books; and became warmly connected with Dr. C. C. Graham, and entertained the same notions as to the management of that institution. He was a writer of rare ability; wielded considerable influence as a politician; during the Buchanan campaign, was Secretary of the Democratic National Committee; and numbered among his friends and admirers some of the first men of his party. While at Washington, he gathered a vast store of information, from which he published "Clusky's Political Text-book," considered a *vade mecum* among politicians. He also published, anonymously, another work of similar character; and got up a curiously interesting work of miniature oil-paintings of all members of Congress. He was a man of prodig-

ious memory and great natural ability; was extremely benevolent; lent an open heart and ready hand to every good cause; was an eloquent speaker; was frail in physique, but brave and manly in his character; was greatly admired, and was apparently cut off in the very opening of a brilliant career. He died in 1873. He was married, in Louisville, to the accomplished Mrs. W. R. Jacob (*née* Hall), of Shelby County, Kentucky, the widow of W. R. Jacob, brother of the present Mayor of Louisville. She still survives. They had no children.

REILLY, JOHN JOSEPH, M. D., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1833; and is the son of Dr. John O'Reilly, a physician of note and of many years' practice, now living in Louisville, Kentucky. John Joseph was educated at St. Joseph's College, in Bardstown, Kentucky, and graduated therefrom in the year 1859, after which he studied medicine in the Universities at Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, and received his diploma, at the latter institution, in 1865. Early in the war, he was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in Hospital Number One, at Louisville, Kentucky, Dr. Brandies surgeon in charge; in 1862, went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was made Assistant Surgeon in the Tennessee Lunatic Asylum. While holding this position, Gen. Bragg's army moved between the asylum and Nashville, and the superintendent, becoming alarmed, deserted his post, leaving the principal care of the institute to Dr. O'Reilly, who remained steadily in the discharge of his duties, and succeeded in protecting and preserving the property from damage or loss. After leaving the asylum, he passed an examination before the Army Medical Board, and reported to Surgeon Chambers, United States Volunteers, by whom he was appointed Surgeon of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry (styled "Andrew Johnson's Body-guard"), to fill the post made vacant by the death of Dr. Johnson, son of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee. He was afterwards Secretary of State Board of Examiners for Surgeons in Tennessee Military Service; also, Assistant Surgeon to Dr. Chambers, for examining and reporting on cases of female venereal contagion, in Nashville—the first effective board of this kind ever instituted in this country, the necessity of which arose from the exigencies of the times. At the close of the war, in May, 1865, he returned to Louisville, where he commenced the practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since, gaining an extensive business, and earning a fine reputation as a physician. For so young a man, he stands exceedingly high in his profession, and is frequently consulted in matters where extraordinary knowledge and skill are required. He has been, for

several years, a member of the "Board of Health," "Professor of Diseases of Children in the Kentucky School of Medicine," and, also, one of the Board of Public-school Education. He has contributed numerous valuable articles to the "American Practitioner," and, also, to the "Medical and Surgical Reporter," which have been extensively copied, both in this country and in Europe, and is considered one of the most ready, solid, and advanced among the medical writers of the day. His frank and genial manners make him a universal favorite in society and with his profession, while his assiduous attention to duty, and his great rectitude of character, insure him the confidence and commendation of the community.

ILLER, HENRY M., M. D., was born November 1, 1800, in Barren County, Kentucky. His father was one of the original settlers of Glasgow, in that county; was a native of Maryland and of German origin. Although Dr. Miller did not receive a collegiate education, he became a fine English scholar, and possessed a good knowledge of Greek and Latin; and, indeed, few men of his day were better scholars. At the age of seventeen, he began the study of medicine at Glasgow, under Drs. Bainbridge and Gist. After two years spent in preparation, in 1819, he attended the first full course of lectures delivered in the Transylvania University, at Lexington, after which he began the practice of medicine at Glasgow, his native village, associated with his preceptor, Dr. Bainbridge. In the Fall of 1821, he again returned to Transylvania University, and, after completing his second course of lectures, graduated with a high rank in his class. He again returned to Glasgow and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1822, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater; and after spending some time in Philadelphia, in furthering his medical knowledge, entered upon the duties of his new position. Some dissensions arising in the medical faculty, which were disagreeable to him, he resigned, and again returned to the practice of his profession, at Glasgow. In 1827, he removed to Harrodsburg; in 1835, located in Louisville to aid in organizing the Medical School, in which he had been appointed a professor, although the attempt was unsuccessful. In 1837, the Medical Institute at Louisville was established, in which he was Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. After that institution was made a part of the University of Louisville, he filled the same chair until 1858, when he resigned, after having filled the position during the many changes in the faculty for twenty-one years. In 1849, he published his work, "Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Human Parturition," which was subsequently

revised, and issued under the title of "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics," at the time received with great favor, and still one of the most reliable text-books on that subject. He also made other additions to medical literature through the medical journals, and in the form of pamphlets. He wrote extensively, and was known at home and abroad as one of the first medical writers and teachers of this country. In 1869, he was again induced to enter the University, to fill the special Chair of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women. He shortly afterwards resigned, and, in 1869, accepted a similar professorship in the Louisville Medical College, which he held until his death. He not only took position among the first medical teachers and writers of his time, but was also regarded as one of the most skillful and successful medical practitioners of the day. He was the first surgeon of Louisville who used anæsthetics in obstetric practice, and was one of the first in the country who used the *speculum uteri* in chronic diseases. Dr. Miller was married, June 24, 1824, to Clarissa Robertson, daughter of William Robertson, who survived him, with four of their children: George R., Edward, Caroline M., and Mary E., the last being the wife of James H. Turner; and Caroline M., the wife of Dr. John Goodman. Dr. Miller died February 8, 1874; and, at the next commencement of the Louisville Medical College, the President of its Board of Trustees, Hon. H. W. Bruce, gave the following tribute to his memory: "His services were never withheld from the poor and needy; nor were such, seeking alms, ever turned from his door. In these, the more tender and delicate of his relations toward the public, as well as in the high and responsible official positions to which he was at different times called, he discharged ever his whole duty, with eminent success and to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned in his conduct; and, outside the sacred precincts of his own desolate household, there are none who will miss his vast learning, his wisdom, his prudence, and his moderation, so much as his bereaved colleagues in the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College. The chair which he so long, so ably, and so gracefully filled and adorned, is now vacant, and draped in mourning. How he was esteemed as a professor, his colleagues attest by feeling that his place can never be fully supplied. As a consort and parent, he was all that could be expected of a husband and father—protecting, kind, loving, and indulgent to a fault. As a citizen, he was an example worthy to be followed by his fellow-citizens. As a practitioner, he was prudent and cautious in general, but, when the occasion required it, he was bold and intrepid, and fully abreast, if not in advance, of the age in which he lived. As a writer, he was careful, accurate, analytical, philosophic, and logical; as a student, unwearied, independent, and exhaustive; as a reviewer, honest, just, and generous; as a teacher, progressive, faithful,

and successful; as a citizen, a paragon for imitation; as a son, husband, father, and friend, affectionate, devoted, and true; as a Church member, most exemplary."

McAFEE, MAJOR ALLEN L., Lawyer, was born August 15, 1825, in Mercer County, near Harrodsburg, Kentucky. His parents were Robert and Ellen (Moore) McAfee, the former a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, and the latter of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and daughter of George Moore, of that State. His father was a lawyer and farmer by profession, and died in 1859. McAfee Station, in Mercer County, was named in honor of his family, and was probably established as early as 1773, by Robert, William, James, and George McAfee. He was educated at St. Mary's College, in Marion County; chose the law for a profession, and, in 1843, began his profession, under his father, at Harrodsburg; was admitted to the bar, and soon after located for practice at Paraclifta, Arkansas. In the following year he entered the army, as Lieutenant of Company G, First Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, under the command of his relative, Col. Archibald Yell, and served through the Mexican War. He was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista. In 1848, he returned to Kentucky, and began merchandising and practicing his profession, at Nicholasville. In 1862, he entered the Confederate army, as Major of the Sixth Battalion, under Humphrey Marshall. In 1864, he was taken prisoner, and held until January, 1865; was then discharged on parole, and served until the end, as Confederate Commissioner, to look after supplies for the prisoners at Camp Douglas. He then returned to Nicholasville; was pardoned by President Johnson, and at once resumed the practice of law, which he has since continued with great success. In 1857, he was elected to represent Jessamine County in the Legislature; and, in 1868, was elected to the State Senate. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and, in 1860, was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, which nominated John C. Breckinridge. Religiously, he is Episcopalian. Major McAfee was married, December 21, 1848, to Elizabeth R. Shely, daughter of George W. Shely, a farmer of Jessamine County.

GRATTON, REV. JOHN SAMUEL, Minister of the Baptist Church, was born March 14, 1843, in Nelson County, Kentucky. He is of Irish ancestry. His father now resides in Muhlenburg County, where he is still engaged in agricultural pursuits. His early education was received in the county schools; and, at the age of

twenty-one, he entered Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky, and graduated from that institution in 1869. His theological course at Bethel College was under the tutorage of Dr. W. W. Gardner. He was reared a Roman Catholic, but, at the age of seventeen, was converted to the Protestant faith, under the ministry of Revs. J. S. Colman and J. M. Peay. He immediately joined the Baptist Church, and began holding prayer-meetings in his neighborhood; his parents, who were Roman Catholics, bitterly opposing his course. He soon felt a call to the ministry, and need of means to aid him in his education; his father refusing help unless he would study for the priesthood or bar, thinking in this way to lead him to deny his faith; but there were brighter days in store for him. In 1865, his parents were converted to Christ, and joined the Baptist Church. This was during the first meeting in which he engaged in ministerial labors. Upon leaving college, in 1869, Mr. Gratton was at once called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Elizabethtown, the first Church of that denomination organized in Kentucky; and, during eight years of Church labor, his time has been spent in Elizabethtown and the surrounding country. During this time, he has baptized about three hundred persons, and witnessed the conversion of five hundred. He is a faithful pastor and preacher, willing to endure many hardships for the sake of the Master. Having persevered in the midst of difficulties, he has surmounted great obstacles, and partially gained his reward. Mr. Gratton was married, August, 1870, to Miss Amy C. Smallwood, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

HERRITT, PERRY, Clerk of the County Court of Harrison County, was born November 24, 1807, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. His parents were Thomas and Margaret (King) Wherritt, and were both natives of St. Mary's County, Maryland. His father came to this State about the year 1792; settled in Scott County; in 1798, removed to Jessamine, where he died, in 1811. He was a soldier throughout the entire war of the Revolution, and served in Howard's line of the Maryland troops. He followed agricultural pursuits through life. The Wherritts were among the early settlers of Maryland, from England, under Lord Baltimore. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and inured to its hardships. His education chiefly consisted of what he could gather from the Winter schools of the neighborhood; but, in 1823, he attended a select school at Danville for several months. He has been a careful observer and an extensive reader, and very few men in any community are found more thoroughly well informed than Mr. Wherritt. He learned the tanner's trade in Dan-

ville, and worked there, and at Richmond, Lexington, and Mt. Sterling, until 1829. In that year he located at Cynthiana, where he carried on his own tannery for the next ten years. A part of 1840, he served as Deputy Marshal in taking the census. In 1842, under the old Bankrupt Law, he was appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy, and held the office until 1849. The act being repealed in 1842-3, he continued until his cases were wound up. In the mean time, in 1844, he had gone to merchandising in Cynthiana. In 1851, under the "New Constitution," he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Harrison County; has been continually re-elected, and held the office ever since, with the exception of four or five years. In 1861, soon after the commencement of the war, he was arrested by the Government military, and was held for four or five years as a citizen prisoner, in various Federal prisons. His sympathies were warm for the cause of the South, yet he never took any part in furthering the war against the National Government, and hence his imprisonment was hard and foundationless. Soon after returning home, he was again elected to the position he now occupies. Religiously, Mr. Wherritt is a Universalist. He is a man of courage, and great determination in adherence to his conscientious convictions; is a man of fine habits, and has been distinguished through life for his unflinching integrity of character. He was married, February 24, 1831, to Miss Zerelda A. Morrison, a native of Cynthiana, and daughter of David Morrison, a tanner of that place.

PALDING, MOST REV. MARTIN JOHN, Archbishop of Baltimore, was born May 23, 1810, near Lebanon, Kentucky. His parents were Marylanders, and were descendants of the Catholic pilgrims of that State. At the age of fourteen, he became Tutor of Mathematics in St. Mary's College, where he graduated at the age of sixteen, studied theology for several years at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown; continued his studies from 1830 to 1834, at Rome, where he was ordained a priest; from 1834 to 1843, was pastor at St. Joseph's College; was subsequently its president; from 1843 to 1848, served at the Cathedral; in the latter year was consecrated Bishop of Leugone; finally succeeded Bishop Flaget, of Louisville, from 1850 to 1854; was one of the editors of the "United States Catholic Magazine;" was the author of the works, "Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions to Kentucky," "Life and Times of Bishop Flaget," "Review of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation," "Miscellanea," and "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity;" in 1864, was installed seventh Archbishop of Baltimore; distinguished himself in the Council of the Vatican at Rome, in 1869; erected many new

churches, and founded many works of charity; and was one of the most able men of the Catholic Church. He died, April 21, 1872, at Baltimore.

URMAN, W. B., M. D., was born May 4, 1844, in Camden County, Georgia, and is the son of Dr. Samuel Furman, a prominent physician of that State. His family is of English descent, his great-grandfather coming to America in 1776; figured largely in the Revolutionary War. His mother was a native of Georgia, and came of a notable English family, her grandfather being Sir John Bernard, once Lord Mayor of London. Dr. Furman received a good education, mainly under private tutors; and, when on the eve of entering college, the civil war began, and he, like the great mass of Southern youth, hastened to take up arms in support of their cause. He participated in many of the battles of the Peninsular campaign, and was also in the seven days' fighting around Richmond. In 1863, he was transferred to the department west of the Mississippi, and was present in the engagements at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Brashear City, and the severe campaign in Louisiana. At the close of the war, he began the study of medicine with his father, and graduated in the Winter of 1870, at the Louisville Medical College, previously having spent some time in the hospitals of New York City, and taken a course of lectures in the Bellevue Medical College. He began the practice of his profession at Henderson, Kentucky, where he has since resided, having acquired a valuable business, and taken a fine position among the profession in that part of the State. Religiously, he is associated with the Baptist Church; is a progressive, hard student, scholarly in his attainments, broad and liberal in his views; is punctilious in his regard for conscientious convictions of right and wrong; and stands deservedly high as a physician and citizen. Dr. Furman was married, in 1867, to Miss Jessie Collins, daughter of Dr. J. D. Collins, of Henderson.

URMAN, DR. SAMUEL MILLER, Dentist, was born October 28, 1843, in Camden County, Georgia, and is the son of Dr. Samuel Furman, a distinguished physician, who practiced his profession for many years at Savannah, and was favorably known as a physician of ability, and a man of great public and private worth, throughout a large part of Georgia. He received a good education, and, at the age of fifteen, began life as a merchant. When the civil war commenced, he entered the Confederate army, and served under Generals Ma-

gruder, Jackson, Lee, and Kirby Smith, participating in the battles of the Seven Pines, and the battles around Richmond in 1862, including those at Savage's Station, Gaines's Mill, and Malvern Hill, and was for several months a prisoner. At the close of the war, he began the study of dentistry, with Dr. F. G. A. Frierson, of Shreveport, Louisiana; and, in 1868, entered into practice at Henderson, Kentucky, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent in Leavenworth, Kansas, and has been actively and successfully engaged in his profession. He is an earnest, active member of the Baptist Church, with which most of his family have been connected for several generations. He is a man of admirable personal and social habits; is extremely open and liberal in his charities; is conscientious and ardent in his attachments to honorable and manly principles; is tall and erect in person; and is, physically and mentally, a fine type of the true Southern gentleman. Dr. Furman was married, in 1869, to Sarah E. Martin, daughter of Le Roy Martin, a former citizen of Henderson, but now a resident of Kansas.

BASCOM, BISHOP HENRY BIDLEMAN, D. D., LL. D., Clergyman of the Methodist Church, was born May 27, 1796, in Hancock, Delaware County, New York, and was the son of Alpheus and Hannah Bascom. In 1812, his parents settled in Mason County, Kentucky, but soon after permanently located near Ripley, Ohio. Henry B. Bascom received a very limited early education, never attending school after reaching his twelfth year. He joined the Methodist Church in 1810; in 1813, was licensed to preach, and was admitted on trial in the Ohio Conference of that year, and appointed to Deer Creek Circuit; in the following year, to Guyandotte Circuit in Virginia. His first years in the ministry were accompanied by great hardships, requiring uncommon self-denial, even for a Methodist minister; the Conference and the people largely opposing him on account of his uncommonly fine personal appearance, style of dress, and brilliant display of oratory; but he uncomplainingly pursued his upward way; was finally taken into the patronage of Bishop McKendree; and, in 1816, was placed on the Danville and Madison Circuits in Kentucky; in 1818, he was the first preacher of his Church ever stationed in Louisville, and there became exceedingly popular, but was changed about for several years to insignificant and trying positions until, discouraged, he sought again for appointment in Ohio; in 1823, was stationed at Steubenville, and, in that year, through the friendship of Henry Clay, was made Chaplain to the Lower House of Congress; at times preached to large congregations throughout the Eastern and Middle States, and every-

where excited great enthusiasm, and gained to himself thousands of admiring friends; after serving two years as a Chaplain in Congress, was appointed to a charge in Pittsburg; in 1825, became Conference Missionary, where his talents were displayed to the greatest benefit of his Church; in 1826, preached at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and was President of Madison College for two years; was agent for the American Colonization Society in 1829 and 1830; in 1831, was again transferred to the Kentucky Conference, and elected Professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Science in Augusta College, holding the position for ten years; was, for several years subsequently, President of Transylvania University, and revived much of the former glory of that institution; in 1828, was elected delegate to the General Conference; was continually reappointed until his election as Bishop, in 1850, at St. Louis; in 1846, he was elected, by the General Conference, as editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review;" was appointed by that body as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, having in view the adjustment of the difficulties of the Church, North and South; in 1849, a volume of his sermons was published, and met with universal favor; in 1850, sat the only time as Bishop in the Conference at St. Louis, and afterwards, on a visiting tour, preached his last sermon in that city in July of that year; on his way to his home in Lexington, Kentucky, he took sick, and died September 8, 1850, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Stephenson, at Louisville. About 1840, he received the degree of D. D., from two colleges and two universities, and also the degree of LL. D., from La Grange College, in Alabama. Bishop Bascom died in the prime of life, and doubtless yet below the meridian of his fame; and was one of the most earnest, eloquent, able, influential, attractive, useful, powerful, and godly of all the ministers of the Methodist Church in the United States.

WARR, JOHN W., was born August 17, 1844, in Cleveland, Ohio, to which city his parents had emigrated, from England, in 1820. He was liberally educated in the public and private schools of Cleveland, and at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. He commenced active life as a tutor in Baldwin University; subsequently organized a Commercial College at Painesville, Ohio, which he afterwards consolidated with the Bryant & Stratton Business College, at Cleveland. In 1868, he removed to Louisville, and put in operation Bryant & Stratton's Business College of that city, which now ranks as one of the finest and most thoroughly conducted Business Colleges of the country. He also acted, for several years, as Cashier of the Kentucky and Tennessee Department of the St. Louis Mutual

Life Insurance Company, during its continuance in Louisville. He was one of the editors of the "Library Paper;" has contributed numerous articles to the "Courier Journal;" is a regular writer for the "Louisville Saturday Review;" has written several works on Mathematics; and is the inventor of the "Sliding Scale Ruler," an ingenious contrivance for computing time, interest, discount, etc., almost instantaneously. At the commencement of the civil war, he entered the Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry as a private; and, a few months subsequently, was captured and paroled by Stonewall Jackson at Harper's Ferry. He is a member of the International Business College Association, and probably the only member of that organization residing in Kentucky. He is a man of polished manners and scholarly attainments; is a thorough business man; and ranks as one of the first mathematicians and commercial teachers in the country. Mr. Warr was married, January 7, 1866, to Miss Harriet M. Smith, of Louisville.

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BOWMAN, JOHN BRYAN, Regent of Kentucky University, is one of the first citizens of Kentucky; and, by reason of his great ability and his long and arduous labors in the cause of education, his name deserves a conspicuous place on these pages. He was born on the 16th of October, 1824, in Mercer County, Kentucky. His family is of German stock, and settled in Virginia early in the history of this country. His grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the first pioneers in Kentucky, with Daniel Boone. His father, Col. John Bowman, settled in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1779. His mother's name was Mary Mitchum, a descendant from a prominent family of Virginia, that settled early in Kentucky. Col. John Bowman, the father of Regent Bowman, studied law in the office of Henry Clay, and was one of the life-long, devoted, and acknowledged friends of the great statesman. Of course, he was an ardent Whig; his son inherited the political convictions of his father. Col. John Bowman and his wife were zealous members of the Baptist Church; but, having embraced the views of Alexander Campbell, they were among the large number of Kentuckians that entered into what has been popularly known since as the Reformation, and, throwing off party names, called themselves Christians. Regent Bowman, the subject of this sketch, at the early age of fifteen, united with the Church of which his parents were members, and entered at once, with great zeal, into the Christian life, and has at all times been prominently connected with the educational and missionary enterprises of his Church. He attended college

for a short time at Georgetown, Kentucky; and afterwards at Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, from which institution, under the presidency of James Shannon, he graduated, in 1842. He subsequently studied law, in the office of Major James Taylor, in Harrodsburg, procured his license, but never practiced. He was married, on the 16th of February, at the early age of twenty-one, to Miss Mary D. Williams, daughter of Dr. C. E. Williams, of Paris, Kentucky, a member of a very conspicuous family in the history of this State. His wife is a sister of John Augustus Williams, President of Daughters' College, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Having received from his father a large estate in Mercer County, he devoted himself with great success, for ten years, to farming. At the age of thirty, he conceived the idea of founding and building up a great, free, liberal, and unsectarian university in his native State. To this work, he has devoted twenty years of the best part of his life, with a zeal and energy and success not often seen in the lives of men. As this is the great outward work of his life, a short history of it, published by order of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, in 1866, will be appended to this sketch. The following paragraphs, from the pen of his friend, the late Dr. Richardson, will suffice in this connection: "For some years after the failure and suspension of Bacon College, there seemed to be not the slightest prospect of its reorganization. The ill success which had attended all efforts to effect its endowment, and the apparently hopeless embarrassment of its financial affairs, had so discouraged its friends, that no one seemed to have the courage to attempt any thing in its behalf. At length, in 1856, one of its Alumni, John B. Bowman, who had watched with regret the declining fortunes of the institution, until the last hope had expired, resolved to undertake the work of restoration, and devote his life to the establishment of a first-class university upon the ruins of Bacon College. Full of this noble and generous purpose he determined to abandon his pleasant home in the country, to sacrifice his personal and private interests, and to spend his life in the great work to which, as the event has shown, he has been providentially called. It is to him, therefore, that the country is indebted for the establishment of Kentucky University, of which he is to be justly regarded as the *projector* and *founder*." While engaged in his educational work he has also been connected with many other important enterprises, looking to the building up of his own State and the country at large. Mr. Bowman, though a native of Kentucky and a large slave-holder, did not hesitate when the war broke out to take a strong stand for the Government and the Union, and to support with unwavering devotion the measures of the administration of Abraham Lincoln for the suppression of the rebellion. Since the war, though not actively engaged

in politics, he has been identified with the Republican party. Without his solicitation, President Grant tendered to him the position of Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, South America, which, however, in view of his educational work, he declined. Regent Bowman is a man of very fine presence and figure; his manners are at once dignified and easy; his conversation is intensely interesting, and few persons can be long in his presence without feeling the spell of his power; and he is equally attractive to the cultured and the uncultured. He is a man of very positive character, aggressive, tenacious, determined. In the prosecution of his educational enterprise he has had hot conflicts with some of his "brethren in the Church," as to the proper management of the University, but he has, at all times, been sustained by a majority of the Board of Curators, and has been able to hold his ground against all attacks. He is a man of large hope; is never despondent; does not anticipate disaster, but confidently expects success. While he is a shrewd business man, he is remarkably liberal and generous. He gives vigorous blows in controversy, but he is most forgiving and kindly disposed to his fellow-men. Malice does not rankle in his bosom. In any sphere of life he would be accounted a strong and marked character, and that at once, and without controversy. It is only to his intimate friends that his real gentleness and magnanimity of nature are fully known. The following financial history of Kentucky University, published by order of the Board of Curators, in 1866, will give the reader some conception of the work and plans of Regent Bowman, and some idea of the strength and vigor of his manhood. "The efforts of the Christians of Kentucky to establish a college for the education of young men began in Georgetown, about the year 1836; and, after repeated failures to raise an endowment for their institution, which was removed, in 1840, to Harrodsburg, the enterprise was virtually abandoned, in 1850. An unsightly building, a small library of almost worthless books, and a small fund of eight or ten thousand dollars, called at that time an endowment fund—but, which was, in fact, a loan and incumbrance—was all that remained of the results of thirteen years of labor. A few Alumni of Bacon College—as the institution at Harrodsburg was called—watched the struggle and decline of their Alma Mater with concern and mortification; and a few brethren of liberal views and some philanthropy sympathized with them. But one only seemed to cherish the least hope of a resurrection of the college; he regarded its failure as a sad but suggestive lesson, providentially given, and in his heart resolved to profit by it in future. John B. Bowman conceived the idea of concentrating the distracted energies and means of the brotherhood of Kentucky, and the influence of all the liberal citizens of the Commonwealth, upon the great work of erecting a

university, in the full sense of the term, upon the ruins of Bacon College. His simple appeal to them was: Brethren, you have failed to build up a college; now, then, let us establish a great university. The boldness of his logic at first merely surprised them. He asked the co-operation of some already distinguished for their zeal and patience in every good work; they deemed the enterprise as the chimera of a young man, and discouraged his dream as idle, if not dangerous to the Church. Almost alone, and in the face of every adverse circumstance, he began his work. Sacrificing his professional aims, abandoning his farm, and foregoing the comforts of a pleasant home, he started out, in the dreary Winter, to lay the foundation of a great university in the hearts of a people already sick of college enterprises, hopeless by reason of past failures, and suspicious of any new undertaking. The county of Mercer, in which he lived, and in which Bacon College was located, having, at his instance, and through the efforts of himself and of its leading citizens, raised conditionally the sum of thirty thousand dollars, he went abroad, with this encouragement, to secure from other communities the nucleus of his proposed endowment. In many places he met the shrug of the cold shoulder, or received the grave admonition to return home and be wise. He met with harsh criticisms upon the former management of the affairs of Bacon College, and still harsher prophecies of mismanagement and failure in the future. He met with these discouragements, and dealt with them as with facts. He went from house to house, through the few central counties of Kentucky, disarming prejudice, rekindling the hopes of his brethren, and enlarging their ideas of education. In one hundred and fifty days, he obtained one hundred and fifty thousand dollars! Thus, without the use of the press or the pulpit, he quietly laid the cornerstone of his university. The simple financial idea, in his endowment scheme, deserves special mention. The notes for money subscribed were made payable in easy installments, and, when collected, the principal was at once safely invested. A certificate of stock was issued to each subscriber, with coupons attached, bearing value equal to one year's tuition, and made transferable. The coupons were redeemable in tuition only, so that the stock, without interest, would be gradually refunded to the subscriber. But, by the scheme devised, while the capital subscribed was refunded in the form of tuition, it remained in the form of cash as the permanent, unincumbered endowment, the interest on which should pay the expenses of the institution. As soon as this amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been obtained, he called together the donors and friends of the movement, in a meeting held at Harrodsburg, in May, 1857. The meeting was numerously attended, chiefly by the representatives from the seven or eight central

counties of Kentucky which had been already applied to in behalf of the enterprise. It was a meeting harmonious in spirit, earnest in its action, and most favorable in its results. 'Thus far,' said Mr. Bowman, as reported in the published minutes of the meeting, 'have we progressed in the work up to the present time, averaging about one thousand dollars for each day that we have been engaged. We have, by this effort, partially laid the pecuniary basis for an institution, which, we hope, is destined to become the support of the Church and the ornament of the State, and which will meet the highest expectations of those who have so liberally contributed to it. We beg leave, however, to say, that we regard this as but the beginning of a work, which, with the Divine blessing, we intend to prosecute until perfected. In reference to the plan of organization, I would merely remark, in general, that there are some features in our present collegiate system that should be discarded. The spirit of the age, and the present state of society, call for colleges for young men, rather than for boys. The natural sciences, in their application to the useful arts and to agriculture, should receive more attention. A higher grade of scholarship should be established, as a condition both of matriculation and graduation. And, generally, we need a more modern, American, and Christian basis for every department of our proposed institution.' During the following Winter, the Legislature granted a liberal charter, incorporating a board of thirty, under the name of the Curators of Kentucky University, giving them full power, for the purpose of promoting the cause of education in all its branches, and of extending the sphere of science and Christian morality, to establish and endow fully, in said University, any departments and professorships they may deem necessary to carry out their objects. By the same organic instrument, the Trustees of Bacon College consenting, the property of that defunct institution was transferred to the new board, and Bacon College ceased to exist, in name as well as in fact. When he had obtained one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the general expression was that he had enough; that it was already a magnificent endowment; and many of the friends of the enterprise seemed to be satisfied. But this view of the matter seriously embarrassed his operations in two ways: First, it made any further appeals for money seem like extravagant and unreasonable demands. Second, it led to an urgent request, which, at last, amounted almost to clamor, that the institution should be opened forthwith. Mr. Bowman, and others, saw that a premature opening of the College would be ruinous; and yet the popular demand must be satisfied. It was accordingly agreed that a preparatory school should be opened temporarily in the old Bacon College building; and, in September, 1858, this school went into operation,

under the name of the Taylor Academy, with nearly one hundred students in attendance. At the same time, it was agreed that in September, 1859, a College of Science and Arts be opened, under the presidency of R. Milligan, assisted by the proper number of professors. In the mean time, in order to present the plan of a university more plainly to the people, on whom he relied for the material aid, Mr. Bowman began to discuss earnestly the great question of collegiate and professional education, and to insist that he needed not less than one half a million of dollars in order to lay the foundation of his enterprise, and sought, perseveringly, to impress this necessity on the minds of the people; and it was gratifying to see that his appeals found a ready response in the hearts of many. The College of Science and Arts was opened, according to promise, in the Autumn of 1859, with nearly two hundred students in attendance. At once the institution was in need of an extensive chemical and philosophical apparatus. The interest on the endowment fund was already pledged to the professors, and the College had no other resources. Mr. Bowman appealed once more to the citizens of the county, and in a few days, having raised five thousand dollars, he was able to buy the apparatus that was wanted. But the most serious want that had been created by the premature opening of this college, was that of adequate buildings. The old edifice of Bacon College had been repaired; but it was found to be insufficient for the wants of a single college then in session. In the midst of his labors for the University endowment, therefore, he found himself called on to provide all the necessary buildings, not only for the College of Arts, but, in anticipation, for the University, with all its contemplated schools and colleges. The funds already raised could not be used for this purpose, and the amount required would necessarily be large. To this part of the work he now addressed himself with energy. One of the most beautiful and healthful sites for an institution of learning in the State of Kentucky was the famous Harrodsburg Springs, for many years one of the most popular resorts in the West. These grounds, with their elegant and extensive buildings, had been purchased by the United States Government as the site of the Western Military Asylum; but they were now abandoned, and fire had consumed the edifice. This place, containing about two hundred acres of land, Mr. Bowman determined, if possible, to secure. After repeated visits to Washington City, he finally obtained the passage of a bill ordering it to be sold at public sale. In anticipation of the day of sale, he went to work and raised the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for the specific purpose of buying it. But, through the interference of parties who desired to secure the property as a fashionable Summer resort, his efforts to purchase it were defeated, and the notes of the subscribers

were surrendered. He thus had the mortification to see the spacious, eligible grounds and buildings, on which he had long set his heart as the site of a great university, pass, by means of an opposing and inferior interest, forever from his hands. To increase his embarrassments as the founder and financier of the University, the war, with all its social and commercial distractions, came on. The work of increasing the endowment was necessarily suspended; but his labors as treasurer were more delicate and onerous. He continued to collect and invest the funds subscribed; he received and disbursed the interest thereon, and kept all the accounts of the institution. He watched with a vigilant eye every pecuniary interest through all the crushing storm of the war. Not a dollar was lost, and not a week's suspension of college exercises occurred, during this period, although opposing armies were encamped around, and the buildings were finally taken as hospitals for the sick and the wounded. It is proper to add, that all this labor was performed by him, as, indeed, all other labor, from the beginning, not only without charge, but at the sacrifice of his pecuniary interests. But the necessity for buildings grew daily more and more urgent. The failure to obtain those at Harrodsburg created a lively sympathy abroad, and all the necessary grounds and buildings were offered, if the institution could be removed. But it was suggested that the old edifice of Bacon College could be repaired and enlarged, and made to meet all the reasonable wants of the University. This idea the friends of Harrodsburg generally favored, when a spark from a defective flue fell on the roof of the building, and, fanned by a February gale, it soon wrapped the pile in flames, and all that remained of the building, apparatus, and library, was a heap of smoldering ruins. This disaster pressed upon the Board of Curators the necessity for immediate action. They were forthwith convened, and all eyes were turned to Mr. Bowman. The Trustees of Transylvania University, at Lexington, at this juncture, intimated a willingness to convey the grounds and buildings of that institution to the Curators of Kentucky University, on the condition of its removal to Lexington. Citizens of Louisville and Covington also manifested a desire to have the institution located in those cities. The Board, however, not agreeing in this exigency, resolved to leave the whole question of removal and location to a Committee, of which Mr. Bowman was chairman. It was ordered, that if the Committee should locate the institution at any other point than Harrodsburg, an act authorizing the removal should be first passed by the Legislature, that every thing might be done legally. The Board, in the mean time, expressed it as a judgment, that the institution should be removed from Harrodsburg. Accordingly, Mr. Bowman called the Committee to meet at

Frankfort, in January, 1865; but an unexpected *dénouement* followed. While there, the proposition of Congress, to donate to Kentucky three hundred and thirty thousand acres of land, for the purpose of agricultural and mechanical education, came up for consideration. The State was not prepared to accept the grant with the conditions imposed, and the munificent provision of Congress seemed likely to be lost to the State. He proposed to make the State Agricultural College a department of Kentucky University, and to consolidate into the great institution the Universities of Harrodsburg and Transylvania and the Agricultural College, and the whole to be located at Lexington. He proposed, further, if this should be done, to provide an experimental farm, and all the requisite buildings, and to give gratuitous instruction to three hundred students, to be selected by the State; and he furthermore pledged, that the Board of Curators would carry out, in the Agricultural Department, the spirit and intent of the act of Congress, encouraging the education of the industrial classes. A bill to this effect was accordingly drawn up, and, after a long and animated discussion in the General Assembly, it was passed by a large majority, and Kentucky University was removed from Harrodsburg, the grounds, buildings, and endowment of Transylvania were transferred, and the State Agricultural College was made a part of the University, with an aggregate capital of more than one-half a million of dollars. Thus he accomplished, by one act, what he had allowed himself many years to bring about. But he had obliged himself, by this scheme, to raise ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, with which to purchase an experimental farm, and a site for all the buildings requisite for the colleges of the University. He at once removed to Lexington, and began his work, and, before the Legislature adjourned, he reported to that body that he had secured, from the citizens of Lexington, over one hundred thousand dollars. In June following, the Curators formally ratified his action, and ordered that Kentucky University be opened, in Lexington, in October following; and three colleges, to wit, that of Law, that of the Bible, and of the Arts and Sciences, went into operation accordingly. It was further resolved by the Board, on the recommendation of Mr. Bowman, that, as soon as practicable, a College of Medicine, a Normal College, and an Agricultural College be added, making, in all, six distinct departments, each under its own faculty of instructors and tutors. In October, nearly three hundred students assembled, from several different States, and were admitted to the several colleges, so far as they had been organized; and the institution has been, thus far, prosperous. During the present year, 1866, Mr. Bowman has purchased, for the use of the Agricultural College, the splendid home of the departed statesman, HENRY CLAY. 'Ashland' is now the property of the

Kentucky University. But, in addition to this, he has added a highly cultivated farm adjoining—some four hundred and fifty acres in all—so that the Agricultural College of Kentucky University may be ready, early, for the reception of students, on the most splendid farm in Kentucky. On reporting these purchases to the General Assembly, at its late session, they at once voted an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, to aid in securing the opening of the College the next Fall; and Mr. Bowman is now bending every energy to the work of putting the institution into full operation. A Committee of Conference was appointed, with Mr. Bowman as chairman, and, in accordance with his liberal and comprehensive views of a great university, and after a careful examination of the best institutions of the country, they submitted a Plan of Organization and Code of General Statutes, which, in some of the details of government and study, are peculiar to this institution, and which, after a thorough discussion by the Board of Curators, was unanimously adopted as the permanent scheme of the University. Under this *régime* it now enters upon its career of usefulness with greatly increased facilities, and with the assurance that its founder, now the Regent of the University, will labor on for the full development and perfection of his ultimate plans. It is confidently believed, that, with its superior advantages of location, with its splendid basis in the way of endowment and real estate, and with its moral and social surroundings, it is destined to exert a mighty influence upon the educational interests of the great Mississippi Valley."

INGLETON, RICHARD H., M. D., was born May 9, 1844, in Canton, Mississippi; and is the son of Hon. Otho R. Singleton, a native of Jessamine County, Kentucky. His father graduated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown; adopted the law as a profession; was two years in the Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature; six years in the State Senate; Presidential Elector in 1852; was elected a Representative to the Thirty-third Congress; was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress; and also to the Thirty-sixth, serving on several important committees; and, in 1861, joined his fortunes with the great rebellion. Dr. Singleton's great-grandfather, Louis Singleton, was also a prominent man in the early history of Kentucky, being at one time Sheriff of Jessamine County, and also a member of the State Senate. The family came from England, and settled in Virginia and North Carolina, one branch finally coming to the West. The other more distinguished members of the family are Generals Singleton of South Carolina and Illinois. Dr. Singleton received a liberal education, chiefly obtained at Georgetown College, in the District of Colum-

bia. At the commencement of the civil war, he entered the Confederate army; served in Northern Virginia and in the West, participating in many of the great battles, including the Seven Pines, the battles around Richmond, at Leesburg, around Atlanta; and was finally paroled at Grenada, Mississippi, while serving under Gen. Forrest. He began the study of medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated in the Spring of 1866, from the medical department of the Louisville University, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. Four years subsequently, he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Evansville Medical College, Indiana, and, after filling that position for one year, removed to Canton, Mississippi; but, owing to the political disturbance of the country, in 1875, again resumed the practice in Louisville. He has been, for several years, member of the hospital staff of the Louisville City Hospital, and has been a member of the Indiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky State Medical Societies; is a man of fine ability, great energy and activity, of admirable personal appearance and attractive manners, and has already taken a high position in his profession. Religiously, he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Singleton was married, in 1870, to Rhoda C. Peter, daughter of Arthur Peter, the well-known druggist, of Louisville, and niece of the distinguished Professor Robert Peter, of Lexington.

AYNE, JUDGE WILLIAM HENRY, Lawyer, was born August 23, 1817, in Fairfax County, Virginia. His father, Edmund Payne, was a farmer. His ancestors came from Scotland, early in the history of this country. His mother was of English descent. Judge Payne received a good English education, and, after teaching in a country school for a year or two, began the study of the law, under Grider and Loving, prominent lawyers of Bowling Green, and, at the age of twenty-one, entered upon the practice of his profession in that town. After engaging in the practice of the law for a few years, failing health induced him to engage in more active pursuits, until in 1861, when he again resumed the practice of his profession. In 1851, he became judge of his county, and held the position until the commencement of the civil war. In 1867, he was elected to the State Senate, serving a regular term of four years. Politically, he is a Democrat, and, during the war, was a Union man. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is prominent in some society orders, and stands high professionally and as a citizen. He was married, in 1840, to Lucy A. Loving, sister of Judge Loving; and, after her death, was again married, in 1846, to E. T. Stubbins, daughter of Samuel Stubbins.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM McKEE, Lawyer, was born May 19, 1849, at Lancaster, Kentucky. Dr. Benj. F. Duncan, his father, was a native of Lincoln County; practiced his profession the greater part of his life at Lancaster, and was the son of Benj. F. Duncan, who came from Virginia at an early day, and became prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of Lincoln County, representing it for a number of years in both branches of the State Legislature. His parents were both of Scotch ancestry. His mother was Jane Logan (McKee) Duncan, a native of Garrard County, and daughter of Hon. Samuel McKee, a Virginian, who became a prominent lawyer and politician of Garrard County, Kentucky; and was, for a long time, Circuit Judge, and, for a number of years, Congressman from this State. William McKee Duncan graduated at Centre College, in 1870; in that year, ran on the Republican ticket for Clerk of Garrard County Court, but was defeated by seventeen votes; was admitted to the bar in 1871; in the following year, was elected Police Judge of Lancaster, and held the position two years; and, in 1874, was elected County Judge of Garrard County, and is one of the youngest lawyers in the State holding an office of the kind. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian; is a lawyer of fine ability; has fine personal and business habits, and unapproachable integrity of character. Mr. Duncan was married, December 17, 1874, to Miss Alice Simmons, a native of Nelson County, and daughter of Greenbury Simmons, a farmer of that county.

GANO, STEPHEN FRANKLIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born April 2, 1807, in Georgetown, Kentucky. His ancestors were Huguenots, and were driven from France under the edict of Nantes, some of them settling, first, near New Rochelle, New Jersey. Rev. John Gano, his grandfather, was a native of New Jersey; was the first Baptist minister who ever preached in Philadelphia, and became one of the most eminent clergymen of his day. He spent many years as an itinerant, traveling from New England to the South; and was, for twenty-five years, stationed in New York City. Two of his sons were engaged in the war of the Revolution; and he was a chaplain in the Continental army; and, by his prayers and great influence, did much to strengthen the American cause. He came to Kentucky as early as 1788. He reared a large family of children, all of whom were men of distinction. (See sketch of Capt. Daniel Gano, one of his sons.) His son Stephen was, for thirty-seven years, pastor of the

Roger Williams Church, Rhode Island; and his son Gen. Richard M. Gano was one of the prominent actors in the early history of Kentucky. Gen. Richard M. Gano married Elizabeth Ewing, a native of Bedford County, Virginia, and a member of the distinguished family of that name in that State and Kentucky. They had seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. Dr. Gano received a thorough education, the best that could be obtained in the State, mainly in his native town. In his nineteenth year, he began the study of medicine, under Dr. Ewing, of Georgetown, and Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati; and, in the Spring of 1828, graduated in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in his native town, in connection with his brother-in-law, Dr. Ewing, soon succeeding to a large business, and taking rank among the most valuable men of his profession in Central Kentucky. For a half century, he has been engaged in successful and laborious practice; and yet he has found time to devote to public affairs, being identified with nearly every movement of interest to his community throughout his long and active life. In 1837, he was elected to the Legislature, as a Whig; again, in 1847; and, in 1862, was again induced to serve the people in that body, without reference to party. He received a commission from President Lincoln as lieutenant-colonel, and acted as surgeon of the Seventh District of Kentucky, performing the duties of that position during the civil war, and finally received an honorable discharge from Mr. Lincoln. He was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Grange, without his knowledge, and has discharged its duties for three years, and has taken a prominent part in forwarding the principles and benefits of that organization. For thirty years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Georgetown College, and has long been Secretary of the Board, and always one of its most active and efficient workers. For over thirty years, he has been an earnest member of the Baptist Church, and one of the leaders in all of its good works. He is a man of scholarly attainments and habits; is possessed of high literary culture and refined taste; is broad and open-handed in his charities; is liberal and magnanimous in his treatment of others; has been distinguished throughout his life by the highest display of Christian character; and is one of the most valuable, highly esteemed, and popular men in Scott County. Dr. Gano was married, in 1831, to Miss Mary J. Herndon, a lady of many admirable and valuable qualities, who has contributed greatly to his usefulness and success, who has herself been of great worth to the community, and who is still living, a pillar of strength by his side. They have four living children—three daughters and one son.



S. J. Gano

HOWARD, JOHN, one of the early settlers of Kentucky, was born in Virginia; served in the Revolutionary War, and received five wounds at the battle of Guilford. He received a fine education, and was, for a time, President of Princeton College. He first appeared at Boonesborough, Kentucky, in 1775, and subsequently made this State his home. He was, for eighty years, a member of the Presbyterian Church. He outlived all of his family except one daughter, and, at the time of his death—which occurred at the residence of Major Wooley, at Lexington—he was one hundred and three years old. Benjamin Howard, once Governor of Missouri, who died at St. Louis in 1814, was his only son.

BOTTS, HON. WILLIAM SCOTT, Lawyer and Politician, son of George Washington and Ann (Scott) Botts, was born February 18, 1810, in Flemingsburg, Kentucky. His father was a native of Stafford County, Virginia; was a merchant and trader; came to Kentucky in 1793, and located in Lewis County, then a part of Mason; he was lieutenant, captain, and brevet major in the war of 1812; and died on the 20th of March, 1827, at Flemingsburg, where he had resided for a number of years. Ann Scott, his mother, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and daughter of William Scott, an early settler in Fayette County, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education at Transylvania University, Kentucky, and at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Virginia. On leaving the University, in 1829, he entered on the study of the law, under Judge John Boyle, of Boyle County, a distinguished Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals. For three years he studied and attended law lectures at Transylvania University, where he graduated, in 1831. From this time till 1842, he was engaged in trading and speculating. But, in 1842, he concluded to enter upon the profession for which he had prepared, and, accordingly, opened his office at Flemingsburg, where he has since resided; made a large and valuable practice; been extensively connected with the business and politics of the country, and taken a position among the leading men of the State. In 1841, he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature; in 1846, was re-elected to the same House; in 1862, was again elected to the House of Representatives; and, in 1863, was elected to the State Senate, and served four years. In 1850, he was elected the first County Judge of Fleming County, under the provisions of the new Constitution, then just come into effect. This office he held four years. He was a delegate to the National Convention, held at Baltimore, in the interest of Gen. Harrison, in 1840; and again, in

1852, to the National Convention, at the same place, in the interest of Millard Fillmore; and was also a delegate to the Convention at Cincinnati, in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley. He voted for Charles Francis Adams on every ballot. Before the war he belonged to the old Whig party of the State; during the entire war of the rebellion, he was an ardent Union man; now, he is a Democrat. He was brought up in the Associate Reformed Church (Presbyterian), and, although not being directly connected with any Church, has always been a man of exceptionally fine habits; of fine social standing, genial manners, great executive ability, and integrity of character; and is one of the first and most valuable men of the community in which he has been so long a member. Mr. Botts has never been married.

COLMESNIL, JOHN D., was born July 31, 1787, in Hayti, where his father then resided, near St. Mark's. His father was an extensive cotton, sugar, indigo, and coffee planter, and owned nearly three thousand slaves, with which he carried on his large planting interests. At the time of the insurrection, a fortification, built on one of his plantations, was attacked by the blacks and taken; and all who did not escape were massacred—his mother, three sisters, and two brothers being among those cruelly murdered. His father and himself, the only remaining members of the family, were saved through the friendship of old servants of the family. At St. Mark's, his father chartered a vessel, which he loaded with coffee, sugar, and indigo, and sailed to Philadelphia—a considerable number of his servants choosing to follow him to the United States. Louis Gabriel de Colmesnil, his father, was a Frenchman; his family belonging to the nobility of France. He settled, with his infant son and his servants, near Trenton, New Jersey, where he remained until 1800; when he moved to Georgia, settling near Savannah, where he died; and by his will provided that his slaves should be freed, giving to each a small sum of money. His son worked the plantation one year, to raise means in order to carry out his father's will in reference to the slaves; which he did by sending them to New York and Philadelphia, as, by the laws of Georgia, they could not be freed in that State. John D. Colmesnil received a grammar-school education, after which he went into business as a clerk in a shipping-house at Savannah; subsequently, made three trips to the West Indies, as a supercargo; visited his native place, where he recovered a large amount of silver-ware, which he lost in transferring it through the country. On one of these trips to Havana, through some misconduct of his agent there in avoiding customs, he was arrested and confined in Moro

Castle, but was subsequently released by Don Vivas, the Captain-General, who had been an intimate friend and college companion of his father. In 1801, he first visited Louisville, Kentucky. In the following year, he made a very prosperous trip to New Orleans; and afterwards returned to Louisville, where he engaged actively in business, but mainly confined his attention to trading on the river from that city to New Orleans. After engaging several years with Stewart, Tyler & Co., he was engaged with I. A. Honore. But, in 1817, he again returned to the river business; and, after the days of steamboats began, he owned the "Grecian," "Huntress," "Louisiana," "Peruvian," "Java," and "Homer," with which he did a profitable business. He afterwards became greatly involved through the failure of a house in New Orleans, and others whom he favored by his credit, but subsequently paid the large indebtedness brought upon him in that way, maintaining his credit as one of the most determined and upright business men that Louisville ever had. He finally became dissatisfied with trade, and purchased a beautiful home in Shepherdsville, in Bullitt County, where he hoped to spend the remainder of his life. But, during the civil war, his home was shorn of much of its beauty and comfort; and, in the Spring of 1871, he again moved to Louisville, where he died, on the thirtieth day of July in that year. Mr. Colmesnil was twice married; first, to Miss Honore; and, after her death, to the daughter of Edmund Taylor, about 1826. His wife survived him, as did their children: Lodiska, wife of Col. H. M. McCarty; Courtney, wife of William Murphy; and James G., Charles C., and William T. Colmesnil, all residents of Louisville.

MARTIN, CAPT. JOHN M., was born in the State of Missouri, in 1812; was the son of James Martin, a musician of some distinction in this country. He received a limited early education, to which, by his naturally fine mind, he added greatly in after life. He began business as a clerk in a dry-goods store. He was afterwards very successful in the mercantile business, in which he continued for several years. He subsequently engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and for forty years was so occupied; and, although meeting the usual reverses of that life, was mainly successful, making a valuable record in connection with the history of the river trade, as well as accumulating a considerable fortune. In 1868, he made the race for Sheriff of Jefferson County, Kentucky, and, being elected by a large majority, filled the office, with much satisfaction to the community, for four years, after which he mainly retired from active business. He was long a resident of

Louisville, and, besides being one of its most successful business men, was one of its most public-spirited and valuable citizens; was liberal in the use of his means for the benefit of society; was upright in all his dealings; was warm in his friendships; was kind and tolerant in his disposition; possessed admirable domestic qualities, and stood very high in the estimation of the community, and his large circle of personal acquaintances. He died in 1874. Mr. Martin was married, in 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Folwell, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, and had seven children. Their son John M. Martin, Jr., is a business man of Louisville; and their son Prof. Wm. Martin is a principal of one of the public-schools of that city.

HERBERT, GEORGE W., Manufacturer, was born at King's Mills, Leicestershire, England, on the first day of January, 1808. He was the son of a highly respected miller of that place. After obtaining a good education, and a thorough knowledge of the milling business, he emigrated to this country, in the year 1832, landing at New York with only an English penny in his pocket, but with a determination to make his fortune in the New World. He often said that his cash capital when he landed in the States was so meagre that he determined no money was better than so small an amount; and, as he was leaving the vessel which had conveyed him to our shores, he threw the only penny he had into the ocean, and started on his new life in America absolutely penniless. He came to Louisville, Kentucky, in the year 1835, and entered into the mill furnishing business, with a Mr. Frazee, as clerk and general stock-keeper. After three years' service in this capacity, Mr. Frazee sold out his stock to him. Pursuing the business with strict economy and increasing his trade, and, from that date until his death, his establishment stood at the head of the manufacturing houses of the city, for commercial soundness. In 1861, he was elected by the people of his ward to represent them in the Upper Board of the City Council; in that body, on its organization, unanimously elected Chairman of the Finance Committee. Afterwards, he was, without his solicitation, selected by the people of his ward a member of the Board to frame the present City Charter. He was also a director for many years of the Mechanics' Bank. In disposition and manners, he was kind and considerate to all, respecting the opinions of those who differed from him, but holding his own convictions with firmness, and in all relations of life they were generally correct. He was deeply thoughtful, introspective, as well as keenly observant of outward things. His remarks, with an occasional touch of satiric humor, were, in their general spirit, genial and benevolent. He was a devoted husband, and a fond,

indulgent, and tender parent. Having come to this country and to Louisville to make it his home, he never returned to his native land; but, after a busy life of thirty-seven years in the city, faithfully attended to up to the time of his last illness, having carefully put his house in order, he departed this life, Sunday, September 8, 1872. His remains were interred at Cave Hill Cemetery.

WEENEY, HON. WILLIAM N., Lawyer, was born May 5, 1832, in Casey County, Kentucky. His father, Joel Sweeney, was educated as a lawyer, but was, throughout his life, Clerk for Casey County. The family moved from Virginia to Kentucky at a very early day. His mother, Obedience Edwards, was a Kentuckian, and daughter of Jesse Edwards, a farmer of Greene County. William N. Sweeney received a good education, which he finished at Bethany College; read law, under his father and McDowell Fogle; was admitted to the bar; served as deputy clerk, under his father, until his twenty-first year, when he removed to Owensboro, and commenced the practice of the law, in connection with his preceptor, Mr. Fogle. He afterwards formed a business connection with R. H. Taylor, also with John Pope and Judge Stewart, and is now associated with his son, James J. Sweeney. In 1854, he was elected county attorney; served four years; in 1868, was elected to Congress, and, serving one term, declined re-election. In politics, he has always been a Democrat; and, in 1860, was candidate for Presidential Elector, on the Breckinridge ticket. He has been, for many years, a Director in the Deposit Bank of Owensboro, and has been prominently identified with all the leading interests of his community. He is a good writer, a fine conversationalist, a ready and fluent speaker; has devoted himself with great persistence to his profession, and is one of the most successful and influential lawyers in his part of the State. Mr. Sweeney was married, in 1854, to Miss Lizzie Rogers. They have three sons and one daughter. His oldest son is his law partner.

PAULDING, DANIEL, JR., Tobacco Merchant, was born in January, 1814, near Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father, Daniel Spaulding, a gentleman of Scotch descent, came to Kentucky in 1815; and, from 1824 to 1835, carried on a tobacco manufactory, at Maysville. Up to his thirteenth year, Daniel Spaulding, Jr., attended the schools of Maysville, when he commenced working in his father's factory; and, seven years later, in 1834, with his older brother, bought out his father,

who retired from active business, his sons carrying on the factory till November, 1849. In 1837, he engaged in the grocery business at Mt. Vernon, Indiana; but, after one year's work, and but little profit in the enterprise, he gave it up to return to his business at Maysville. In 1849, he located at Louisville, commenced the manufacture of tobacco, and continued in business, on Main Street, till 1860, when he moved to his present location on Chapel Street. He has been quite successful in business, and especially so during the war. From 1862 up to 1875, he either was Councilman or Alderman from his ward each year; from 1865 to 1868, he was President of the Common Council; was, for one year, President of the Board of Aldermen; has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Louisville University since 1866; was President of the Board of Managers of the Louisville House of Refuge in 1865. Politically, he was a Henry Clay Whig; in 1854, was an active member of the Know-Nothing party, but, since 1860, has been identified with the Democratic party. Mr. Spaulding was connected with the Sons of Temperance from 1846 up to the decline of that order in the State. He united with the Christian Church in 1840; has long been a deacon in that Church, and is a member of the Fourth and Walnut Street Christian Church, of Louisville. He was married, September 19, 1830, to Matilda, daughter of William Campbell, and has nine children, eight of whom are now living. In his business life, Mr. Spaulding has experienced several reverses by losses by fire, and by being security for the obligations of others; but has, nevertheless, accumulated wealth. He is a warm-hearted and liberal Christian, and one of the first business men of Louisville.

WSLEY, ERASMUS BOYLE, Pork-packer and Provision Dealer, was born February 5, 1811, near Lancaster, Garrard County, Kentucky. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Gill) Owsley. His maternal grandfather, Capt. Samuel Gill, served through the Revolution, under Washington. His father, William Owsley, was of the genuine Kentucky stock; a lawyer of fine ability; Judge on the bench of the Court of Appeals; and, from 1844 to 1848, Governor of the State of Kentucky. Gov. Owsley had five children, four of whom were daughters; one marrying Col. Clifton Rhodes, President of the Central National Bank of Danville, Kentucky; another marrying the Hon. S. H. Anderson, member of Congress in 1840; another marrying Judge W. C. Goodloe, of Lexington, Kentucky; and the fourth marrying Chas. H. Talbot, Esq., lawyer of Lexington, Kentucky. (See sketch of Gov. Owsley.) Erasmus B. Owsley received his early education at home, and at the seminary

at Richmond, Kentucky; afterwards, was a short time at Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, and finally at Transylvania University, at Lexington. Soon after leaving school, he began trading, afterwards farmed, and finally began pork-packing and dealing in provisions, in which latter business he has engaged for more than a quarter of a century. While upon his farm, he was unfortunate by the burning up of his dwelling; but, like many other business reverses, his energy and ability soon recovered all that he had lost. Mr. Owsley served in the Legislature in 1841-42. Since 1870, he has served on the Board of Public Charities, being chairman of the board. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Southern General Assembly; and is a Trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, of which the Rev. Stewart Robinson is pastor. Mr. Owsley was married, in 1831, to Caroline E. Talbot, but lost his wife and his only child; on the 24th of May, 1842, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Bodley, of Lexington, Kentucky; by this marriage, he has three daughters, all married; and one son, just at his majority. Of medium stature, dark brown eyes, and compact frame, Mr. Owsley is genial, warm-hearted, and most hospitable; clear-headed, and strictly just in all his dealings, and strongly attached to home and friends.

CLEAVER, WILLIAM WELLS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born March 15, 1827, in Marion County, Kentucky. His parents were David and Lucy (Kirk) Cleaver, both natives of the same county; the latter, daughter of James Kirk, from Stafford County, Virginia. His father was a farmer and trader, and son of David Cleaver, who came to this State about the beginning of the century, from Maryland. He was educated liberally in the best private schools of the country; in 1846, commenced reading medicine at Lebanon, in the office of Dr. M. S. Shuck; attended medical lectures, and graduated at the University of Louisville, in 1850; began the practice of his profession that year at Lebanon; from 1853 to 1855, practiced in Louisville; in 1855, returned to Marion County, and continued his profession with great success; in 1862, recruited Company K, Eight Kentucky Confederate Cavalry; in the same year, was made assistant surgeon of that regiment; was in Gen. Morgan's raid through Ohio; and participated in the great battle of Perryville, and in numerous less important engagements. At the close of the war, he resumed the practice of his profession at Lebanon, and has devoted to it his entire attention and energy. At the Presidential election of 1860, he voted for Bell and Everett, the so-called Union candidates. He belongs to the Democratic party. Religiously, he is associated with the Presby-

terian Church. Dr. Cleaver was married, July 9, 1850, to Miss Joanna Grundy, a native of Marion County, Kentucky, and daughter of Felix B. Grundy, a lawyer and farmer of that county.

RYLAND, REV. ROBERT, was born March 14, 1805, in King and Queen County, Virginia. His father, Joseph Ryland, was a native of the same county; was descended from the Rylands of England; followed agricultural pursuits mainly; was a man of high moral and social standing; devoted much care to the education and training of his children; and died in Virginia, at the age of eighty-four. Robert Ryland, his third son, after spending five years in the study of the Greek and Latin classics, entered Columbian College, District of Columbia, from which he graduated, in 1826. He was soon after ordained, and entered on his first ministerial charge at the weak Baptist Church at Lynchburg, Virginia. For five years he remained as pastor of that Church, which in that time, from the membership of nineteen, had grown into a large and prosperous congregation. In 1832, he took charge of the newly organized manual-labor school at Richmond, under the auspices of his Church, and designed for the education of ministers of the Gospel. That enterprise soon developed into Richmond College, with him as its president, with a regularly organized faculty, and a considerable endowment fund, and was successfully carried on until the commencement of the war, when the buildings and grounds belonging to the institution were appropriated to military purposes, the organization completely broken up, and, during the progress of the war, the property and fund were to a great extent rendered unavailable for future use, although the institution was revived, subsequently to the war, under a new management. During the great conflict, he devoted himself almost incessantly to the care of the sick and imprisoned soldiers, ministering alike to the spiritual and temporal wants of the soldiers of both contending armies. For twenty-five years preceding the close of the civil war, in connection with his duties at the college, he acted as pastor of the First African Church of Richmond, devoting himself, with great singleness of purpose, to the advancement of the spiritual welfare of the colored race. And when the time came, after the close of the war, when they could be presided over by a minister of their own race, he resigned his charge of the Church, amidst many pleasant memories of a long and useful ministerial career. Although the conditions of admitting the colored people into the Church were necessarily strict, he actually baptized and introduced over thirty-eight hundred members during his pastoral charge over the Church. Shortly after the

close of the war, he removed to Shelbyville, Kentucky, where he took charge of a female college, and more than maintained his former reputation as an able teacher. In 1871, he became president and proprietor of the Lexington Female College, over which he now presides, assisted by his son, daughters, and other able teachers. His active engagements throughout his long life, gave him little opportunity for using his pen, yet he has contributed somewhat to the literature of the Church, and published a small volume, entitled "Lectures on the Apocalypse." Many years ago he received the degree of D. D., but placed no stress upon its application to him. He now devotes his attention to the institution over which he has charge, and also ministers, on the Sabbath, to the Churches of Hardinsville, South Benson, Pleasant Grove, La Grange, Cynthiana, Carlisle, and Bryant Station; and, at his advanced age, is one of the most laborious and active men in his Church, as well as ranking among the oldest and most thorough scholars and educators of the country. Mr. Ryland was married, May 27, 1830, to Miss Josephine Norvell, of Richmond, Virginia, who died, October 28, 1846, leaving four children. He was again married, June 8, 1848, to Miss Betty P. Thornton, of Caroline County, Virginia, who, with her three children, is still living.

WAIDE, EDWIN F., Lawyer and Merchant, was born February 20, 1822, near Louisville, Kentucky; and is the youngest son of David Waide, a Virginian, who came to Kentucky, and became one of the first "falls pilots," at Louisville. His mother's maiden name was Nancy M. Hughes. She was a daughter of Major John Hughes, of Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father died when he was three years old; and, when he had reached his thirteenth year, his mother died, leaving him without means to shift for himself in the world. He apprenticed himself, for a term of four years, to learn the brick-layer trade; and, by his skill and faithfulness, gave such satisfaction to his employer that he was given the fourth year of his apprenticeship. By strict economy in working at his trade the next two years, he accumulated some means; and, in 1841, commenced the study of the law, under Judge Wm. D. Mitchell, of Oldham County, and, in due time, was licensed to practice by Judges J. J. Marshall and James Pryor. He at once entered into partnership with William T. Barbour, Jr., then practicing in Oldham and adjoining counties; and, before reaching his twenty-first year, had attained an enviable position in the legal profession. His change from mechanical to professional pursuits, and his great industry and application to business, operated seriously on his health, and so compelled

him to abandon the profession, in which he was highly successful, and to which he was greatly attached. He entered into mercantile business at La Grange, which he continued with success for seven years, when failing health compelled him to engage in farming. For five years, he successfully carried on a farm on Harrod's Creek, a few miles from La Grange. In 1860, he embarked in the wholesale dry-goods business, under the name of Smith & Waide, at Louisville, which he carried on successfully for seven years. He then established the queen's-ware house of Waide, Gaines & Co., in that city, which he managed with success until 1871. In that year, he was elected to the Legislature from the Third Louisville District, consisting of the fourth and fifth wards, by a handsome majority, and without effort on his own part. He acquitted himself with honor in that body, his labors being so favorably received by his constituency as to lead them to urge him to accept a nomination for Representative to Congress, for the Louisville district; but, believing himself incompetent to represent that people in Congress, he declined to accept. He was soon after induced to visit Colorado, to look after large mining interests held by the citizens of Louisville, discharging the trust with great satisfaction to those concerned. In the Fall of 1872, the health of his family induced him to settle at Eminence, Henry County, where, shortly afterwards, he engaged in business as a merchant. Mr. Waide was married, in 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith, of Henry County, Kentucky; and, from the marriage, has three living children. In 1864, he lost his first wife, who was an earnest Christian woman; and, in the following year, was married to his present wife, Miss Mary J. Bamhill, daughter of William Bamhill, of Oldham County; and by this marriage has one living child.

HITE, ABRAHAM, Merchant, was born November 18, 1799, at his father's house, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and came of one of the early families from Virginia, who became distinguished among the pioneer settlers of Kentucky. His father, Abraham Hite, settled in Jefferson County, in 1782. Abraham Hite acquired a fair education, and, at an early age, began business as a clerk in the house of Robert Ormsby, in Louisville. In 1828, he went in business for himself, in connection with William Fellowes; in 1830, in connection with Ormsby Hite, he opened the wholesale dry-goods house of Ormsby Hite & Co., which connection continued prosperously for twelve years; afterwards re-embarked in the same business with D. B. Leight, and, in 1855, he temporarily retired. He soon after found inactive life unsuited to his inclination, and accepted the Secretary-

ship of the Franklin Insurance Company, of Louisiana, and continued his connection with that institution for a number of years, with great credit to himself, and with the highest degree of success and satisfaction to the company. He was a man of wide and liberal views; possessed pleasing and attractive manners; was broad in his charities, especially being the friend of the deserving poor; was opposed to fraud and insincerity of every description; was possessed of high moral traits; was an early supporter of the Christian religion; and was one of the most worthy and noted of the old business men of Louisville.

MCLEOD, HON. HENRY CLAY, Lawyer and Soldier, was born June 3, 1833, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His father, George McLeod, was a native of Virginia, of Scotch parentage; was brought to Kentucky when nine years old, first settling in Lexington, afterwards removing to Bourbon County. His mother was Catherine Miller, and was a native of Bourbon County. He was liberally educated, chiefly at the school of John Russell, at Owingsville, and in the best schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-one, he determined on the profession of law; read a year with Major J. E. Hoskins, of Versailles, and the year following attended the Law School of Transylvania University, at Lexington, when Judge Robertson was a professor, numbering among his classmates Gen. Basil Duke, Speed S. Goodloe, and a number of others, who became men of note. He graduated in 1857, was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered into partnership and practice with his former preceptor, Major Hoskins, at Versailles, continuing with flattering success till the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, when he espoused the cause of the National Government, and entered the Sixth Kentucky Federal Infantry, with Colonel, afterwards General, W. C. Whitaker commanding; was afterwards elected captain, which rank he held till 1863, when he resigned on account of ill health. He participated in the battles of Shiloh (where he was wounded), Stone river, Perryville, and many other engagements of less importance. As soon as his health permitted, he resumed his law practice in Versailles; and, in 1863, was elected to the Legislature; was a member during the arduous and important sessions of the war, and was prominent in many committees, including the Statute Revising Committee. In 1861, he was elected County Attorney for Woodford County, and was again elected to the same position in 1865. Since the dissolution of the Whig party, he has been identified with the Democracy, and takes an active interest in the politics of the State and nation. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was

married, in 1864, to Miss Alice Todd Field, daughter of Willis Field, of Woodford County. Capt. McLeod was brave to rashness as a soldier; is a lawyer of ability; is unaggressive and unostentatious in manners; has a high sense of professional and personal honor; and stands deservedly high at the bar, and in the community, of which he is one of its most upright and valuable members.

THORNBERRY, JAMES WARREN, was born May 21, 1840, at Litchfield, Grayson County, Kentucky. His father, W. T. Thornberry, a tobacco dealer, is a prominent citizen of Paducah, Kentucky. The family is of English origin. James W. Thornberry received his early education in the best schools of Paducah; subsequently, after a thorough course of four years, graduated, in 1860, at Georgetown, Kentucky, and attended the Law School at Louisville. But, after finishing his preparatory legal studies, he abandoned his intentions of professional life, and accepted the position of General Contracting Agent of all the railroads centering at Paducah, Kentucky, which position he has since filled with unusual ability and fidelity, and to the fullest satisfaction of his principals. Attentive to every detail of business, prompt in all his engagements, he yearly handles millions of dollars. His bills of lading have such high repute that cash can always be had for their value. His method of accounts is so plain and correct that letters come from even England inquiring the name of the agent drawing the bills, and in New York City these same bills of lading are considered the plainest to be found. He was once a Director of the Old Paducah and Gulf Railroad. In 1868, he was the youngest member of the City Council of Paducah. He is identified, politically, with the Democratic party. He was married, in 1861, to Ann T., daughter of Thomas Smarr, of Georgetown, Kentucky, and by this union has two children. James W. Thornberry is a man of much force of character, of fine executive and administrative ability, of high standing in business and social circles; popular, and a rising man, whose energy, ability, and integrity bid fair to make a future of usefulness and honor.

NEWMAN, WILLIAM H., Merchant, was born February 8, 1831, in Monroe County, Kentucky. His father, Josiah Newman, was a native of South Carolina, and of English extraction. His family were among the early settlers of Kentucky. His education was obtained in the private schools of the country, and he was chiefly engaged on his father's farm until his twenty-first year, when

he went to Louisville, and entered the drug house of Edwin Morris; but soon after engaged in the boot and shoe house of Harvey, Keith & Company, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he engaged in trading, with great success, on the southern borders of Kentucky, for several years. He returned to Louisville, and, soon after, the house of Johnson, Newman & Company was started, and, through all the financial fluctuations, has not only passed with great safety, but has been one of the most successful firms in the country, its members taking position among the most energetic, enterprising, upright, and substantial business men of Louisville. He has been for a number of years, Director in the Merchants' Insurance Company, of that city, but has devoted himself mainly to the interests of his business, declining public trusts of any kind. In politics, although decided in his views, he avoids noisy contests, and is ranked as a conservative Democrat. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and freely gives his influence and means for the furthering of the moral and religious influences of the community. Mr. Newman was married, October 30, 1856, to Miss Bettie Howard, daughter of John C. Howard, of Monroe County, Kentucky; and three children were the result of this union. Their daughter Mary is the wife of Peyton N. Clark, a young business man of Louisville. Their other children are, Sanford Keith and Bessie Newman.

FORD, JAMES PANNEL, SR., Farmer and Manufacturer, was born February 18, 1807, near Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky. His father, Absalom Ford, was a Virginian who moved to Kentucky in 1795, settling at the present homestead of the family, in Franklin County. His mother was Mary Romsdell, also a Virginian. He is one of a family of thirteen children, all of whom are deceased except one brother and himself. He remained on his father's estate till his thirtieth year, when, his father dying, he bought a farm in the neighborhood, on which he still lives; and, in addition to his farm interests, has for twenty years, carried on the milling and distilling business. In politics, he has always taken a prominent part; was of the Whig party till its dissolution, and since has identified himself with the Democrats. For many years, he held the office of magistrate of his precinct. On the breaking out of the war, he raised his voice for the Union, taking a firm stand against secession; in 1865, was elected to the Legislature; and again, in 1869, serving two years more in that body. In 1837, he was married to Miss Rust, who died in 1843; in 1845, was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Harper, a relative of John Harper, the celebrated stock-raiser, of Woodford County. They have three living

children, two sons and a daughter, Maria L., who is the wife of W. H. Sellers, a manufacturer of Franklin County. Mr. Ford is a leading member of the Christian Church; takes an active interest in religious matters, and assists, both with sympathy and purse, every movement tending to the moral advancement of the community. He is a benevolent, progressive, liberal, and moral man, possesses a sound judgment, and is a useful, popular, and valuable member of his community.

PERKINS, BENJAMIN T., JR., Lawyer, was born September 12, 1846, in Todd County, Kentucky. The family is of English origin, and was among the early settlers in the Colonies from the mother country, taking up their residence in Virginia. They remained in Virginia but a short time, when, following the general drift of the population westward, they soon found themselves in the wilds of Kentucky, exposed to all the dangers of a life on the frontier. His grandfather arrived in Kentucky some time prior to the year 1800, and made his abode in a very fertile portion of the State, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. His son, the father of the subject of this sketch, Benjamin T. Perkins, became a very prominent and leading citizen of his county; is a lawyer by profession; a resident of Todd County. Benjamin Taylor Perkins, Jr., received a liberal education, though his later studies were somewhat interrupted by the war. He chose for his profession the one of which his father was a distinguished member, and commenced diligently to qualify himself for its pursuit. In the Winter of 1866-67, he became a student in the law department of the University of Virginia; and, after passing through a course of study at that institution, entered the Law School of Louisville, Kentucky. He continued his studies in that school until the year 1868, when he was awarded his diploma, entitling him to practice in any of the courts. He now returned to his home, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession; and, by his talents and virtues, rapidly rose in the estimation of the community. After he had been engaged in practice for a period of two years, he was, as a mark of appreciation of his legal ability, chosen to the position of Commonwealth's Attorney, and held this office for four years. In 1874, he entered into partnership with his father, in the practice of his profession; and has been actively engaged in its pursuit, with but slight interruptions, up to the present time. In 1875, he was appointed aid-de-camp to the Governor of the State, with the rank of colonel. He was appointed, by the State Convention, a delegate from the Third Congressional District, to attend the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis, Missouri,

June 27, 1876. He was married, on the thirty-first day of October, 1867, to Miss Roxie Weathers, daughter of the late Thornton Weathers, a highly respected farmer of Nelson County, Kentucky. Mr. Perkins evinces genuine talent as a lawyer; is a man of fine personal appearance, tall, well-proportioned, and dignified in his bearing; has a pleasant and cheerful disposition; and is highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

 ARSHALL, WILLIAM JEFFERSON, Farmer and Tobacco Merchant, was born December 26, 1827, in Henderson County, Kentucky. His ancestors were among the most illustrious families of American history. His grandfather, Col. William Marshall, was a native of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where he followed the occupation of a merchant. When the Colonies revolted, to throw off the yoke of Great Britain, and engaged in the conflict which resulted in their supremacy and the establishment of the present great Republic, he was found in the ranks, nobly battling for the cause of liberty. His father, William Marshall, was a farmer of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and, being of an adventurous and enterprising spirit, early determined to emigrate to the West, and was one of the early pioneers who settled in the fertile Ohio valley. He located in Henderson County, Kentucky, where he gave his time to agricultural pursuits; and became one of the prominent citizens of his county. His wife was a native of Powhatan County, Virginia, and was closely related to the illustrious Thomas Jefferson. William Jefferson Marshall received a liberal education, attending the best schools of his native town, and completing his advanced studies in Kenyon College, Ohio, and Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. After finishing his education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits; forming a partnership in business with Samuel Stites, of Henderson. This firm continued in operation from 1843 to 1850; when, his health becoming feeble, he was forced to retire from the business to engage in an occupation more favorable to the restoration of his shattered strength. He accordingly purchased a farm near the town, and entered upon the healthful duties of a farmer's life. He met with success in his new occupation, and was consequently soon in the enjoyment the most vigorous health. He remained on the farm until 1865, when he resolved to return to mercantile pursuits. He removed to Henderson, where he commenced in the commission business, but engaged in this only for a short time. In the Fall of 1865, he organized the banking-house of Green, Marshall & Co., which afterwards became the house of W. J. Marshall & Co. This bank continued in operation until the year 1868, when, the firm being dis-

solved, the business was transferred to the Farmers' Bank, of which he was made a director. The house of W. J. Marshall & Co. does an extensive business, doing the shipping for almost every factory in Henderson, and handling from eight to ten thousand hogsheads of tobacco each year. He is the agent of the large tobacco house of John Stewart Oxley & Co., of London, England. He has filled many important positions of a public character, and his service has always been marked by the display of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity. He is a member of the Water-works commission of his town, and is also one of the school trustees. He was one of the first Directors of the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Lucy Frances Posey, daughter of William T. Posey, one of the leading citizens and most successful farmers of his county, and grandson of Gen. Thomas Posey, one of the patriots of 1776. Eight children are the issue of this marriage, and live to lighten the cares of his declining years. Mr. Marshall is a gentleman of eminent ability and great moral worth; and his efforts, in the course of his career, have met with unqualified success. Generous and philanthropic in his sympathies, and possessing a pleasant disposition and genial manners, he has won the strongest attachment of a host of warm friends; and his great public spirit and services place him high in the estimation of the community. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, having joined this faith in 1840; and has been, for ten years, superintendent of the Sunday-school of his Church.

 ALDEN, ELDER JESSE, Clergyman, was born March 20, 1833, in Putnam County, Indiana. The Waldens trace their origin to the sect of the Waldenses, of Wales, of whom four brothers emigrated to North Carolina, in 1725, finally settling in Virginia. His grand-parents came from that State to Kentucky during its early settlement, and afterwards went to Ohio, where his father, Benjamin Walden, was born. His mother was a Wilson, whose family was of Scotch-Irish descent. He enjoyed superior educational advantages, being first a student of Waveland Academy, at Waveland, Indiana, and then of the North-western Christian University, of Indianapolis, where he graduated, in 1858. He was, till 1859, a teacher in the Academy at Ladoga, Indiana, when he removed to Kentucky, and entered upon the work of the Christian ministry, at Nicholasville. In the Fall of 1860, he commenced teaching in the Academy and Orphans' School at Midway, remaining till 1861, when he established a school near Nicholasville, and continued it successfully till 1864, when he discontinued teaching altogether, devoting his time entirely to his clerical du-

ties; and finally settled in Garrard County. He has contributed articles, both educational and religious, to the press of the country. He has always been a Democrat in his political views, and takes an active interest in matters of public welfare, especially such as relate to the growth and encouragement of educational enterprise; has long been school examiner for his county; is an energetic business man, and an earnest, hard worker in the ministry; progressive in his ideas, and is engaged in much benevolent work among the poor, taking great pleasure and pride in doing good at his own expense, and without the desire for reward or display. He is engaged with his brother, W. P. Walden, in his mercantile and mill interests, and is a fine business man, teaching in his every-day upright and useful life the truth and virtue of his faith. Elder Walden was married, in 1865, to Mary J. Leavel, daughter of 'Squire T. Leavel, of Garrard County. They have two children.

PENNINGTON, CAPT. AARON, Retired Pilot and Steamboat Captain, was born November 10, 1818, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, Capt. Samuel Pennington, a native of Philadelphia, was well known as an expert pilot and prudent captain; he made his first visit to Louisville in 1820. His grandfather, Nathan Pennington, was born at Dutch Farm, near Newark, New Jersey; when nineteen, volunteered in the Continental army; was taken prisoner, sent to Quebec; was almost starved to death, and finally, with several others, succeeded in a daring escape. He afterwards served in the army in the Whisky Insurrection. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary Rotan, and the family moved to Louisville in 1820. Aaron Pennington attended school till sixteen years old, when he went on the river to become a pilot, and as such and as captain was on the river twenty-one years. He was Captain of the "Mountaineer," about the earliest weekly packet between Louisville and St. Louis; commanded the "Kate Obra" when she collided with the "Cora Bloden," and sunk at Plum Point, on the Mississippi; was Captain of the "Vicksburg" when she sunk at Red River Cut-off; was also in charge of the "Summerville" when she sunk at President's Island, below Memphis, Tennessee. Although in these catastrophes much property was lost, yet there was no loss of life. In 1846, when Col. Martin was recruiting troops for the Mexican War, he was made captain of a company of cavalry. He was at the battle of Buena Vista, where he lost nine men of his company, and was in several skirmishes during the campaign, but returned without a wound. His company was for a time in Humphrey Marshall's regiment. He retired from the river interests

in 1861, with quite a competency in worldly goods; purchased a farm at Hobb's Station, not far from Louisville, where for ten years he led a quiet, independent life. He finally sold his farm, invested his money carefully, and now lives at the Willard Hotel, in Louisville. He is a Master Mason. He married, September 7, 1848, Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Chenoweth, of Louisville. His only child died when an infant. Politically, Captain Pennington was formerly a Henry Clay Whig, later a sympathizer with the Southern cause, and now a Democrat. He left the river mainly to avoid serving against his Southern friends. He possesses a high sense of honor, is upright in his dealings, and is a valuable citizen; and, having commenced life penniless, owes his position and fortune to his own efforts.

WILLS, JOHN FULTON, Lawyer, son of Rev. Samuel H. and Rebecca (Loraine) Wills, was born January 14, 1824, in Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia. His father, who was also a Virginian, died in 1855. His mother was a native of Maryland, of French descent, and traced her lineage to Louis Philippe; was an authoress, and a lady of distinguished ability. Mr. Wills attended Emory and Henry Colleges, at Washington, Virginia, where he finished his literary education. Then studied law with Samuel Logan, of Abingdon. In 1851, after his return from the expedition to Cuba, under Gen. Lopez, his colonel being Theodore O'Hara, was admitted to the bar in Clarke County, Indiana; but, in 1852, removed to Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, and commenced the practice of law. In 1861, he was practicing in Marion County; but his sympathy with the Confederate cause obliged him to remove further South. He afterwards returned North, and was actively interested in establishing the order of "Knights of the Golden Circle," at different points in Indiana and Illinois; at the same time filling the position of Clerk of the Circuit Court. After the close of the war, he returned to Kentucky, and took the oath of allegiance in Louisville; then went to Lawrenceburg, where he resumed his practice, and has since resided. He has been a leading member of the Democratic party ever since he came to Kentucky, and prominent in every political controversy. His outspoken partisanship has incurred the displeasure of many of opposite views; but his genial good humor prevents any lasting ill-will. He was Examiner and Commissioner of the Circuit Court; also, Police Judge for many years, both in Lawrenceburg and Marion County. Is now United States Commissioner, appointed by the United States Court at Louisville; and has since the war held the position of agent for the Agricultural Department at Washington. Having been opposed to

the Government during the war, he, of course, was included in the restrictions of the "Fourteenth Amendment," and in 1865, he presented a petition to Congress, through the members from his district, J. P. Knott and J. B. Beck, which was expressed in humorous rhyme, praying that the "ban" might be removed, and those suffering from it "relieved;" which was done in his case at once, by unanimous consent of the members. Mr. Wills is a man of medium height, with a fine head and quite classical features; is independent in thought and act, even to the hinderance of his worldly advancement; and has a keen sense of the ludicrous, as is evinced by some of his fine poetical effusions and his daily life. He was married, October 1, 1857, to Miss Mary Miller, daughter of Umstead Miller, of Anderson County.



PRENTICE, GEORGE D., Poet and Editor, was born December 18, 1802, in an old-fashioned cottage in Preston, Connecticut. He exhibited an uncommon faculty for learning, and, at the age of three years, could read the Bible; at fifteen was ready for college; entered Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, where he became a fine scholar, and graduated in 1823. While in college, he recited from memory, at a single lesson, the twelfth book of the *Æneid*, and performed many other remarkable feats of memory. He studied law, but finding it unsuited to his tastes, began life as an editor, on the "Connecticut Mirror," in 1825; was connected with John G. Whittier in the publication of the "New England Weekly Review;" during the Presidential contest of 1828, came to Kentucky, and wrote the life of Henry Clay; settled in Louisville, in the Fall of 1830, and, on November 24 of that year, issued the first number of the "Louisville Daily Journal," which he continued to edit until 1868; and, although commencing in Kentucky poor and without friends, he became a great power in the State. In 1868, the "Journal" was united with the "Courier," and, after becoming the "Courier-Journal," he continued as one of its editors until toward his death. His paper was free from clique influence, but became intensely partisan, and was especially the champion of Mr. Clay and his teachings. From 1830 to 1861, his influence, which was direct, positive, and personal, probably became as great as that of any political writer who had lived in this country. He had distinguished himself in his college days by great vigor of thought, beauty and correctness of style, and some of his finest poetical productions were written at that time; and, during his long editorial life, he wrote more and probably better than any journalist who has ever lived in Kentucky, his paper not only acquiring distinction throughout the United States, but even in Europe.

He was considered among the first of American editors. He published but two works, his "Life of Henry Clay," and his "Prenticeana;" the last work (issued in 1860) being composed chiefly of his humorous and satirical paragraphs, published from time to time in the columns of the "Journal." At the breaking out of the civil war, he espoused the cause of the Government, and, although using his pen with great power against the rebellion and its abettors, he performed many acts of individual kindness to those opposed to him, and did much toward ameliorating the hardships of the times among his neighbors. He was not, strictly speaking, quarrelsome, but brave and aggressive; was ready, at any time, to support his doctrines by muscular strength, as well as by his pen, and was seldom or never worsted; was witty, powerfully sarcastic, and humorous; strong, logical, convincing, withering, daring, and reckless; was the idol of his party; yet at the same time a genial, graceful, cultivated man of the world. Although a poet of great beauty, and more than ordinary ability, he cared but little for his poems. Among the best of his poetical writings are, "The Closing Year," "Lines on my Mother's Grave," "Lines to my Son," and "To an Absent Wife." But he wrote many that were good, and hardly any thing that was inferior. He did much for others, and asked little for himself; put hundreds of men into office, but never asked an office for himself; cared little for money, but had what he needed, and was for thirty-five years uninterruptedly successful. Withal, he was somewhat morbid in his tendencies, and, as he grew older, ambition deserted him; he withdrew from close intercourse with men; society bored him; and, although living out nearly the allotted time, his heart became sore, and much of the glad joy of life was gone. After weeks of prostration, he quietly died January 22, 1870, and probably few men were ever followed to the grave by a more touching demonstration of public interest. He gave bountifully to all men; was physically and mentally afraid of no man, and was an intellectual match for any man. As a great writer and partisan editor, he was second to no man, either in this country or Europe, and, as a poet, few men were his superiors in any country. He was the patron of all deserving talent, and, to his fostering care, much of the finest poetic and art genius of the West owes its development. His name stands with that of Clay, Crittenden, and Marshall. Mr. Prentice was married, in 1835, to Miss Henrietta Benham, daughter of Joseph Benham, a distinguished lawyer of Kentucky. He had two sons: William Courtland Prentice, who became a Confederate soldier, and died while leading his company in the battle of Augusta, Kentucky; and Clarence J. Prentice, who was also a Confederate officer, was thrown from his buggy, near Louisville, and killed, in 1873. His wife died in Louisville, in 1868. Much both of



Devotely your friend
Geo. D. Prentiss

the soul-refinement and sadness of Mr. Prentice's life may be seen in the following stanzas, selected from one of his most beautiful poems:

"WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

"The trembling dew-drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers; like souls at rest
The stars shine gloriously; and all,
Save me, are blest.

And I could love to die;
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams;
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a withered tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,
Went down with thee?

Oft, from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there;
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh, come, while here I press
My brow upon thy grave; and, in those mild
And thrilling notes of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!"

ADAIR, GOV. JOHN, Soldier, was born in South Carolina, in 1757. At an early age, he entered the army as volunteer during the war of the Revolution, and was taken prisoner by the British. In 1786, he came to Kentucky and settled in Mercer County. He ranked as a major, and was a brave and efficient officer in the border war on the North-western frontier, serving in many engagements with the Indians. In 1792, at the head of a body of mounted volunteers from Kentucky, he fought a desperate battle with the Indians, near Eaton, in Preble County, Ohio. In that engagement, George Madison, afterwards Governor of Kentucky, Colonel Richard Taylor, the father of President Taylor, and many others, were wounded. He was subsequently involved in the Burr treason, and was rendered, for a time, somewhat unpopular; but it was afterwards generally believed that his action, in reference to the plans of Burr, was founded upon his understanding that our Government contemplated war with Spain, and was not at all based upon dishonorable motives. In 1813, he went out in the second war with England; was an aid to Governor Shelby; was engaged in that capacity in the battle of the Thames; was highly complimented for his bravery during that campaign; afterwards was appointed Adjutant-General of Kentucky, by Governor

Shelby, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general, and in that capacity commanded the Kentuckians in the battle of New Orleans. The controversy which he held with General Jackson, brought forth by the imputations cast upon the conduct of the Kentucky troops by Jackson, again established him in great favor in Kentucky, and largely influenced his election to the office of Governor of the State, in 1820. He was elected chief executive, over Judge Logan, Governor Desha, and Colonel Butler, and discharged the duties of that office with great ability, establishing himself in the respect and confidence of the people, and taking position among the most worthy and patriotic Governors of the State. He was elected to represent Mercer County in the Lower House of the Legislature, in 1793; was frequently re-elected, and was several times chosen Speaker of that body; was elected to the United States Senate, in 1825; was elected to the Lower House of Congress in 1831, and served one term. He was a brave, vigilant soldier, a man of large, patriotic views, and occupied a high place among the pioneers of the West. Governor Adair died May 19, 1840.

ANDERSON, HON. RICHARD CLOUGH, JR., was born August 4, 1788, in Louisville, Kentucky, and was the son of Richard C. Anderson and his wife Elizabeth (Clark), a sister of the celebrated General George Rodgers Clark.

His father served gallantly throughout the war of the Revolution; was a member of the first Presidential Electoral College after the admission of Kentucky to the Union; and represented Jefferson County in the Legislature. Richard C. Anderson, Jr., graduated at William and Mary College, Virginia; studied law, under Judge Tucker, in that State; returned to Kentucky, and commenced the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to eminence; served several years with distinction in the Kentucky Legislature; was elected to Congress in 1817, serving four years; took an active part in the debates, his published speeches giving him considerable notoriety over the country; was Chairman of the Committee on Lands, during the Sixteenth Congress; declined re-election; again became a member of the State Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House; in 1823, was appointed, by President Monroe, Minister to the Republic of Columbia; in the following year, negotiated the treaty between this country and that Republic; in 1826, became Envoy Extraordinary to Panama; on his way to the place of embarkation, died at the village of Turbaco, July 24, 1826, and was succeeded in his mission to Columbia by President William Henry Harrison. At the time of his death, he was engaged in writing a history of the Republic of Columbia

and its political institutions; but, besides this, he left little more than his journal of travels, confining his time with great energy to his professional pursuits, and having little leisure for literature. Both his public and private life were marked by great purity; and it has been said that few more upright and able men have flourished in Kentucky.

 ARSHALL, GEN. HUMPHREY, Lawyer and Soldier, son of John J. Marshall, and grandson of Humphrey Marshall, the Kentucky historian, was born January 13, 1812, at Frankfort, Kentucky. He graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1832, and entered the army as second lieutenant; soon after resigned; studied law; was admitted to the bar in the Spring of 1833; in the following year settled at Louisville, Kentucky; in 1836, was elected to the City Council; was soon afterwards elected to the command of a company of volunteers, designed for service on the frontier of Louisiana; in 1837, was defeated by Judge S. S. Nicholas in a race for the Kentucky Legislature; rose rapidly to distinction in his profession; in 1846, became Colonel of the Kentucky Cavalry Regiment for service in Mexico; distinguished himself in leading the charge at Buena Vista; was nominated for the State Senate, in 1847, but declined to make the race; engaged in farming in Henry County; in 1849, was elected to Congress; was re-elected, in 1851, defeating Gov. David Merriwether; under President Fillmore, was appointed Commissioner to China, which was immediately raised to a first-class mission; on his return, was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress, defeating Colonel William Preston; in 1856, was a member of the American National Council at New York; in 1857, was re-elected to Congress, defeating Mr. Holt, and served in the Committee on Military Affairs; in 1859, was re-nominated, but declined to make the race, being unwilling to support the platform; again returned, with distinguished success, to the practice of his profession, in connection with Senator James Cooper, at Washington City; in 1860, canvassed Kentucky in favor of the election of John C. Breckinridge; soon after retired to his farm, in Henry County, Kentucky; in September, 1861, became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and was placed in command in Eastern Kentucky; in 1862, was engaged against General Garfield, at the forks of Middle Creek, Floyd County, Kentucky, both armies claiming the victory; in May, 1862, he surprised Gen. Cox, at Princeton, Virginia, and, by that action, rescued the Lynchburg and Knoxville Railroad; in the Spring of 1863, entered Kentucky with a considerable force of cavalry, but failed in the purpose of his expedition; soon after, resigned his commission in the army,

and, in the Summer of 1863, located in Richmond, Virginia, for the practice of his profession; was elected by the Kentuckians to the Second Congress of the Confederate States, serving on the Committee of Military Affairs; was re-elected, and held the position until the evacuation of Richmond; commenced the practice of law in New Orleans, in 1865; in the following year, was unconditionally pardoned, and settled in Louisville, in the practice of his profession, which he continued until his death, March 28, 1872. He was a brave man; was undoubtedly one of the most able lawyers of Kentucky; and one of the most distinguished members of a family celebrated in the history of Kentucky and Virginia.

 ARSHALL, HON. THOMAS A., Lawyer, was born January 15, 1794, in Woodford County, Kentucky, and was the son of Humphrey Marshall, the historian. He graduated, with distinction, at Yale College; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816; in 1827, was elected to the Legislature from Bourbon County; in 1831, was elected to Congress, from the Paris and Maysville district; from 1835 to 1856, and for a short time in 1866, was one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals; and from 1847 to 1851, and from 1854 to 1856, also during a part of 1866, Chief-Justice of Kentucky; having removed to Lexington, in 1836, he was elected professor in Transylvania Law School, and held that position until 1849; subsequently located in Louisville, and, from 1863 to 1865, represented that city in the Legislature. He was a man of fine intellect, of superior ability in his profession, was exceedingly popular, and ranked among the first men of his State. Judge Marshall died April 16, 1871. In 1816, he married Miss Price, of Lexington, a niece of Mrs. Henry Clay. Among their distinguished sons are, Col. Thomas A. Marshall, of Illinois; and Judge Charles Marshall, of Paducah, Kentucky.

 LLISON, FINIS McLEAN, Lawyer, was born March 4, 1829, in Muhlenburg County, Kentucky. His father, John A. Allison, was a native of the same county; was of Scotch-Irish descent; and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life. His mother's maiden name was Watkins, and she was a native of Washington County, Kentucky. Mr. Allison was raised on a farm, and received a common English education. At the age of fifteen, he became deputy clerk in the Muhlenburg County and Circuit Courts, holding the position until 1849. In the mean time, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in the Fall of 1850, and entered

upon the practice of this profession. In 1852, he went to California, and engaged for some time in gold mining; but, in 1854, he returned, and resumed the practice of his profession, at Morgantown. In 1856, he was elected Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts of Butler County, continuing in that position until 1865, when he again resumed the practice of the law. In 1867, he was elected to the State Senate, from the counties of Muhlenburg and Christian, serving until 1871. In that year he was appointed by Gov. Leslie as Inspector of Tobacco at Louisville; but soon after resumed his professional business, at Greenville, Kentucky. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. Mr. Allison was married, August 1, 1849, to Julia A. Burks, and has six living children. His son, Finis H. Allison, is a physician of McLean County; and another son, John Allison, is a practicing lawyer at Greenville.



POPE, HON. PATRICK H., Lawyer, was born March 17, 1806, in Louisville, Kentucky, and was the oldest child of the distinguished Worden Pope. He received a fine literary education, graduating at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, and was valedictorian of his class. In 1827, he began the practice of the law in his native city, and, although the Louisville bar was represented by some of the ablest men in the profession, he soon rose to distinction. He was offered the position of Secretary of State under Gov. Breathitt, but declined. In 1834, he was elected to Congress, where he distinguished himself for his statesman-like ability and oratorical powers. In 1836, he was elected to represent Jefferson County in the State Legislature. But, while barely approaching the prime of life, and at a period when his superior ability began to display itself in the affairs of his country, he died, May 4, 1840. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a firm believer in the great doctrines of Christianity. In politics, he belonged to the Jackson school of the Democracy. He was a man of fine social qualities; possessed uncommon ability as a speaker; was an admirable conversationalist; was distinguished for his integrity of character; stood among the first lawyers of his section; was universally admired; and was greatly beloved in his own family. Mr. Pope was married, July 17, 1827, to Sarah L. Brown, daughter of James and Urith Brown, of Jefferson County, Kentucky. Their son, Worden, lost his life at the age of nineteen, in Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, and their other children are, Elizabeth T., wife of Dr. William H. Galt; Urith, wife of J. Fry Lawrence; Ellen E., wife of Dr. John Thruston; and Mary A., wife of George Nicholas.

JONES, HON. THOMAS LAURENS, Lawyer, was born January 22, 1819, on his father's estate, "White Oak," in Rutherford County, North Carolina. His father, George Jones, was a native of Orange County, Virginia, of Welsh-English descent; and was an extensive planter. His mother, Elizabeth Mills, was a daughter of Col. Wm. Mills, also of English extraction. He received his preparatory education at Spartanburg, South Carolina, where his father long resided, and at Columbia College, in that State; subsequently entered Yale, and graduated at Princeton College, in the class of 1840, under the presidency of James Carnahan; graduated, after two years' study, in the Law School of Harvard University, Massachusetts; traveled two years in Europe; read law with James L. Pettigrue, of Charleston, South Carolina; was admitted to the bar at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1846; and, in the following year, entered on the practice of his profession in New York City. In 1849, settled in Newport, Kentucky, where he has since resided. He early engaged in politics; in 1853, was elected to the Kentucky Legislature; has been a delegate to many State and National Conventions; was elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-fourth Congresses, as a Democrat, and has achieved a national reputation. He was originally opposed to secession, was also opposed to coercion, and warmly sympathized with the South during the civil war, and was the first member of Congress to favor general amnesty. He is a man of scholarly attainments; chivalrous and honorable in his principles; is a finished, elegant, and popular speaker; is pleasing and attractive in manners; is a man of fine address and diplomatic skill; and is one of the most polished and successful members of the Democratic party in Kentucky. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and takes an active interest in its affairs. Col. Jones was married, September 12, 1848, to Miss Mary K. Taylor, the accomplished granddaughter of Gen. James Taylor, and daughter of Col. James Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky. They have three children—James Taylor Jones, Elizabeth Mills Jones, and Laurens Jones.



ETCHER, GOV. ROBERT P., Lawyer, was born in Goochland County, Virginia. When but a youth, he came to Kentucky with his father, and, after serving in the war of 1812, studied law, under Hon. Humphrey Marshall, and practiced in Garrard County until 1840; he frequently represented his county in the lower branch of the Legislature, and, in 1822, was elected to Congress; was re-elected, and served, with credit to himself and honor to his country, for twelve years; was again

elected to the Legislature, and, in 1838, was Speaker of the House. In 1840, he was elected Governor of Kentucky, and administered the affairs of the State with great ability, and acceptably to the people; and, in 1849, was appointed Minister to represent our Government in Mexico. In 1853, he made another race for Congress, in the Lexington district, but was defeated by John C. Breckinridge. He died January 24, 1861, at Frankfort, Kentucky. Gov. Letcher was an able lawyer, distinguished for his patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the country; and his large experience and great sincerity of character made him one of the most widely influential and valuable public men of his day.

OLFE, HON. NATHANIEL, was born October 29, 1810, in Richmond, Virginia. He was finely educated, graduating at the University of Virginia, from which he received the degree of A. M. He studied law, and began its practice at Louisville, Kentucky. From 1839 to 1852, he was Commonwealth's Attorney; was elected to the State Senate, from Jefferson County, in 1853; was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, from Louisville, in 1859, and re-elected in 1861; and was defeated in a race for Congress in 1863. He practiced his profession with great success, not only in a pecuniary sense, but gained a reputation of being one of the most able and eloquent criminal lawyers in the country. Mr. Wolfe died July 3, 1865.

ALLAGHER, WILLIAM DAVIS, Editor, Author, and Poet, was born in August, 1808, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father was one of the refugees from English vengeance on account of the rebellion in Ireland, in which he was a participant. His father died when he was young, and, in 1816, his widowed mother, with her family of four sons, emigrated to Cincinnati. W. D. Gallagher spent several years on a farm near that city, and passed his Winters in a desultory way in the country school. At the age of twenty-one, he began to learn the printing business, and, while an apprentice, began his career as an author by publishing a small paper, the "Literary Gazette." From that time his pen was hardly ever idle, he becoming a contributor to many newspapers. In 1827, he carried on a friendly controversy with the poet, Otway Curry; in 1828, wrote a series of letters, from Kentucky and Mississippi, to the "Cincinnati Chronicle," edited by Benjamin Drake, who revealed the name of the author, and, from that time, his writings, as contributions to the journals,

were usually over his initials; in 1830, became editor of the "Backwoodsman," at Xenia, Ohio, and was one of the champions of Henry Clay; in the following year, took editorial charge of the "Cincinnati Mirror," which became the leading literary journal of the West; continued in that position for five or six years; in 1836, became editor of the "Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review," which was discontinued in 1837; in 1835, he published a pamphlet called "Erato No. I," which met with great success; subsequently, wrote "Erato No. II," and "Erato No. III," containing many of his beautiful poetic productions; next became associated with his brother John in the management of the "Ohio State Journal," a daily Whig paper, at Columbus; at that time acquired considerable distinction as a correspondent for the "Cincinnati Gazette," under Charles Hammond; in 1838, became, with Otway Curry, editor of the "Hesperian," a monthly miscellany of general literature; conducted its second and third volumes alone; it took a high rank among the literary productions of the country; in 1839, he became one of the editors of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and continued in that connection until 1850; and, in 1841, he edited "The Poetical Literature of the West," a volume of selections from the writings of all the poets of the Mississippi Valley. In 1850, he left the "Gazette," and accepted a confidential position in the United States Treasury Department, under his friend, Hon. Thomas Corwin, and at that time substantially abandoned journalism; in 1852, was offered an interest in the "Cincinnati Commercial," and the position of its editor-in-chief; in 1853, purchased an interest in the "Louisville Courier," but, in the following year, not finding the editorship agreeable or profitable, sold out; at that time, became very active in organizing the "Kentucky Mechanics' Institute," and was its first president; was greatly influential, with a few others, in establishing the "South-western Agricultural Society;" in 1860, was a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, replying to the address of welcome to the Kentucky delegation; advocated the election of Mr. Lincoln; was always an opponent of the institution of slavery, and brought on himself a considerable storm of ill-will and opposition prior to the initiation of the great rebellion; after withdrawal from the "Louisville Courier," he wrote some for various papers, and for a time edited the "Western Farmers' Journal," in Kentucky; under Secretary Chase, he occupied the same position he had done under Mr. Corwin; in 1862, was appointed Collector of Customs for New Orleans, by President Lincoln, but was unable to assume the duties of his office, owing to the state of the country; was then placed in charge of the "limited commercial intercourse" the Government held with the borders of the States in rebellion, with his headquarters at St. Louis,

his district extending from Dubuque to Helena, and rendered great service to the Government; in the early part of the Summer of 1863, was appointed Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Kentucky, and placed in charge of the Government disbursements, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, annually passing through his hands about eighty-two millions of dollars; was subsequently appointed special agent for the Treasury Department; was, for a time, Pension Agent, at Louisville; and was again special agent in the Treasury Department. Since 1850, when not employed under the Government, or as editor, he has been engaged on his beautiful little farm, situated on the Cincinnati and Louisville Short Line Railroad, about sixteen miles from Louisville, chiefly in cultivating fruits, dreaming dreams of the life to come, and in enjoying, with philosophic resignation, his very moderate share of the goods of this world. He has always taken an active interest in internal improvements, and in every thing looking to the prosperity of the West, and the section where he has resided during the greater part of his life; all charitable institutions have ever found in him a warm friend; has also been greatly devoted to the cause of popular education, and, for his zeal in that direction, the Western College of Teachers offered him a vote of thanks, in 1839. His prose writings have been extensive, covering almost every department of thought; but it is as a poet that Mr. Gallagher is most widely known. The larger part of his poetical writings have not been published, and most of his published pieces have been "scattered to the four winds." One of his accomplished daughters undertook, several years ago, to collect all his poetic productions for publication in a permanent form, but finally abandoned the attempt. His most considerable and, probably, most valuable poem is "Miami Woods"—commenced in 1839, and finished in 1856. Several others are quite extensive, and are divided into different parts or periods. His "Civile Bellum," or war poems, many of them, had a wide circulation, and many of his separate pieces, as, "The Laborer," "Truth and Freedom," "The Promise of the Present," "A Hymn to the Day that is Dawning," "Western Pioneers," etc., were long ago placed among the most beautiful poems of the language; and those, with scores and scores of others of great beauty and purity, have placed their author among the first of American poets. Mr. Gallagher was married, in 1830, to Miss Adamson, of Cincinnati. They have had nine children, of whom one son and four daughters are now living. It is not easy to select the best of Mr. Gallagher's poetry. If one gem is taken, a hundred equally bright are left. As long as the English language lives, and long after the "old pioneers" have ceased to tread the earth, his "Song of the Western Pioneer" will be dear to the refined heart and the lovers of the memories

of the days of "lang syne." What could be more joyous and beautiful than—

"A song for the early times out West,
And our green old forest home,
Whose pleasant memories freshly yet
Across the bosom come!
A song for the free and gladsome life,
In those early days we led,
With a teeming soil beneath our feet,
And a smiling heav'n o'erhead!
Oh, the waves of life danced merrily,
And had a joyous flow,
In the days when we were pioneers,
Fifty years ago!"

In addition to this stanza, from his "Fifty Years Ago," or "Song of the Western Pioneer," the following rare gem, which was set to music by W. C. Peters, is selected:

"OH, THINK NOT LESS I LOVE THEE!

"Oh, think not less I love thee,
That our paths are parted now;
For the stars that burn above thee,
Are not truer than my vow.
As the fragrance to the blossom,
As the moon unto the night,
Our love is to my bosom
Its sweetness and its light.

Oh, think not less I love thee,
That thy hand I thus resign—
In the heav'n that bends above thee,
I will claim thee yet as mine.
Through the vision of life's morning
Ever flitted one like thee—
And thou, life's lapse adorning,
Shalt hence that vision be."



STEVENSON, HON. JOHN W., Lawyer, and Ex-Governor of Kentucky, was born May 4, 1812, in Richmond, Virginia; and is the only son of Hon. Andrew Stevenson and his wife, Mary Page White. His father was a man of considerable eminence, being for several sessions a member of the Virginia Legislature, serving as Speaker of the House; was Representative in Congress from 1821 to 1834; and for the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Congresses, from 1828 to 1834, was Speaker; was appointed Minister to Great Britain in 1836, remaining there until 1841, when he was succeeded by Mr. Everett; subsequently, devoted himself chiefly to agricultural pursuits, and to the interests of the University of Virginia, of which institution he was rector at the time of his death; was greatly beloved and respected; he died at Blenheim, Albemarle County, Virginia, January 23, 1857, aged seventy-three. John W. Stevenson received a thorough education at Hampden Sidney College and the University of Virginia,

graduating at the latter institution; read law with Willoughby Newton; after practicing for some time at Vicksburg, Mississippi, located in Covington, Kentucky, in 1841, and soon rose to distinction in his profession; served in the Legislature, from Kenton County, in 1845, 1846, and 1848; was member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, in which he took a leading part; was a member of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848, 1852, and 1856; was Presidential Elector in the latter year; was one of the three commissioners appointed to revise the Civil and Criminal Code of Kentucky, in 1850; was elected a Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress, in 1857, serving on the Committee on Elections; was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the same committee; was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union Convention of 1866; in 1867, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, on the Democratic ticket; but, on account of the death of Gov. Helm, he was installed Governor, on the thirteenth day of September in the same year; was elected Governor, to fill the vacancy, in August, 1868; in 1869, was elected United States Senator, resigning the office of Governor, February 13, 1871; serving on the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Judiciary, and Appropriations. Gov. Stevenson is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has taken a prominent part in its conventions. He is one of the most distinguished and able of the living lawyers of Kentucky.

GUMMINS, RIGHT REV. GEORGE D., D. D., Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky, was born December 11, 1822, in Kent County, Delaware. He was educated liberally, graduating at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1841; in 1845, was ordained deacon; two years subsequently, priest, and became rector at Norfolk, Virginia; in 1853, was at Richmond, Virginia; from 1855 to 1858, at Washington City; from that time until 1863, in Baltimore; was located in Chicago in 1863; and, in 1866, was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, in Christ Church, Louisville.

OWSLEY, GOV. WILLIAM, Lawyer, in honor of whom Owsley County was named, was born in 1782, in Virginia, and in the following year was brought to Lincoln County, Kentucky, by his father, William Owsley. He obtained a good education; taught school for a while; was deputy surveyor, and subsequently deputy sheriff, under his father, in Lincoln County. He studied law under Judge John Boyle; received his license, and entered on

the practice of his profession in Garrard County. He was soon called to represent his county in the Legislature, and rapidly rose to distinction in his profession. In 1812, he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the State, by Gov. Scott, filling that position until the number of the appellate judges was reduced; but, a vacancy occurring in 1813, he was reappointed by Gov. Shelby, filling that position with great strength and honor until 1828, in that year resigning; retired to his farm in Garrard County, still continuing successful practice of the law. He subsequently represented Garrard County again in the Legislature; removed to Frankfort, having divided his farm among his five children; in 1843, from the proceeds of his fine business, purchased a farm in Boyle County, to which he retired, and wholly abandoned the practice of his profession. In 1844, he was elected Governor of the State, as a Whig, over Gen. Wm. O. Butler, one of the most powerful candidates ever brought forward by the Democracy; and was distinguished as one of the most conscientious, upright, wise, and able Governors of the State. He was a man of irreproachable private character; simple and republican manners, somewhat reserved; and of characteristically even temper, being active and powerful under exciting circumstances; and in person was over six feet in height, slender and erect. Gov. Owsley died on his farm, near Danville, on the 9th of December, 1862.

BUCHANAN, JOSEPH RODES, M. D., one of the few individuals who have devoted a life to the cultivation of philosophy, and one of the most original thinkers of the world, was born December 11, 1814, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and doubtlessly inherited his powers of investigation from his father, Dr. Joseph Buchanan, a distinguished philosopher and inventor, who died at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1829. (See sketch of Dr. Joseph Buchanan.) Dr. J. R. Buchanan was, even in childhood, noted for his uncommon maturity of mind. At the age of seven, he studied geometry, astronomy, history, and the French language; at the age of thirteen, his father conducted him through the study of "Blackstone's Commentaries," designing him for the profession of law; but he chose the typographic and editorial vocation, and, for five years succeeding his father's death, he sustained himself by labor as a printer and teacher, at the same time prosecuting his studies with great vigor. He read medicine, and received the degree of M. D. from the faculty of Transylvania University, after their removal to Louisville. In 1835, he devoted himself to the study of the brain, having become satisfied of the substantial truth of the discoveries of Gall and Spurzheim; and, for six years subsequently, he traveled and lectured in

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, making almost constantly some important discoveries connected with the science of the brain and the laws of life. While dissecting the brain, and measuring remarkable heads, in New Orleans, in 1836, he discovered the incorrectness in the modes of determining cerebral development, as taught by phrenologists, and universally received by their adherents. He was soon enabled, by his investigations, to rectify the principles of cranioscopy, as well as to discover some material errors as to the location of several organs. The unfinished condition of the science, and the lack of what he believed to be true philosophical principles, led him to undertake a thorough revision of the works of Gall and Spurzheim, and the harmonizing of their teachings with the facts of nature. As a practical phrenologist, he detected the errors of Gall and Spurzheim; and, as a philosopher, he felt the necessity of a more perfect systematization of the science; and, in the first four years of his investigation, had revolutionized the current system of phrenology, in practical details and philosophical principles, and had also developed materially the science of pathognomy, physiognomy, and chiromy, which are fully illustrated in his *Anthropology*. His views were sustained by the observations of Prof. Powell, at that time the most eloquent and popular phrenologist in the United States, and were cordially indorsed by the most enlightened readers and audiences of the country. Although he had met with great success in his researches and as a lecturer, he felt that a remote posterity would alone reap the benefits of his toil, unless he could, by some demonstration which would remove all doubt, place phrenology among the positive sciences. This he succeeded in doing, as he thought, in 1841, while lecturing at Little Rock, Arkansas. He had already discovered and named the organ or faculty of sensibility, and he now discovered that when that organ showed more than ordinary development, it produced an impressible temperament, capable of being controlled in its operations by the carefully applied hand of the manipulator, so as to concentrate action or excitement on any organ of the brain or body. The discovery created considerable stir in this country and England, and many repetitions of his experiments were successfully made in the principal cities. The announcement that, by means of the human brain, the mind could be played upon as a musical instrument, producing any display of feeling or action which might be desired by the operator, aroused great interest among both the advocates and opponents of phrenology. One of the most notable repetitions of his experiments was made on the head of Joseph Neal, the editor, in Philadelphia, by Dr. J. K. Mitchell, professor in Jefferson Medical College, and substantially vindicated the dis-

covery. In 1841, phrenology really entered upon a new era in its history, as his bold experiments and discoveries began to place it among the fixed sciences. This end was subsequently greatly advanced by his paper, "*Buchanan's Journal of Man*," published for years in Cincinnati, and, also, by his "*System of Anthropology*," issued in that city in 1854. In 1843, J. L. O'Sullivan, editor of the "*Democratic Review*," after the experiments had been repeated in New York, before a committee of learned gentlemen, wrote: "To Dr. Buchanan is due the distinguished honor of being the first to excite the organs of the brain by agencies applied externally directly over them, before which the discoveries of Gall and Spurzheim, or Sir Charles Bell, dwindle into insignificance." Robert Dale Owen, after witnessing his experiments, wrote in the "*New York Evening Post*," in 1842, "that, unless the discoveries of Buchanan were quickly exploded, they would rank among the first gifts of philosophy and philanthropy to the cause of science and the good of the human race." From 1841 to 1846, he was engaged in propagating his discoveries by popular lectures; for the next ten years, he occupied a prominent position as a medical professor, in the Eclectic Medical Institute or College, one of the most flourishing, and doubtlessly the most liberal, Medical Schools of Cincinnati. He was the public defender of the Eclectic System, and his teachings added greatly to the reputation of the Institute, as did his management of its affairs, as Dean of the Faculty for six years. He largely represented the College in its public defense; and, during that period, edited the "*Medical Journal*," as well as his "*Journal of Man*." From 1856 to 1861, he mainly devoted his attention to the care of his family and property in Louisville. In 1861, he married the accomplished daughter of Judge John Rowan, and, although of a delicate constitution, her life was prolonged until December, 1876. Her father was one of the most successful and able lawyers of the country, as well as one of the most widely known and popular men of Kentucky. She was the mother of four children, who now occupy honorable positions in society. From 1861 to 1866, he took an active part in the politics of the State, at first as an opponent of secession, afterwards as Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party for three years, during which he guided the policy of the party in Kentucky in a wise and conservative manner, and finally, by calling the convention of 1866, established the party in power. The wisdom of his course led his friends to urge him to accept the nomination for Governor, which he declined. For several years he has been continuing his scientific researches, and is earnestly engaged in preparing for the press a series of ten volumes, embodying his anthropology and its application to medical science and general education.

JOHNSON, GEN. RICHARD W., Soldier, was born in Kentucky, about 1827; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1849; rose to the command of a division in the Union army, during the late civil war; was at the head of his division at Stone river and at Chickamauga; served on various fields, and distinguished himself as a brave and skillful officer.

BUCKNER, GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR, Soldier, was born April 1, 1823, in Hart County, Kentucky. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated, in 1844; served for a short time as brevet second lieutenant; at the age of twenty-three, was appointed Assistant Professor of Ethics at West Point; entered the army as Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, serving, in the Winter of 1846, on the Rio Grande; was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and participated in nearly every battle up to the City of Mexico; was brevetted first lieutenant, for gallant conduct at Cherubusco; was brevetted captain, for bravery at Molino del Rey; subsequently served for several years as assistant instructor in military tactics, at West Point. In 1852, he was promoted captain, while serving with his company on the Western border; and, resigning his commission early in 1855, devoted his attention to business pursuits; in 1860, became Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky State Guard, bearing the rank of major-general; resigned his commission, when he saw the neutral condition of Kentucky to be untenable, and soon after visited Richmond, Virginia. When the Legislature of the State declared in favor of supporting the National Government, he offered his services to the Confederacy; and soon afterwards, as a brigadier-general, occupied Bowling Green, Kentucky, with a division of troops. He was third in command at Fort Donelson; and, on the morning of February 16, surrendered, with the forces remaining, to the Federal commander. After spending some months as a prisoner of war, at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, he was exchanged at Richmond, August 16, 1862. He was promoted major-general, and placed in command of a division of Hardee's corps, in Bragg's army; participated in the great battle of Perryville, displaying there, as on other fields, a superior order of generalship; in the Winter of 1862, took charge of the defenses of Mobile; in the following Summer, was placed in command of the department of East Tennessee; commanded a corps in the great battle of Chickamauga; in the following year, took charge of the district of Louisiana; was promoted lieutenant-general; and, with Gen. Price, of Missouri, negotiated terms of surrender with

Gen. Canby. For several years after the war, he engaged in business in New Orleans; and has also made his home, part of the time, in Louisville, Kentucky.

HIBBITT, ROBERT F., Merchant, was born January 25, 1793, at Exton, Rutlandshire, England. He obtained a limited education, and afterwards served an apprenticeship as a florist; came to America, and, after remaining at Pittsburgh one year, located in Louisville, Kentucky, and, for two or three years, engaged in gardening. He returned to England, in 1821, and married Susannah Cole, when he returned to Louisville; and, in the following year, engaged in the grocery business, in which he became distinguished as one of the most successful and valuable business men of that city. His grocery was conducted on the temperance plan, the house never engaging in the whisky business. He met with great success, and yet did not escape the financial troubles which, at different times, seriously affected the business community, in which he was long a leading member. Under his son, George A. Hibbitt, and son-in-law, R. C. Armstrong, his house is still continued as one of the most substantial of this line in Louisville. Mr. Hibbitt was a man of indomitable energy and untiring perseverance; and, although forced to submit to the momentary pressure, he overcame all difficulties, paying scrupulously to the last farthing of his indebtedness. He maintained the highest degree of personal and business integrity, and probably none of the old merchants of Louisville ranked more deservedly high as a public-spirited, upright, and useful citizen. In his business, social, and domestic habits, he was above reproach; was a Christian, and never failed to exhibit his principles in his daily walk; took a hearty interest in the highest welfare of the community, and left behind him an example every way worthy of imitation in a long and useful career. Mr. Hibbitt died July 25, 1871. In April, 1838, his first wife died; and, three years later, he was married to Mrs. Rachel Clapham, who died in 1852, leaving no children.

PATTON, JOSEPH, was born October 6, 1810, in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. His father, John Patton, was a farmer and manufacturer; was twenty-two years sheriff of his county, and a man of prominence in his community. Joseph Patton received a common education, and started life as a boatman on the Pennsylvania Canal, operating for two years from Hollidaysburg to Philadelphia. He was subsequently a passenger conductor on



Engraved by H. H. H.

J. R. Hall

the Portage Railroad in his native State. In 1838, he engaged in farming; in 1845, removed to Hanging Rock, on the Ohio river, in Ohio; was engaged for two years in connection with the Vesuvius Furnace; in 1847, removed to Greenup, Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming, and, at the same time had charge of the interests of Pennsylvania Furnace in the Little Sandy; was subsequently, for the next three years, storekeeper at that Furnace; was afterwards, for several years, connected with Arglyte Mills in Greenup County, in 1857, was elected to the Legislature from that county; but in the following year removed to Missouri. In 1860, he returned to Kentucky and settled in Catlettsburg, where he has since resided; in 1866, he was elected Judge of Boyd County, serving four years; served many years as town trustee, and is now Chairman of the Catlettsburg Council; has, since 1862, carried on the Big Sandy Plowing Mill; and is one of the most useful, enterprising, and valuable men of his community. In politics, he has always been identified with the Democracy. Mr. Patton was married, in 1840, to Ann Givan, of Pennsylvania. After her death, he was married to Mrs. E. A. Johnston, of Greenup County, Kentucky, who died in Missouri. In 1863, he was again married, to Mary C. Brookover. He has six living children, four from his first and two from his second marriage.

DELPH, JOHN MILLBANK, was born August 18, 1805, in Madison County, Virginia, and is the son of Daniel and Ann M. Delph. After the death of his father, his mother moved to Kentucky with her father, Mr. Millbank, who settled in Scott County. After obtaining a fair English education, at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade, with Matthew Kennedy, at Lexington. Soon after completing the term of his apprenticeship, he married a Miss Spurr, of Fayette County, and located in Louisville, engaging with success in his business. Several years subsequently, he started a bagging and rope manufactory, in Lexington. He afterwards returned to Louisville, and became a collector of taxes, by appointment from the City Council. He held the office of Sheriff of Jefferson County; was a member of the City Council, and held other minor offices of trust. In 1850, he was first elected Mayor, at Louisville, for one year, under the old charter; in 1851, was re-elected for two years, under the new charter, and his administration of the affairs of the city gave general satisfaction. In 1860, he again made the race for the mayoralty, and was elected, serving through the most exciting period of the city's history, with great credit to himself. He was elected to the Legislature, in 1865, serving one term, and has since taken no active part in

political affairs. Religiously, he is a Baptist, and is the oldest member of the Fourth and Walnut Street Church. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Delph was again married, to Miss Ellen Schwing, of Louisville, Kentucky. By this marriage he has eight living children.

PRALL, HON. JOHN ANDREW, Lawyer, was born January 13, 1827, in Woodford County, Kentucky. His parents were John and Charlotte S. Prall, the latter a daughter of Andrew Anderson; and he was their only child. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New Jersey; in that State his parents were born, and were brought when children to Kentucky, while it was a wilderness. He received a liberal education at Centre College and Transylvania University; chose the profession of the law, and at once began his legal studies; the death of his father, for a time, changed his professional plans; but, in 1854, he entered on the practice of the law, at Versailles; in 1851, he was married to Nannie, a daughter of Hon. George W. Williams, a lawyer of high standing, at Paris; and, in 1856, removed to that place, and formed a partnership with his father-in-law; entered upon a laborious and successful practice, being engaged on one side of almost every important law case, and establishing himself in the confidence of a large body of clients, many of whom still continued to seek his services after his removal to Lexington, where he has resided since 1868. Prior to the civil war he was a Democrat, but differed from the great mass of that party as to human slavery, early in life taking strong grounds in opposition to that "institution." In 1849, pending the call of the convention to frame the present State Constitution, he delivered his first public speech in his native county, then the largest slave-holding county, according to its population, in the State, in favor of the adoption of some plan of emancipation; in the same year, he called a small meeting in Woodford County, composed of all the citizens favoring his sentiments, in which resolutions drafted by him were passed, denouncing slavery as a moral and social evil and a blighting curse, and urging the adoption of measures for its speedy extirpation; these resolutions were substantially adopted as the basis of the platform of the Emancipation Convention, subsequently assembled, in that year, at Frankfort; but the whole antislavery movement failed at that time, although supported by some of the ablest men in the State. After the adoption of the pro-slavery Constitution, the opposition acquiesced, but he removed his hereditary slaves, not related too intimately with those over whom he had no control, from the State, and emancipated them; the new Constitution making removal from the State necessary to

emancipation. In 1859, he was nominated for the State Senate, in the district of which Bourbon County was a part, and where his party had always been in the minority; and, after a heated contest, eliciting general interest throughout the State, he defeated his opponent, Hon. Brutus J. Clay, by thirteen votes. He entered the Senate, and was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations continuously for six years—throughout the most eventful period of the State's history. During the frequent called and adjourned meetings of the Legislature, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he separated himself from the mass of his party, and opposed every effort to involve Kentucky in the Southern secession; his vote and that of Hon. T. F. Marshall, of Augusta, also a Democrat, doubtlessly preventing the passage of the ordinance of secession. During one of the sessions of 1861, he prepared and introduced a report from his committee, embodying an elaborate examination of all the grave issues of the day, and firmly declaring the loyalty of the State to the general Government. This document was distributed, in pamphlet form, by order of the Legislature, throughout the State, as an authoritative announcement of the position of Kentucky. At the expiration of his term, in 1863, he published an address to his constituents, reviewing his legislative course and the events of the day; this address was republished, with expressions of high commendation, in the Union papers over the nation; and, at the convention which soon after assembled in his district, he was re-nominated by acclamation, and elected without opposition; on his return to the Senate, he again became Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations—the most important committee, and composed of some of the first men of the State. In the Legislature, he uniformly took position with those whose Union sentiments were most advanced and unconditional; and, when the Union party divided into "Radical" and "Conservative," he unhesitatingly united with the former wing, which, believing no intermediate ground consistent or tenable, identified itself with the National Republican party. In 1864, he was selected as a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore, which re-nominated Mr. Lincoln; in 1865, he introduced the first emancipation proposition ever made in the Kentucky Legislature, in the shape of a resolution recommending the submission to the State of what was afterwards known as the Thirteenth Amendment, supporting his resolution by an elaborate discussion of the slavery question; in 1866, he was the champion of his party in the celebrated debate in the Senate with ex-Governor John L. Helm, on national affairs; in the same year, he was the candidate of his party for the Senate of the United States, and received forty-seven votes on joint-ballot, the largest Republican vote ever cast in the Kentucky Legislature. In 1868, he was selected as permanent Chairman of the second Repub-

lican State Convention ever held in Kentucky; in the Fall of that year, removed to Lexington, in order to find a larger field for his professional services; in the Spring of 1869, was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for his district; filled the position until the office was abolished, in 1873. This was an important office, in a wealthy district, controlling a large subordinate service and involving millions of dollars, which he filled with satisfaction to the people, and under the highest commendation of the department at Washington. At this time, he declined the solicitation of his party in Fayette to become their candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature, but was nominated against his will, and elected. During this Legislative term, he introduced and supported a measure looking to the equal participation of the colored children of the State in the benefits of the public-school fund, and a measure looking to the employment of convicts in works of internal improvement in the State. The latter measure excited general attention in the State, and received a strong support in the next Legislature. But the great contest of the session was over the "University Bill," by which it was proposed to transfer Kentucky University to sectarian control. He took a prominent part in opposition to the bill, and in the exciting discussions to which it gave rise. In 1874, he was appointed United States Pension Agent at Lexington, which position he still holds, but is greatly devoted to the practice of his profession, in which he has been exceptionally successful, and which he has never at any time abandoned. Mr. Prall has been, for many years, a member of the Baptist Church, and a constant attendant upon its services; and, although long engaged in political conflicts, in his private manners and social intercourse, there appear none of the asperities of party.

 **H**ARDIN, HON. MARTIN D., Lawyer, was born June 21, 1780, in Western Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river. At the age of sixteen, he was brought to Kentucky by his father, Col. John Hardin, who was killed by the Indians, in Shelby County, Ohio, while on a peaceful mission. Martin D. Hardin studied law with George Nicholas. He practiced his profession at Richmond, and afterwards at Frankfort; and, besides being one of the most talented and able lawyers of Kentucky, was one of the most distinguished members of the Hardin family. In 1812, he became a major in Col. Allen's regiment of riflemen, and acquitted himself with honor in the campaign on the northern border. He was Secretary of State, under Gov. Shelby, during his second term of office—from 1812 to 1816. He was United States Senator, by appointment from Gov. Slaughter, to

fill a vacancy in the session of 1816 and 1817. He served several years in the Kentucky Legislature. He died October 8, 1823, at Frankfort Kentucky, in the very prime of life. Col. John J. Hardin, who was a member of Congress from Illinois, and who was killed February 23, 1847, in the battle of Buena Vista, was his son.



BRADFORD, JOSHUA TAYLOR, M. D., American Surgeon, and the most successful Ovariologist in the world, was born December 9, 1819, in Bracken County, Kentucky, and was the seventh son of William and Elizabeth Bradford. His father settled in Bracken County in 1790; was a farmer by pursuit; and, while not greatly distinguished, was a man of fine mind, and stood high among the pioneer farmers of Eastern Kentucky. Dr. Bradford received his literary education at Augusta College, Kentucky, and commenced life as a merchant's clerk at Augusta. But he soon after began the study of medicine with his elder brother, Dr. J. J. Bradford, at Augusta, and, after a thorough preparation, graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University, in 1839, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Augusta, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, where he continued to reside during his life. He rose to great eminence in his profession, and especially in the line of surgery was unsurpassed, either in America or Europe. He established a large and wide-spread general family practice, in which he was not only successful, but in which he greatly endeared himself to the people; and, after pursuing this, in connection with his surgical practice, for twenty-five years, in 1865, in a printed address to the profession and the people, he gave up, not only his general medical practice, but also a considerable part of his surgery business. At the time of making this change, he said: "In separating from the many families whose confidence and continued patronage have so often warmed my heart by the testimonials of their kindness, there is a feeling of regret, a struggle between duty and inclination, that drapes my heart in sorrow. And every such a fireside where and among whom I have shared their sorrows and their pleasures, their afflictions and their prosperity, I can only forget by a failure of mind and memory—they and their children." From that time he devoted his attention exclusively to surgery and consultation visits. Even then his business was very great, being obliged to make provision at his home for those who came from a great distance to obtain his aid in consultation or difficult surgery. His long and extensive family medical practice, and his almost universal knowledge of medical authorities, rendered him eminently qualified as a consulting physician. Long before he took this step in

life, he had performed all *capital* and nearly all *minor* operations in surgery, and had added greatly to the advancement of his profession. He was the first surgeon to exsect the os calcis and cuboid bones successfully, either in this country or Europe, and make a useful limb. This case he reported for the "New York Medical Times," in February, 1862, and it was afterwards copied into "Grosse's Surgery" and "Smith's Surgery." In 1812, he also reported a case in the "Medico-chirurgical Review," of a cure of a little girl at Foster's Landing, Kentucky, in which he extracted a stone from the bladder without cutting, by gradual dilatation and the use of the bougie. For many years he devoted his attention, with wonderful success, to surgical operations for diseases of the uterus and ovaria. Most of his remarkable cases were reported in the "Cincinnati Lancet," in the third edition of "Grosse's Surgery," in the "New York American Monthly," in the "American Chirurgical Review," in the "Louisville Semi-monthly News," and to the medical societies; and recently his great cases in ovariectomy have been fully set forth by Dr. E. R. Peaslee, of New York, in his work on the history of ovarian tumor. Dr. Peaslee's work also contained the substance of some papers which he had written for publication shortly before his death. In 1859, he reported that, in eleven of his operations for ovarian tumor, only one had proved fatal. At the time of his death, he had operated in thirty such cases; and, out of these, only three were followed by fatal results. This was the greatest percentage of success ever reached, in operating for ovarian tumor, in the world. After his successful operation at Paris, Kentucky, in 1869, Prof. James Graham, of the Medical College of Ohio, wrote him enthusiastically: "You have been wonderfully successful. Three deaths in twenty-seven cases! What would the French surgeons say to that? I shall do myself the honor to present your letter, with some remarks, to the Academy of Medicine." In February, 1869, he reported to the "Lancet and Observer" his most remarkable and successful operation for a complete rupture of the perinæum. He had unprecedented success in the treatment of cancer, his methods being the result of many years of study and research. The recipe which he left, he considered the best remedy that had been used at that time for cancer. Besides his great operations, which really distinguished him among surgeons, he performed numberless others of less note, but alike indicative of his great skill. During the civil war, he served two years as brigade surgeon on the staff of Gen. William Nelson. If Dr. Bradford had been an ambitious man, it would have been easy for him to secure decisive recognition of his talents; but, instead of seeking, he rather avoided the ordinary avenues to distinction in his profession. He was twice offered the chair of surgery in a medical school, and but a short time before his

death, was induced to become the successor of Dr. Blackman, of Cincinnati, in the Professorship of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, but his Bracken County home had charms from which even greater temptations could not lure him. And thus he passed away, carrying with him a soundness of judgment, a cunning of hand, and a wealth of peculiar experience, which it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the future to supply. He was connected with one or two social organizations; was unobtrusive in manners; was generous to a fault; possessed a high moral nature; was brave and patriotic; if he had salient points in his character, was reticent as to them, being content to do good, enjoy the consciousness of it, and let the world tell the story. To his habit of exhaustive contemplation, depending on his own peculiar judgment, after using the experience and judgment of the wise in his profession, he attributed his great success. He was the most successful ovariologist, and, in many respects, one of the first surgeons, in the world; was an ornament to his profession in America; was an honor to his State, a pride to all who bear his name; and was universally beloved in the community where he passed his useful life. He died at his residence, at Augusta, October 31, 1871. Dr. Bradford was married, in 1845, to Sallie E. Armstrong, of Augusta, Kentucky, a member of one of the old honorable patriotic families of the State. His widow and two children, W. G. and Emily Bradford, survived him, and now reside at Augusta, the scene of his notable career.

COURTENAY, ROBERT G., Merchant, was born in 1813, in Dublin, Ireland, and, at the age of five, was brought to America by his parents. Losing his parents when young, he was reared by his uncle, at Frankfort, Kentucky. At the age of fourteen, he went to Louisville, and became a clerk in the house of T. Anderson & Co., on a small salary. By his fine business capacity he was advanced rapidly, and by his economy was soon able to apply his earnings to his advantage in trade, investing in such enterprises as then opened with advantage in the city. His successful outset met fully his highest expectations, and his business habits and strict integrity gained for him not only an unlimited credit, but also the highest respect and confidence of the community. In 1853, he was elected to the Presidency of the Louisville Gas Company; and, shortly after, became administrator of the extensive estate of his deceased friend, John L. Martin. The duties of these trusts compelled him to abandon mercantile pursuits entirely in 1857. He continued at the head of the affairs of the Gas Company until his death, and carried its workings to a high source of perfection. He was

not only well informed on general topics of interest, but was decidedly scholarly in his attainments, possessing a large store of information on almost every subject. He was a man of earnest, independent convictions; was strong in his friendships; had uncommonly fine administrative ability; was characterized for his deep sense of justice, for his openness, liberality, and high moral character; and was one of the most popular, upright, influential men who have figured in the business history of Louisville. He died October 1, 1864. Mr. Courtenay was married, in 1842, to Miss Annie Howard, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who, with their children—Julia C., Thomas A., Helen M., Emma W., Louis R., and William C. Courtenay—survived him.

DESLIE, HON. PRESTON H., Lawyer, and twenty-sixth Governor of Kentucky, was born March 8, 1819, in what is now Clinton County, Kentucky; and is the second son in a family of eight children, whose parents were poor, hard-working people. He received a limited school education; but he was fond of books, and, in after life, became a fair scholar. In 1816, he went to Louisville, and was variously employed at common labor for a short time; became a clerk in a dry-goods store, in Clinton County; was afterwards deputy clerk of the county court; studied law under Gen. Rice Maxey; was licensed to practice in 1841, and was from the beginning successful; moved to Monroe County in 1842, and pursued his profession with great vigor until 1853; in that year purchased a farm on the Cumberland river, in Jackson County, which he successfully carried on for several years; moved to Glasgow, where he has since resided, resuming the practice of the law, and devoting part of his time to farming interests; while residing in Monroe County, was elected to the Legislature, in 1844 and 1850; represented Barren and Monroe Counties in the State Senate, from 1851 to 1855; was again in the Senate, from 1867 to 1871, after removing to Barren County; in 1869, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and, thereby, Acting Lieutenant-Governor; on the resignation of Gov. Stevenson, served as Governor for the unexpired term; became the choice of the Democratic party, and, at the regular election in 1871, was elected Governor by a majority of over thirty-seven thousand, exceeding by twelve thousand the majority of any previous candidate for the position. During his administration, the State was freed from debt, and many reforms were instituted; he displayed fine judgment and superior skill in managing the affairs of the State; was distinguished for his high sense of right, and his adherence to just principles of government, and deservedly stands among the best Governors of Kentucky. In politics, he was originally a Whig;

and, after the death of Mr. Clay, entered the Democratic party, and is now one of the strongest advocates of its principles. At the breaking out of the civil war, he opposed secession; subsequently took the side of the South; and, after the cause was lost, used his influence to restore harmony between the sections, and prosperity to the country. Since his eighteenth year he has been a member of the Baptist Church; and is an earnest, active worker in every good cause; and is one of the most valuable and substantial men of the State. Gov. Leslie was married in 1842, and his wife died in 1853.

MOREHEAD, HON. JAMES T., Lawyer, and one of the Governors of Kentucky, was born May 24, 1797, near Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, Kentucky. He attended school at Russellville, where his father had settled when he was a small child, and completed his education at Transylvania University. He studied law under Judge H. P. Broadnax, and subsequently with John J. Crittenden, at Russellville. In the Spring of 1818, he settled at Bowling Green, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was elected to the Legislature, in 1828, and re-elected; was a delegate to the Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, in 1832; in February, 1834, on account of the death of Governor Breathitt, was inaugurated Governor, and filled the position until the end of the term; in 1835, by virtue of his office, became President of the Board of Internal Improvements; was commissioned to the same office, in 1838, by Governor Clark; resumed the practice of the law, at Frankfort, in 1836; in the following year, was elected to the Legislature; in the Winter of 1839, was appointed by the Legislature, in connection with Hon. John Speed Smith, Commissioner to the State of Ohio, to secure the passage of a law protecting the slave property of Kentuckians; was United States Senator from 1841 to 1847; took a high position in that body as a debater, being a fluent and graceful speaker; in the latter year entered upon the practice of his profession, at Covington, where he died, December 28, 1854. He was one of the most able lawyers of the State; was scholarly in his attainments; was a careful and painstaking writer; gave much attention to matters pertaining to the early growth of the State, and made valuable contributions to the biography and adventure of the historic pioneer settlers and their times; gave considerable time to literary pursuits, and by his efforts in that direction did much in giving permanency to the early history of his State; and his own name has long occupied a niche by the side of Kentucky's noble dead.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, Sixteenth President of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. Both his grandfather and father were natives of Rockingham County, Virginia, but his ancestors were from Pennsylvania, and were Quakers. They had settled on the frontier, first in Pennsylvania, then in Virginia, and afterwards in Kentucky; and, in the latter State, his grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, was murdered by the Indians, while working on his farm. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was the youngest son in a family of six children—two daughters and four sons—and was a man of no education, possessed of only ordinary natural ability, and throughout his life had a constant struggle with poverty. At the age of twenty-eight, he married Nancy Hanks, a Virginian by birth, a woman of strong physical organization, fine sense, deep religious feelings, gentle manners, self-reliant in character, and devoted to her family. In 1816, the family removed to Spencer County, Indiana; and, in 1818, his mother died, but not until she had planted in him the elements of all his future greatness. He afterwards said: "All that I am or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother." She taught him to read and write, and gave him his first great lessons from the Bible, which became the controlling principles of his life. His father afterwards married Sally Johnson, of Kentucky, who was a widow with three children. In 1830, the family removed to Macon County, Illinois, near Decatur. His father subsequently located in Coles County, where he died, in 1851, at the age of seventy-three. By his first marriage, he had two sons and one daughter, none of whom are now living. Abraham Lincoln was early inured to hardship, and was, even at the period of the removal of his parents from this State, of great assistance to them in making a home in the wilderness. He started out to seek his own fortune, soon after his father settled in Illinois; engaging in farming, wood-chopping, rail-splitting, as a flat-boatman, clerk, and as a surveyor; working at any thing to which he could turn his hands; and, with a quiet, unspoken ambition to rise to something higher, spent his nights in reading and study; and, being ever employed, contracted no stain of drink, vice of any kind, or any kind of bad habit, not even using tobacco in any shape. In the Spring of 1832, he volunteered as a private, was afterwards made captain of a company, raised by the Governor of Illinois, for service in the Black Hawk War, and continued during the campaign; was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1834, receiving the highest vote on the ticket, and all the votes of his precinct but seven; was re-elected, in 1836; was twice more re-elected, remaining a member of the Legislature for eight years, and then declined to serve further; was admitted to the bar in 1836, and, in the following year, began to practice; in the Spring of the same year, located at Springfield,

where he soon became a partner of John T. Stewart. Although he had had little schooling, he became well versed in the physical sciences; was one of the best practical surveyors in the State; had a good store of information on most subjects of learning; continued a hard student during his life; and was one of the most ready and thoroughly well-informed among all the public men of his times. From his first entrance into the legal profession, he was remarkably successful, the peculiar character of his mind enabling him, in a wonderful degree, to simplify the abstruse points of law. In following the judge on his circuit, as was the custom with the leading lawyers of that day, he wore a suit of Kentucky jeans, and was exceedingly popular, his great wit, his fund of comparison and anecdote, and his genial manners making him a favorite. His power before a jury was almost irresistible, and his professional bearing was so high that his truthfulness or honor were never questioned. He was an able, upright, and successful lawyer; seldom took the wrong side of a cause, and had a power in him, when aroused on the side of justice, that was not often overcome by any opposition. Among the most marked traits of his character was his love of justice, and this he illustrated during his eventful career. He had great confidence in the people, and his sympathies were strong in behalf of the wrongs and sufferings of the oppressed. Early in life he became opposed to human slavery, both from the convictions of reason and the impulses of his heart. In 1847, he was elected to Congress, and took his seat, in the Lower House, in December; was distinguished by his able speeches on the Mexican War, Internal Improvements, and by his great speech in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor as President; proposed a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; declined re-election; and, in 1852, led the Electoral ticket of Illinois in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency. He engaged quietly in the pursuit of his profession until after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when, fearing the advance of the slave power might lead to great evil, he began to devote himself, with his singular earnestness, to the cause of his country, becoming one of the most effective and influential advocates of freedom who ever came before the people; and, more than any other man, his speeches, writings, and acts contributed to the destruction of slavery. He now became one of the leaders of the party formed to resist the encroachments of slavery, and to establish the principles of republican government; and that party, in 1856, gave Gen. Fremont one hundred and fourteen electoral votes; and, in 1860, amidst great tumult, elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. In 1856, he made his celebrated contest against Mr. Douglas, for the State Senate, and, although defeated by the "Little Giant," he gained a national reputation, and not only more firmly estab-

lished himself in the feelings of the people, as a deeply conscientious and incorruptibly honest man, but began to be regarded as one of the most able men in the nation, and the most far-seeing, popular, and successful leader of the new political organization. His race with Mr. Douglas was one of the most remarkable in the political annals of the country, and was made at a time when Mr. Douglas was in the height of his brilliant career, and when Mr. Lincoln modestly considered his own life a failure. Yet, he was destined to take such a place in the history of the Republic, and in the affection of the people over the civilized world, that the name of Stephen A. Douglas would be carried to posterity mainly by its association with that of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr to human freedom. On the 27th of February, 1860, he delivered his famous Cooper Institute address, in New York, where he aroused the nation in his favor, and made that noble appeal: "Let us have faith that *right* makes *might*; and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it." His nomination for the Presidency, at Chicago, was hailed with enthusiasm throughout the entire North, his sobriquets of "Honest Old Abe," "The Illinois Rail-splitter," becoming favorite campaign terms, as did afterwards, among the soldiers, the familiar appellation, "Father Abraham." There were many unusual elements of popular feeling and patriotism brought into the great contest, and the result was in favor of Mr. Lincoln, he receiving one hundred and eighty; Douglas, twelve; Breckinridge, seventy-two; and Bell, thirty-nine, electoral votes. By his election as President of the United States, the power of the Government passed entirely from the representatives of slavery. And while this was so, neither he nor his party then contemplated any interference with the *institution* in the States; they meant to prevent its extension only, and its encroachments upon the liberties of the people. But the supporters of slavery, believing that the success of the Republican party would lead to the downfall of their peculiar institution, were not willing to try the new administration or submit, preferring "to take up the sword." On the 11th of February, 1861, with many forebodings, and deeply oppressed with the weight of responsibility resting upon him, he started to Washington City, to enter upon the duties of his office. The great events, step by step, in the bloody war which ensued, are yet familiar to all of our people. Men were unknown and untried, armies unformed and undrilled, and slowly the President worked his way until the right men were in command of the armies, and the fratricidal strife went on. After an earnest appeal to the border States to adopt compensated emancipation to save themselves, as the inevitable events of the war might make it necessary to give up the Union, or, as a war measure, to save it by declaring the universal abolition of slavery, he finally

issued his famous "Emancipation Proclamation," submitting his action to the judgment of mankind and the favor of Almighty God. In 1864, he was re-elected to the Presidency, and was inaugurated, March 4, 1865, when the clouds of war were beginning to clear from the long-darkened sky, and the end of the rebellion was at hand. His inaugural speech was without a parallel, and the circumstances under which it was delivered were among the most interesting in the nation's history. "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, let us finish the work we are in—to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who hath borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and among all nations," were his inaugural sentiments, foreshadowing his policy toward the vanquished, and portraying no concern for his own dangers and sufferings. The surrender had come; the nation was full of rejoicing; and Mr. Lincoln was revolving plans of reconciliation, of healing for the sections, and for obliterating the scars of strife. On the night of the 14th of April, he visited Ford's Theater, radiant with happiness, and feeling confident that the nation's wounds could be speedily healed, and fraternity re-established between all parts of the country. At half-past ten o'clock, the crack of a pistol was heard, and a creature, by the name of John Wilkes Booth, jumped from the President's box, exclaiming, "Sic semper tyrannis! the South is avenged!" He had shot and mortally wounded the President. This was the last act in the great rebellion, and to-day an undivided nation holds in detestation the dastardly deed, and mourns the untimely and sad end of the great-hearted Lincoln. Unconscious from the first, Mr. Lincoln died a few minutes past seven o'clock, on the morning of the 15th of April, 1865. A nation wept, and horror and grief filled the hearts of the people. No pen can adequately describe the condition of the country, or the respect and reverence shown his remains at Washington, and on their way to their final resting-place at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Lincoln was married, in 1842, to Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Kentucky. They had four children—Robert, Edward, William, and Thomas. Robert and Thomas, with Mrs. Lincoln, still survive. In person, Mr. Lincoln was spare, six feet four inches in height, athletic, possessed of great strength, had long arms and legs, stooped slightly forward in walking, and was awkward and unattractive in his gait and general appearance; his forehead was high and broad, hair black and coarse; was a fine type of the man produced in the North-west, or in Kentucky and Tennessee; was cordial, familiar, and exceedingly agreeable in manners; was frank, open, and sincere; had a mind of great analytical power; discovered truth with remarkable quickness; was exact

and accurate; got at the gist of every cause; reasoned with mathematical precision; had a remarkable memory; was no scholar; was the most effective public speaker of his day, without any oratorical display; his writings and speeches will be an endless source of supply for generations, and his composition placed among the purest in the English language; his Gettysburg speech was, within a few weeks after its delivery, adopted as a model of pure English in two American colleges, and one college in England, and, shortly afterwards, translated into the Greek, on account of its purity. In his language and life, he stamped himself more indelibly upon the nation than any other man; and parts of his Douglas debates, his inaugurals, his letters to the Illinois State Convention, to Horace Greeley, to Albert G. Hodges, of Kentucky, will ever be specimens of the highest Christian statesmanship. Touching the subject of slavery, he wrote Mr. Greeley: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." He was unselfish, tender-hearted, and magnanimous; was naturally a gentleman; was firm and unalterable in his convictions when once certainly formed; was the most democratic of all the Presidents, having great faith in the people; loved God as the Great Father, and man as his brother; and his place in history will be more exalted than his place in life. One of his acts was the greatest event, probably, of the nineteenth century, no matter how men may differ now as to it. Statesmen, all men, will read his record, and learn lessons of true greatness and goodness in public and private character. The future will deal more with his life and deeds than with those of any of the great sons of Kentucky.

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BERRY, LEWIS ALLEN, Farmer and Banker, son of Benjamin Berry and his wife, Mary Allen, both Virginians. His father's family were of English origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father removed to Kentucky, in 1779, settling first at the fort at Harrodsburg, and afterwards at the present homestead, in Woodford County, near Versailles, where his son, Lewis Allen, was born, June 17, 1800, and where he still lives. He remained at home till his fifteenth year, attending the best schools of Woodford County, then entered a dry-goods store in Versailles, remaining there five years, when, his health failing, he engaged in farming for several years. He then rode as sheriff for a few years, and afterwards resumed farming, at which he con-

tinued until recently, when he divided his estate among his children, and has mainly retired from business. He has always taken an active part in politics; and, in 1847, was elected to the Legislature; was many times Commissioner for the Collection of Taxes; and, has been in many ways prominent in the history and growth of Versailles. In 1872, he was appointed President of the Bank of Woodford County, which was originally a branch of the Commercial Bank of Paducah, was afterwards changed to Commercial Bank of Woodford, and only recently to its present name, and of which he had been a director for twenty years. He was married, in 1827, to Miss Martha A. Redd; has raised a large and interesting family, by whom he is greatly loved and respected. Six of their children are married: Mary E. is the wife of A. C. Higbee, of Lexington; John T. married Miss Wheatley, of Mason County; Sallie C. married Joseph Bailey, of Versailles; Robert Y. married Miss Ware, of Bourbon County; Lewis A. married Miss Stevenson, of Versailles; and Fanny M. is the wife of James Saffell, of Frankfort. Mr. Berry is one of the oldest natives of Woodford County; is a man of great integrity and honor, kind-hearted and benevolent, a sincere and earnest member of the Christian or Disciples' Church; and, when his earthly career is done, will leave behind him many warm friends, and no enemies.

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GENTRY, REUBEN, Farmer, was born September 16, 1816, in Howard County, Missouri, in the locality known as the "Boone's Lick Country." His father, R. Gentry, was one of the early pioneers of the State of Missouri, having emigrated to that State from Kentucky, in 1811; and took an active part in the Indian troubles of the times. Owing to the very scanty facilities for obtaining an education in the new country, Reuben Gentry received, when young, but a very meagre acquaintance with books. He attended what were called the "Old Fields Schools," until the age of eleven years, when his father removed to what is now Pettis County, Missouri. He remained working on his father's farm until the age of eighteen years, when he resolved to leave the farm for the more active employment of a mercantile life. He went to Columbia, Missouri, and soon found employment with a merchant of that town, remaining with him for five years. About this time, the discovery of gold in California was made known to the world; and immediately a vast tide of emigration set in towards the new El Dorado. A large portion of this travel from the Eastern States was by way of what was called the "overland route," across the plains. The emigrants were compelled to supply themselves with provisions in Missouri before beginning the long jour-

ney; and this led to the establishment of a large and profitable trade for merchants. He was engaged in the overland trade with Mexico and across the plains for a period of ten years, meeting with fair success. In 1848, he married Miss N. B. Gentry, of Lincoln County, Kentucky; and a short time afterwards removed to Lexington, Missouri, where he was soon engaged in an extensive and profitable business as a merchant. Two years subsequently he removed to Kentucky and engaged in farming. At the establishment of the agricultural order known as the "Granger," he became at once an active supporter of the movement in his State; and, in 1877, was chosen to the position of Manager and Treasurer of the Boyle County Co-operative Association (Patrons of Husbandry, No. 152), which position he holds at the present time. He was one of the incorporators of the Central National Bank of Danville, Kentucky, and is a member of the Board of Directors of that institution. He is a prominent member and elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Danville. He has two sons, named, respectively, William H. and Reuben; the elder, aged twenty-three years, has charge of his father's farm; and the younger, aged eleven years, is receiving his education under private instruction at home. Mr. Gentry has a very pleasing disposition, being of a genial nature and affable manners; he has never sought prominence, preferring his farm and friends to the uncertainty of public life; and is held in high esteem by all who are favored with his acquaintance.

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EVANS, WILLIAM RICHARDS, M. D., was born September 11, 1826, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. His father, Ludwell Evans, was an intelligent and highly respected farmer of that county; and, with his family, emigrated from Virginia, to take up his residence in Nicholas County, Kentucky, in 1826. He remained in Nicholas County for a short period, when he removed to Mercer County, where he continued to reside until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. William received a very liberal education. He passed through the primary schools of his neighborhood, and then entered Bacon College, where he continued his studies for several years. Leaving college, at about the age of twenty, he chose for his profession that of medicine, as being best suited to his tastes and inclinations, and at once entered upon a course of study to acquaint himself with the principles of that science. He first studied medicine at the office of Scales & McBrayer, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and left this place to become a student at the University of Louisville. After passing through a rigorous course of study and discipline at this institution, he was granted his diploma as M. D., in

1850. In the following year, he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, in which capacity he served, with slight intermissions, until the Spring of 1855; acting, also, as private assistant to the Professor of Surgery, and Prosecutor to the Professor of Anatomy. About this time, Dr. Richardson, Demonstrator of Anatomy of the University, to whom Dr. Evans had acted so long and faithfully as assistant, contemplated resigning his position; and the Doctor was requested, by members of the Faculty, to hold himself in readiness to assume the duties of a position for which he was so well qualified. In the following year, Dr. Richardson resigned the Demonstratorship to accept the Chair of Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia, whereupon Dr. Evans was promptly written to by Dr. Gross, informing him of the vacancy, and asking if he wished to become a candidate for the place. But the Doctor, being in a remote part of the State, did not receive the communication in time to allow his name to go before the Faculty, by which he was deprived of all prospects of a position which he so eminently deserved. After this, he commenced practice in the interior of the State, where he met with almost unexampled success as a practitioner of medicine and country surgeon. In the Winter of 1862, he made a visit to Philadelphia, where he spent the season with much profit, in the further prosecution of his professional studies, under the kind attentions of his friend, Prof. Samuel D. Gross, by whose advice he was, on his return home, persuaded to locate at Louisville, Kentucky. After a short residence here, his health becoming delicate, he decided to leave the city, to take up his residence in the country with a view of restoring his health. He accordingly left Louisville, and purchased a farm in the vicinity of Danville, Kentucky, where he contrived to blend his practice as a physician with the more healthful pursuits of farming. He remained here until 1876, when, desiring a location where his children could enjoy better educational facilities than his present one afforded, he removed to Danville, Kentucky, his residence at the present time, where his position is agreeable, and his professional prospects good. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary Lee Forsythe, daughter of Andrew Forsythe, a worthy citizen, and a man of considerable influence in his neighborhood. They have four children—two sons and two daughters—named, respectively, Jennie Lee, William Ludwell, Mary Richards, and Andrew Forsythe Evans. He is a member of the Christian or Reform Church, and takes a deep interest in its affairs. His family, being one of culture and refinement, occupy a highly respectable position in the cultivated society of his town. Dr. Evans is a gentleman of ability, skilled and conscientious in the pursuits of his profession, and deserving of the highest regard and esteem of his townsmen.



ILSON, CAPT. SAMUEL SIDNEY, Mechanical Engineer, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born March 28, 1815, his father being a cotton manufacturer of that city. He received his early education in the common-schools, and, from his sixteenth to twentieth years, was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, and immediately afterwards entered the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops, where he spent three years in learning pattern-making; then embraced a good opportunity which was offered him, and started a business of his own, relying chiefly upon his skill and the energy which has characterized him through his whole life; applied for, and was awarded, the contract for building and superintending the Laurel Cotton Mills, the largest then in the State; managed this undertaking successfully, thereby obtaining an experience which enabled him to accept with confidence a position with Gen. M. C. Meigs as first assistant in the construction of Washington Aqueduct, which position he held until the completion of that immense work. This led to his being engaged by Captain Talcot to take charge of the reconstruction of the dome of the Capitol at Washington, District of Columbia; which work he accomplished with so much ability, that he received many encomiums upon its excellence from his associates. The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and difference of political opinions, deprived him of his situation; but, at the beginning of the war, his friend, Col. Andrew J. Talcot, required his services in fortifying Richmond against the Federal forces. This was the beginning of a career filled with remarkable incidents, and his unvarying success secured to him a wide field for the exercise of his ready and inventive ability, and constantly elicited approbation and thanks from his superior officers. He afterwards received the appointment of Inspector and Superintendent of the famous Cobinjohn bridge over the creek of the same name, in Maryland, and the Rock Creek iron-pipe bridge, between Washington and Georgetown. He is now advanced in years, but in intellect remains clear and active; his last work of importance being the erection of the Roundhouse of the Short Line Railroad, at Louisville, from designs by Albert Fink, of the Louisville and Nashville Road, a work calculated to reflect lasting credit upon his ability. It is not beyond reasonable expectations that his career of usefulness is not yet over, and that other enterprises may yet crown the close of his unusually interesting and useful life. In social relations he is highly esteemed, and has many warm admirers; does not belong to any Church organization, but is actively benevolent, and closely identified with the numerous charitable enterprises connected with the I. O. O. F., of which he is a member, in Louisville, Kentucky, where he has resided for many years. He was

married, in 1836, to Miss Anna Smith, daughter of Captain Smith, of New York, and has four living children.

WOOD, HUNTER, Lawyer, was born November 2, 1845, in Albemarle County, Virginia. The family is of English ancestry, and came to this country at an early period. His father, Dr. Alfred C. Wood, was an eminent physician of Virginia. Hunter Wood was favored with a liberal education; and became thoroughly proficient in the old classical as well as the modern branches of learning. After completing his primary studies, he entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington. He was attending this school when the war was in progress, and, while a cadet, served eight months in the army. He graduated in 1865, and, having chosen the law as his profession, he at once began its study. He became a student at the Law School of the Charlottesville (Virginia) University; and, after receiving his license, removed to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he commenced practice. His brilliant talents were soon recognized, and he rapidly rose to position, as one of the most successful advocates at the bar of his district. In 1868, he received the appointment of Master Commissioner in Chancery, of the Christian Circuit Court, and held the position for two terms, of four years' duration. In 1870, he was chosen County Attorney of Christian County, and occupied the office for four years. He was elected Commonwealth's Attorney, in 1874, of the Second District of Kentucky, the term of service being six years. He has gained considerable prominence as a politician, and is a zealous adherent of the Democratic party. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Rosalie N. Green, daughter of the late John R. Green, of Christian County. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and holds the office of senior warden. Mr. Wood possesses great legal ability, and, although yet a young man, has attained considerable distinction in his profession. He is earnest, energetic, and determined, and his labors are well worthy of the highest esteem in which they are held.

WALTON, HON. CLAIBORNE J., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born June 30, 1823, in Barren County, Kentucky. His parents were of English descent. His father, John L. Walton, was a native of Virginia, and followed the occupations of a farmer and blacksmith. Claiborne J. Walton obtained his early education under the numerous disadvantages and difficulties that were to be encountered by a student in the early settlements of

Kentucky. But, being ambitious and persevering, he overcame every obstruction, and became a good scholar. At the age of twenty years, becoming dependent upon his own efforts for maintenance, he resolved to teach school, an employment for which his acquisitions of knowledge well fitted him. He taught school in Barren County, Kentucky, for three sessions, and then attended one of the high-schools of Glasgow, Kentucky, where he was enabled to add materially to his learning and business qualifications. After leaving this institution, he resumed the occupation of teaching, at the same time devoting much of his leisure moments to the study of Latin. He taught for five more sessions, and, in the mean time, having decided to enter the profession of medicine, he commenced its study in 1846, and entered the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in the Fall of 1847, when he enjoyed the advantages of a full course of lectures in that institution. In the Spring of 1848, he commenced the practice of medicine, in Woodsonville, Hart County, Kentucky, under very embarrassing circumstances, and, for want of means, was obliged to return to teaching, for two successive Winters, to carry himself through his troubles. He was offered tempting inducements to continue as a teacher, but, having formed the determination of adhering to his chosen profession, he passed them by, and devoted himself more energetically to its pursuits. In 1851, as an evidence of the high estimation in which his abilities were held by his fellow-citizens, he was called upon to become a candidate for the lower branch of the Legislature, and was elected by a handsome majority, and served honorably for one term. He graduated, in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, with the *first* honors of the class, in 1853. In 1855, the year of the Know-Nothing excitement in the country, he offered himself for the State Senate, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He proved such an able and faithful public servant, that, upon the expiration of his first term of four years, he was re-elected without opposition. During the dark days of 1861, when Kentucky became so conspicuous by her wavering course, in the time of the nation's peril, he was one of the few who firmly stood by the cause of the Union, and vehemently opposed its enemies. When the war broke out, he was among the first to volunteer for the cause he held dear, and entered the Union army, joining the Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, as a private soldier. Soon after his enlistment, he was advised by Gen. Ward not to serve as a private, as his presence was desired in the State Senate, and that he was at liberty to accept an appointment as Regiment Surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. After some hesitation as to the course to pursue, he was examined for surgeon, and received the appointment. He was also placed upon the corps of examining surgeons for discharging disabled soldiers.

He served with the Army of the Cumberland, and performed the arduous duties of his station with fidelity. He often had in his charge some of the wounded Confederate soldiers, and always treated them with the utmost kindness; and their meeting in more peaceful times was marked by the most cordial friendship. After his long and laborious service, for a period of over three years, as surgeon with his regiment, at the close of the conflict he returned to enjoy the quiet and repose of a peaceful life. But, after he had resumed the pursuits of the tranquil and law-abiding citizen, he found that his labors were not yet completed; for his neighborhood was infested with a savage horde of guerrillas, who seemed bent on wreaking his destruction. After suffering from their depredations for a time, he set about organizing a force for their subjugation, and followed them up with such vigor and spirit as to effectually rid the community of their presence. In 1873, he was again elected State Senator. He was candidate for Presidential Elector of his district, in 1876, for the Republicans. He takes an active part in politics, and is a forcible public speaker. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, having taken a leading part in its affairs for a period of over thirty years. Dr. Walton was married, in December, 1857, to Miss Nannie E. Maxey, daughter of David Maxey, of Hart County, Kentucky; and four children grace this union. He has been practicing his profession for about thirty years, and is to-day as active, energetic, and ambitious as at any period of his life. He ranks high as a surgeon, having performed successfully many of the most difficult and important surgical operations, both in military and civil life. He has made it a point to go wherever his professional duty calls him, regardless of his own comfort or compensation.



WHITE, HON. DANIEL P., M. D., was born in 1813, in Greene County, Kentucky. His father, William P. White, was a native of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky while a youth, his family settling in Greene County about 1790. He was married to Judith Taylor, and had three daughters and one son, Dr. D. P. White, who received a liberal education, mainly at Centre College, under Dr. Young. In 1827, he graduated in medicine at Transylvania University, under Dudley, Vandell, Caldwell, and Cooke, having prepared for college by a thorough course of study, under his uncle, Dr. R. A. Taylor, of Greensburg. He at once entered on the practice of his profession at Greensburg, Kentucky; soon established a large and lucrative practice, which he continued for twelve years, and took a leading position in his profession in Southern Kentucky, when he abandoned the profession to engage in agricultural and

business pursuits. He always took an active interest in local and national politics, and was selected, in 1847, to represent his county in the Legislature, and was several times re-elected; and, during the session of 1857, was elected Speaker of the House, taking a conspicuous and active part in the acts of that body. When the civil war broke out, he conscientiously took sides with the South, and was elected member of the Confederate Provisional Congress, which assembled at Richmond in 1862. He was a delegate from Kentucky to the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, in 1860, and was one of the nine Kentuckians who voted for Stephen A. Douglas. In 1866, he went to Louisville, and became a partner in the widely known house of Glover, Clark & Co., continuing in that connection until 1875, when the firm of White & Co. was organized, on the corner of Tenth and Main Streets, which has taken position as one of the leading tobacco houses of that city. He is one of the most energetic, active, successful, and reliable business men of the country; stood deservedly high in his profession; took a front rank among the public-spirited and valuable men of Southern Kentucky; and, for many years, has been one of the most substantial citizens of Louisville; and belongs to a family distinguished in medicine and politics; his father was several times elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and served, for several terms, as Clerk of the House; his uncle, Major White, was, for eighteen or twenty years, State Senator. Dr. White was married to Miss Nancy F. Clark, of Cumberland County, Kentucky, daughter of James Clark, a well-known merchant of Burkesville. They have three sons and one daughter. His son, W. P. White, is a physician of Louisville, and is now Surgeon-General of Kentucky. His son, D. P. White, is engaged in the business house of his father, at Louisville.



RAYLESS, REV. JOHN CLARK, Clergyman, was born January 7, 1819, in Louisville, Kentucky. While a tender infant, his mother died, and he was placed under the care of his grandmother, with whom he remained until he was six or seven years old, when she, too, was taken away by death. She was a very pious woman, and took great pains to impress his young mind with the importance of religion. Many years after, he wrote of her: "I have often thought of her prayers in my behalf, and blessed God for them; for, although I was too young, when she died, to appreciate her solicitude for me, yet I have not failed to experience their efficacy since." While under her influence he showed a great fondness for books, and aptness to learn, and, after her death, he was sent to school—first to Salem, and next to Bloomington, Indiana. In 1831, he was placed in a

school nine miles from Louisville, taught by Mr. Robert N. Smith, a faithful, conscientious teacher, who took great interest in those committed to his care. He soon discovered, in his new pupil, a mind of extraordinary power; and, under his skillful management and patient instruction, the old fondness for learning was soon revived, and after the first few weeks, which were weeks of trial, he took his stand at the head of his classes, and maintained that position while he remained in the school. After leaving this school, he studied for a short time with a teacher in Louisville, and, in May, 1836, entered the Freshman Class at Centre College. He applied himself to study with great diligence, and soon gained distinction. He graduated in September, 1836, with honor. He joined the Presbyterian Church, at Danville, and was baptized by the Rev. John C. Young. He began at once to preach. He endeavored to put his hand to every thing by which he thought he could be useful—teaching in Sabbath-schools, holding meetings for exhortation and prayer, distributing tracts, and talking with the impenitent. One of his early fond desires, was to preach the Gospel to the heathen. This purpose he cherished long after entering the ministry, and was only prevented from carrying it out by the condition of his health, which, during an active and useful ministry of thirty-four years, was never good. He entered Princeton Seminary, in June, 1837, and remained there until September, 1838, when he was compelled by the state of his health, to take another season of rest and recreation. He returned to Princeton, in August, 1839, and remained until he completed the course, in the Spring of 1841. His low state of health, during these years, occasioned frequent seasons of spiritual depression, so great at times that he had serious thoughts of giving up the ministry. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Louisville, at Mulberry Church, September 23, 1841. After filling some presbyterial appointments near Louisville, he was sent to Cloverport and vicinity, where he remained for a year. He spoke of his first efforts at preaching as being "painful in the extreme." His year at Cloverport was one of affliction as well as labor. The great trial of the year was, that the state of his health did not permit him to carry out his cherished plan of becoming a missionary to the heathen. He was then invited to supply the Church at Jeffersonville, Indiana, which he accepted, and soon after received a call to become pastor. He remained in Jeffersonville two years, and, in addition to the care of the Church, was one year chaplain to the penitentiary, by appointment of Gov. Samuel Bigger. In 1844 or 1845, he removed to Covington, Kentucky, where he succeeded in building up a flourishing Church, and in sending out a colony to organize the Second (now Ninth Street) Church, in that growing city. Here he labored about ten years, when his health compelled him to leave the city. In

1854, he moved to North-eastern Kentucky, and took charge, for a part of his time, of what was then known as the Bethesda Church, on the ground now occupied by the thriving city of Ashland, in Boyd County. In the same year, the first lots were sold in the new town. Many of the old members of the Church sold out their farms and moved away, so that the work here was almost like beginning a new enterprise. In 1855, the name of this Church was changed from "Bethesda" to "The First Presbyterian Church of Ashland." It soon became a flourishing, self-sustaining Church. But his labors were not confined to one field. At the same time he was laboring to awaken an interest on the subject of education among the people, and to establish a school of high grade for the education of his own and his neighbors' children. In this he was also successful, and "Beech Grove Academy" remains as one of the first schools in that part of the State. He himself gave instructions in the higher branches, but the school was conducted for the most part by competent teachers employed by him. He saw the spiritual desolation of that vast region, and felt it to be his duty, as the only one in the field, to give all possible attention to all the Presbyterian organizations in that part of the Presbytery, as well as in the contiguous parts of West Virginia. The field he now supplied embraced the counties of Boyd and Greenup, in Kentucky; and Wayne and Cabell, in West Virginia. Wherever it was practicable, preaching points and Sabbath-schools were established. The iron furnaces were made centers of work. In 1856, he organized the Church in Catlettsburg; and, in 1859, in Greenupsburg. These, with Ashland, Greenup Union, and the Western (now First) Church, Huntington, West Virginia, made five organized Churches that were under his oversight, and each one was a center of mission work. He was relieved of the work in Greenup County, in a great measure, in 1863, and in Catlettsburg and West Virginia in 1865, though he did a great deal of mission work in West Virginia after that. Probably the most important work of his life was among the children. He always had some scheme to induce them to learn the Scriptures. When unable to go, as was sometimes the case, to preach to them, he would write instructive articles to be read to them. Many of these appeared in the "True Presbyterian." Many readers will remember the "Gable-end" letters, and "Thoughts for the Thoughtful Youth on G—— and M—— Rivers." He also made use of the local papers. His residence in Ashland included the trying times of the war. He endeavored to put a copy of the Scriptures in the hands of every soldier, whether Confederate or Federal. This course brought upon him the censure of a large class along the border, who thought it the minister's duty to preach "loyalty" instead of Christ. But he regarded himself as the servant of the Great Master. The Ash-

land congregation were, in the main, in full sympathy with the Northern Assembly, while his convictions led him to remain with the Synod of Kentucky. He was in most hearty sympathy with the stand taken by the Synod, though he was providentially prevented from attending its meetings; and he was anxious for the union with the Southern Assembly long before that union was consummated. He defended the course of the Synod in addresses, in letters to the local papers, correcting misrepresentations, and in a number of able articles in the "Free Christian Commonwealth." In April, 1866, he severed his connection with the Ashland Church, and continued his work as an evangelist, as he was able. In 1867, in the hope of being more useful, and, at the same time, that his health would be benefited by the change, he bought a mountain farm, in Carter County, two and a half miles from Grayson, the county-seat. Here, his friends hoped he would, for a time at least, rest and recruit his health. But the call for missionary work was too urgent to be resisted. There were some ten or twelve Presbyterians to be found scattered through that large county, but no organized Church. He went to work at once, looking out suitable places for establishing centers of usefulness. He sought the co-operation of every professor of religion of any denomination, and, wherever one could be found competent to take charge of a Sabbath-school, there a school was established, and supplied with papers, books, and Testaments. These points he visited with as much regularity as possible—preaching, encouraging the children, and teaching them to sing the songs of Zion. He possessed the gift of song, and was particularly fond of singing the children's hymns. Here, too, he endeavored to arouse the people on the subject of education. He was not permitted to carry out the plan he had formed of founding an academy in that community, but his work in behalf of the cause of education was not without good results. He gathered the few scattered Presbyterians together, and partially organized them into a Church. Such was the condition of his health during the last five years of his life, that he was not able to travel about very much during the Winter months; but, while thus confined to his house, he still had upon him daily, "the care of all the Churches," and furnished the various Sabbath-schools with instruction through messengers sent to them. Thus he lived and labored to the end. During all this time, he received some small pecuniary aid from Ebenezer Presbytery, and a few dollars from the people. Long before his death, he knew that the end was coming, and began to prepare himself for it calmly. His children and friends ministered to his wants, sang to him the songs of Zion, and surrounded his last days on earth with the bright memories of his life. He died May 23, 1875, at his mountain home, in Carter County, Kentucky. He was

a man of extraordinary intellect, and was one of the best scholars and most thoroughly read men of his Church; especially did he excel in his exact and extensive knowledge of the English language; possessed fine conversational powers; had a ready flow of wit; was always interesting in his conversation; was well informed on current topics; and was, consequently, useful at all times among his neighbors in advising them on business points; did much in advancing the agricultural and fruit-growing interests of his communities; in many useful ways worked himself a place in the hearts of his people, even those averse to the work of the ministry. His teachings in the pulpit and in private life were of the most practical and exalted kind; he possessed that kind of piety which opposed notoriety and display; had little respect for title or social customs of distinction; was singularly humble in his life; his daily walk was in keeping with his high moral and religious teachings; his charities were constant, and always to the full extent of his ability, he considering it one of the greatest objects and pleasures of life to supply the needy, to comfort the distressed, to alleviate mental and moral suffering, to lift up the fallen; to make plain, exalted, and happy the pathway of life to all men. His motto was "Jehovah-jirah;" and to his God and his fellow-man he gave his life. Who shall measure the good he did? Eternity alone may tell it. He left five children, all but one of whom were with him at the time of his death.



W HITAKER, COL. AQUILLA, Kentucky Pioneer, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1755. He first visited Kentucky in 1775; in 1779, brought his family to this State and settled near the Falls of the Ohio, in the neighborhood of Sullivan's Station; in 1783, he moved to the neighborhood of Shelbyville, and there resided for many years. His brother, John Whitaker, was killed by the Indians while clearing the grounds for his home, near the present town of Shelbyville. Colonel Whitaker was actively engaged in various expeditions against the Indians, under George Rogers Clark, as lieutenant and captain; commanded expeditions from Boone's, Wells', and other stations, against the savages; in 1781, at the head of fifteen men, pursued a body of Indians who had entered Jefferson County, and, overtaking them at the Falls of the Ohio, after being surprised and nine of their number killed or wounded while attempting to cross the river, with the few remaining men furiously attacked the Indians, killed over twenty of them, and put the rest to flight, in one of the most desperate conflicts fought in the early days of the State. He ranked as major under Gen. Thomas Barbee, in

1794, against the Indians, Captain Bland Ballard commanding a company in his battalion, and took a conspicuous part in the successes against the Indians on the Maumee and Miami. Around him were such men as Col. John Allen, Capt. Bland Ballard, Gen. Ben Logan, George Rogers Clark, and others of the noble race of hardy men who laid the foundation of the new State. He was a man of medium stature; possessed great strength and energy; was a bold and daring leader; possessed a high degree of military skill; was characterized for sound judgment and great integrity; was fond of adventure and solitude, and, after Kentucky became too populous to suit his inclinations, emigrated with a part of his family to the wilds of Western Florida, and there died in 1824. He was one of the most hardy, active, influential, and valuable of all the early pioneer men of the West. Col. Whitaker was married twice. From his first marriage there were born seven sons and two daughters; and from his second, four daughters and five sons.

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GLOVER, WILLIAM E., was born November 28, 1801, in Mason County, Kentucky. At the age of sixteen, he went to Louisville, and apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith trade, at the same time devoting much of his attention to studying the general features of engine building, and other branches of mechanical industry. He subsequently filled the position of engineer, for several years, on a steamboat. In 1833, he left the river, and engaged in blacksmithing in Louisville. In 1836, in connection with L. McDougall and William Inman, he purchased the foundry of Shreve Brothers, and, from that time, began his connection with one of the most valuable interests in the country. In 1838, they built the engines for the steamers "Diana" and "Edward Shippen," and, from that date, Louisville began to take a prominent position in engine-making and steamboat-building. In 1840, he built the first gas-works in Louisville, and, for a great number of years, his house was one of the most successful and influential iron manufactories and machine works in the country. Before the outbreak of the civil war, he closed up his manufacturing interests and entered largely into the tobacco business, in which he was successful, as in his former enterprises. He was, for many years, a member of the City Council; filled the position of trustee in the University of Louisville; was an officer in various business co-operations; and also served in the Lower House of the Legislature. He was a man of sound judgment and great business skill; was one of the founders of the business prosperity of Louisville, and stood very high in the confidence of the people. He died October 1, 1873. Mr. Glover was twice married, and left five sons and two daughters.

SCOTT, SAMUEL S., M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Politician, was born December 12, 1820, near the village of Poplar Grove, Owen County, Kentucky, and was taken by his parents to Gallatin (now Carroll) County, near Ghent. His father, Robert M. Scott, resided during most of his life in Carroll County, and followed the business of manufacturing flour and lumber; and was a man of fine natural ability and of wide influence. Carroll County continued to be his home, except for short intervals, until he was nearly twenty-five years of age. His grandfather Scott was a native of the north of Ireland, and emigrated from Belfast about 1790, settling at Lexington, where he taught school for some time. He served as a lieutenant in Wayne's campaign against the Indians in the North-west. His grandfather Garvey enlisted in the army, and served through the Revolutionary War, being present at the surrender of Yorktown. Dr. Scott was kept in the best schools of the country until his sixteenth year, when, through the friendship of George N. Sanders, he secured a cadetship at West Point; but about that time met with an accident, maiming one of his hands, rendering him ineligible. At the age of seventeen, he began to clerk in the store of his uncle, John C. Lindsay, at Ghent; and, while engaged in that capacity, frequently met Lewis Sanders and his son, George N. Sanders, and heard them discuss politics with the Whig leaders, and there laid the foundation of his attachment to the famous dogma of State Sovereignty. In 1844, he was with George N. Sanders on the committee of correspondence on the subject of Texas annexation, appointed at a meeting held at Ghent. That affair, in which he was one of the actors, became the turning-point in the lives of several distinguished politicians, and to some extent gave a new aspect to the political organizations of the country. In February, 1850, Col. Theodore O'Hara wrote him from Washington City, to know how many men could be recruited in Carroll County, to aid in an expedition to liberate Cuba, at the same time communicating to him the plans which had been arranged by Gen. Lopez, himself, and others concerned in the scheme. He at once espoused the Cuban cause, and, with the aid of Major William Handy (afterwards Dr. Handy), he raised two hundred and twenty-five men, with whom they embarked for New Orleans, on April 4 of that year. Those, with twenty-five others, made the Kentucky regiment in the first Lopez expedition. Theodore O'Hara was its colonel; John T. Pickett, its lieutenant-colonel; and T. T. Hawkins and William Handy were its majors. Dr. Scott was senior surgeon. The recruiting was conducted in great secrecy, none of the men knowing that they were not going to California. On the coast of Yucatan, they were joined by Lopez, with the rest of the expedition. They shortly after landed the whole force, in the

night, at Cardenas. At the first fire of the sentinel, O'Hara was wounded, and carried to the rear. But, after a short contest, the garrison and governor were surrendered to Lopez. But, being repulsed during several engagements of the day, they re-embarked, on the following night, on the "Creole," and, in a deplorable condition, landed at Key West. The expedition, although one of the most daring and exciting in the annals of modern warfare, had for its result the usual fate of such adventures. At the opening of the civil war, his principles led him to take the side of the South. In 1860, as the result of a correspondence with William L. Yancy, that noted Southern leader came to Kentucky, and delivered a speech at Florence. He used every exertion to induce Kentucky to go with the South, and, failing in his purpose, went to recruiting for the Confederate army, raising the greater part of Capt. A. S. Medari's company of Col. Roger Hanson's regiment. He served as a private in that company for several months, but was engaged most of the time in recruiting, up to the Fall of 1861. He finally reported to Dr. David Yandell, Medical Director at Bowling Green, and was appointed surgeon to one of the hospitals there; but was soon after made surgeon of Major Phifer's battalion of Arkansas cavalry. While acting in that capacity, he was elected, without his knowledge, as member of the famous "Council of Ten," the Legislative body of the "Provisional Government" of Kentucky, to fill the place of Gen. George B. Hodge. He remained with the "Council" until after the battle of Shiloh, still holding his position in the medical service. He was subsequently ordered to Eastern Kentucky, and became surgeon of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, under Humphrey Marshall, with which he remained, in the capacity of surgeon, brigade surgeon, surgeon of division, and, for a time, medical director of the department of South-west Virginia and East Tennessee, until Col. Giltner marched to Mt. Sterling to surrender, in 1865. He then, with a small party, joined Gen. Breckinridge, in North Carolina, and was among the last to surrender. He then returned to Kentucky, and resumed the practice of his profession. He studied medicine, and graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University in 1842, and began the practice of his profession at Ghent, in the following year. In 1853, he also attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated. He has mainly engaged in the active duties of his practice, his long army experience making him one of the best surgeons in his State, and his long general medical practice has placed him among its most reliable and thorough physicians. He has, for many years, resided in Boone County, at Florence; and, although still giving his attention to his profession, devotes much of his time to the care of his farm, and has always been more or less

interested in stock-raising. In politics, he is one of the straight-out, old school Jeffersonian Democrats, and, in 1877, was one of the Electors on the Tilden ticket, receiving nearly two hundred more votes than any district candidate for Elector in the State. In 1877, he was a candidate for one branch of the Legislature, but gracefully retired from the field to make way for another. He is a man of great strength of character; never abandons a cause he once espouses; is naturally a leader, and is one of those men who would always come to the surface in great public emergencies. In person, he is over six feet in height; powerfully built; is scholarly in his habits, careless and off-hand in manners and dress, and is a fine specimen of his type of independent manhood. Dr. Scott was married, at New Liberty, Kentucky, November 11, 1845, to Evelyn F. O'Hara, eldest daughter of James O'Hara, Sr., and sister of Judge James O'Hara, of Covington, Kentucky. They have had three sons and one daughter. Their oldest son, Charles, served in the Confederate army, and died in 1872. Their other living son, Robert Scott, is a druggist at Williamstown, Kentucky.

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CLARKE, HON. JOHN B., Lawyer, son of John and Mary (Blades) Clarke, was born April 14, 1833, in Bracken County, Kentucky. He was raised on the farm, completed his education at Augusta College, and began the study of the law, in 1852, under Judge Joseph Doniphan, at Augusta. In the Spring of 1854, he was admitted to the bar, and, in the following year, commenced practice, still remaining in the office of Judge Doniphan. But, during this year, he removed to Brookville, in the same county, where he has since resided. He has represented nearly every criminal case in his county for fifteen years; and, besides being one of the most successful criminal case lawyers in the State, his general law practice has become large and lucrative. In 1858, he was elected county attorney, and held the position four years. In 1867, he was elected to the State Senate from his district, consisting of the counties of Bracken, Pendleton, and Grant, and held the position four years. In 1874, he was elected to Congress, from the Tenth Congressional District, time expiring March 4, 1874. In this Congressional term, he served on the Committees of Revolutionary War Claims and of Patents; and he so faithfully and honorably represented his constituency, and maintained the dignity of his position throughout the heated partisan contests of the House, that, in November, 1876, he was re-elected to the same place, representing, as before, the Tenth Congressional District. He was Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, from 1862 to 1874; and was, for eight years,

Chairman of the District Executive Democratic Committee. He was born a Democrat; during the war, supported the South by his earnest sympathy, but took no active part in the contest, yet was not without participation in the troubles of the times; and, since the war, has been one of the most active and successful Democratic leaders in his part of the State. He is greatly devoted to his profession, and is, in fact, an enthusiast in any cause he espouses. He is a man of fine literary attainments, and a ready and able speaker. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, in the ministry, would doubtlessly have been a man of uncommon powers. He is barely in the prime of life, with a combination of splendid personal traits which would distinguish him anywhere among men. Mr. Clarke was married, October 3, 1854, to Miss Cordelia A. Robertson, daughter of Christopher Robertson, of Bracken County, and niece of the late Dr. J. Taylor Bradford. They have five living children.



STANDIFORD, HON. ELISHA D., M. D., President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was born December 28, 1831, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Kentucky, and followed agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, some of his ancestors emigrating at an early day, from Scotland, and settling in Maryland. His mother was of Irish descent, her family settling at Louisville about the close of the last century; and his family, on both sides, were among the sturdy pioneers of Kentucky, who shared in the hardships and dangers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Dr. Standiford received a good education, a part of which was obtained at St. Mary's College, in Marion County, Kentucky. He studied medicine under Prof. J. B. Flint, and graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, where he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, and continued actively and successfully engaged for several years. He finally entirely abandoned his profession, to engage in farming and business pursuits; became largely interested in manufacturing and banking; was, for some years, President of the Red River Iron Works, one of the most extensive iron manufactories in the West; was, until recently, President of the Louisville Car-wheel Company, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Ohio Valley; is President of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, of Kentucky, the largest deposit bank in the State; all of these corporations largely owing their prosperity to his great business ability; was, for several years, member of the Louisville Board of Education; in 1868, was elected to the State Senate; was re-elected in 1872, and was instrumental in bringing about some valuable legislation

towards the improvement of the State. During his last term in the State Senate, he was elected to represent his district in the Lower House of Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the commencement of the forty-third session; was distinguished as an active worker, and a debater of great ability; was influential in the passage of the bill authorizing the Government to take possession of the Louisville and Portland Canal, a measure greatly beneficial to the interests of commerce on the Ohio river; his speech on the subject exciting favorable comment throughout the country. He also appeared prominently in the debates opposing the reduction of wages for revenue agents, the reduction of certain tariffs, the repealing of the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, and in favor of granting a charter to the Iron Molders' National Union; making for himself an honorable and valuable Congressional record. At the close of his term, he was tendered the re-nomination by both parties, which he declined, believing that in his large business and home interests he could better serve the people. In 1873 or 1874, he was elected Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and, in 1875, was elected president, and still fills that position. Under his management, the commercial importance of that road has been greatly advanced, its entire working thoroughly systematized, many of its superfluous offices dispensed with, the running expenses of the road largely reduced, its actual condition greatly improved, its local business increased, its general earnings greatly augmented, and the standing of the road permanently fixed in the public confidence. He is a man of uncommon business and executive ability; is ready for any emergency; is remarkably clear-sighted; is possessed of uncommon energy; turns almost every thing he touches to advantage; and is, emphatically, one of the most active and enterprising, public-spirited, successful, and valuable business men of Louisville. Dr. Standiford is attractive in manners, genial, and companionable; is over six feet in height; in the very prime of life, and is a splendid specimen of physical manhood.



HARDIN, HON. BENJAMIN, Lawyer, was born in 1784, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and was the son of Benjamin Hardin, who married his cousin, Sarah Hardin, the oldest sister of Col. John Hardin. In 1787, he was brought by his parents to Washington County, Kentucky. He was educated under Ichabod Radley, Daniel Barry, an Irish scholar, and at Bardstown College. He began the study of the law at Richmond, in 1804, under Martin D. Hardin, and afterwards studied with Felix Grundy, at Bardstown; and, in 1806, was licensed to practice, and settled in



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Elizabethtown, where he resided only two years. In 1808, he removed with his family to Bardstown, where he remained during his life. His practice soon extended over Nelson, Washington, Bullitt, Grayson, Hardin, Meade, Marion, Breckinridge, and Spencer Counties, and to the Court of Appeals, and even to the State of Indiana, requiring immense labor and yielding him a large income, notwithstanding his small fees. In 1810, he was elected to the Legislature; was several times re-elected; and, from 1826 to 1832, served in the State Senate; was ten years in Congress, serving from 1815 to 1817, from 1819 to 1823, and from 1833 to 1837; from 1844 to 1847, was Secretary of State, under Gov. Owsley; and, during his service in that office, had a serious controversy with the Governor, in which he defended himself in a speech before the Legislature, which was characterized by great ability, and won for him universal admiration. He finally resigned the Secretaryship, and entered actively upon the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and was one of the most influential and active members of that body. He died September 24, 1852. Before his death, he united with the Methodist Church, and had long been a firm believer in the Bible, and the doctrines of Christianity. He was a man of uncommon powers of memory; grasped readily every question brought before him; was a most animated and powerful speaker, but seldom indulged in flights of fancy; and was undoubtedly one of the most successful and able lawyers who ever lived in Kentucky. Mr. Hardin was married, in 1806, to Miss Barbour, who died before him, in 1852. One of his sons was a lawyer, and three of his daughters married lawyers.

FRY, GENERAL SPEED S., Lawyer, Merchant, and Soldier, fourth son of Thomas W. Fry, and grandson of Joshua Fry, one of the early distinguished settlers of Boyle (or Mercer) County, was born September 9, 1817, five miles west of Danville, in Mercer (now Boyle) County, Kentucky. His father was born in Virginia, and was brought to Kentucky by his grandfather, in his thirteenth year. He engaged in farming until 1836, when he removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he bought a large flouring-mill, and continued the milling business until his death, which occurred in the Winter of 1837. His mother's name was Eliza J. Smith, and she was the daughter of John Smith, and sister of the late Hon. John Speed Smith, of Madison County, Kentucky. Gen. Fry's early education was commenced under Duncan Robinson, at his school, on Salt river, and continued by his grandfather, who, although a man of wealth, was greatly devoted to teaching, and became the early

literary trainer of many of the young men of the times, who subsequently took the first rank in the affairs of the State. (See sketch of Joshua Fry.) He subsequently entered the preparatory department of Centre College, and, after completing the Freshman course, entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, in Indiana, in 1838, and there graduated in 1841. A short time afterwards, he returned to Kentucky, and entered upon the study of law, under his uncle, John Speed Smith, and, after a thorough preparation, received his license, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Danville. The law proving incongenial to his tastes, he soon abandoned it, and began merchandising. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he was in command of a military company in his town, and at once set about raising a company for the army, on the call of the President for troops from Kentucky. His company was soon organized and mustered into the service as a part of Colonel William R. McKee's regiment; suffered all the hardships incident to a campaign in that climate; participated conspicuously in the battle of Buena Vista, where he and Lieut.-Col. Morrison, of an Illinois regiment, had the honor of firing the last guns in that memorable battle. His regiment served out its one year's time of enlistment, and, although almost to a man offering their service to the Government, they were, in the most complimentary manner, assured by Gen. Taylor that they had done their duty, and that the strength of the army made their re-enlistment unnecessary. The regiment was accordingly mustered out of the service; and, on June 9, 1847, he returned home, and again resumed mercantile business. On November 4, 1847, he was married to Mildred T. Smith, of Jefferson County, Kentucky. Eighteen months afterwards, she died, leaving an infant daughter, who still survives. In 1851, under the provisions of the new State Constitution, he was urged by his friends to run for the office of county judge, and was elected for a term of four years, and was continuously re-elected, holding the position until the commencement of the rebellion. It was hardly possible, nor was it desirable, for him to remain a quiet spectator in the great conflict, certainly inevitable to the close observer. He did not hesitate as to the side on which he should stand. Being opposed to the institution of slavery, and having no sympathy with his section on that point, and having been reared under the teachings of some of the most unflinching and noble of all the early patriots of the State, he at once earnestly espoused the cause of the National Government, and set about organizing home guards as a means of immediate home protection; Kentucky standing in the anomalous position of neutrality, and the general Government having no troops in the State to control the inflammable elements every-where beginning to appear on the surface. In April, 1861, he enrolled a hundred young men, who pledged themselves to stand by the old

flag, and give all the protection to the community possible. On finding himself unable to obtain arms from the State authorities, he, with five other gentlemen proceeded to Cincinnati, to receive arms offered by the Government to Kentucky loyalists. They found that the arms so designed had been stored at Maysville, to which place they repaired with an order from General William Nelson, and conveyed the arms through the country to Lexington and Danville, succeeding in arming and maintaining their organizations as "Home Guards," until President Lincoln called upon the State for troops. From General Nelson he received authority to raise a regiment for the Union army; and, entering at once upon the work, on August 6, 1861, opened, with a handful of recruits, "Camp Dick Robinson," in Garrard County. The recruits came in slowly for the first week or two, every impediment possible being thrown in the way of enlistments by the adversaries of the Government. But soon, from the mountains and other parts of the State, men willing to stand by the old flag gathered to his standard, and, October 9, 1861, his regiment was mustered into service, by Gen. George H. Thomas. Generals Zollicoffer and Buckner were gathering troops on the Tennessee border, and threatening Kentucky, and the new regiment of Kentuckians was not destined long to wait an opportunity to show their devotion to the cause of the country. Gen. Zollicoffer had found some resistance at "Wild Cat" to his advance toward the interior of Kentucky, and had taken up his quarters and intrenched himself at Mill Springs. Toward this point Gen. Thomas turned his attention, and, on January 18, 1862, pitched his camp near the post occupied by the rebel army. Col. Fry was ordered to let his men rest from duty during the night, there not being any signs of army movement on the part of the Confederates; but, early in the morning, at daybreak, he was aroused by the report that the pickets had been driven in, and that a battle was imminent. He was soon in his saddle, and his regiment in line of battle, and, shortly afterwards, was attacked with such force by the rebels, that, being greatly outnumbered, he ordered his regiment to take a new position, in rear of the fence inclosing "Logan's Field," where they had at first formed. The enemy, supposing them to be retreating, attacked them furiously here, and, although severely repulsed, renewed the attack at short distance, much of the time the conflict being hand to hand, continuing for two hours. At one time during the fight, owing to the very damp condition of the atmosphere, a dense cloud of smoke settled upon the field, making it necessary, for a time, to suspend hostilities for safety to their own troops. At this lull, the Confederates were again deceived, and rushed forward as before, to be received by volley after volley from his regiment, until, the Second Minnesota coming to his assistance, the enemy were driven back,

and beyond the field. At this juncture, Col. Fry rode forward to ascertain the position of affairs, and, passing to the right of his own regiment, met and rode against an officer whom he did not recognize, as his gum overcoat concealed his uniform, and who addressed him by saying: "We must not shoot our own men," receiving the reply, "Of course, I would not do so intentionally." He then said: "Those are our men." But they were invisible in the smoke, and Gen. Fry, still thinking him a Union officer just come upon the field, started toward the right of his regiment, but, when at fifteen or twenty paces, turned and saw the officer standing in the same position; and, about the same time, he was apprised of the real state of affairs by seeing another officer ride from under cover near the road, who, having advanced to the side of the former with pistol in hand, fired at him, the ball lodging in the hip of his horse. Col. Fry then drew his pistol, with the intention of firing on the officer who had attempted to take his life, but seeing he had again returned to his concealment, and just then believing that the officer he met in the road was a Confederate, and that his singular conduct was only explicable on the supposition that he had designed drawing him into a trap, or to have him killed, he at once leveled his pistol and fired, the unknown officer, who proved to be Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, falling mortally wounded at the crack of his pistol. Gen. Zollicoffer at the same time received a wound from a musket ball, which would not have been fatal. He had never seen Gen. Zollicoffer before, and did not know it was he who had fallen at his hand. The dead officer's bloody clothes were afterwards cut from his body, and it, dressed in a suit of Gen. Fry's, was passed through the lines to his friends. As to some stories circulated at the time, as to Gen. Zollicoffer's appeal for mercy, and the subsequent bad treatment of his body, nothing could be farther from the truth. The Confederate officer never having spoken, except the quoted sentences above, and his body receiving the greatest possible care. After the death of their popular leader, the Confederates retreated to their intrenchments, which were in turn, the following night, abandoned. From Mill Springs, Col. Fry, was ordered with his regiment to Louisville, and by way of Nashville proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, but, being in command of the trains, did not reach there in time to participate in the great battle of Shiloh. On March 21, 1862, he received his commission as brigadier-general, and was assigned to the command of a brigade, consisting of the Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Kentucky, and Fourteenth and Thirty-first Ohio Regiments. His brigade took part in the siege of Corinth; was in the pursuits of Bragg through Kentucky, and a portion of it, under his immediate command, took part in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862; and during that engagement, by the sickness of Gen. Schoepf, he was

placed in command of the division, and held that position until the Spring of 1863. On May 26, of that year, he was made commander of the Eastern Division of Kentucky, with headquarters at Camp Nelson, in Jessamine County; January, 1864, he was ordered with all the troops at his command to Knoxville, Tennessee; was compelled to halt his force at Burnside Point, on the Cumberland river, by reason of the condition of the route, and the want of subsistence for the army; with two orderlies, he reported in person to Gen. Schofield, then in command at Knoxville; was commanded to await orders at Burnside Point; in April, was ordered with his force to Louisville for the purpose of joining Sherman, which he was prevented doing by a long illness at Louisville, after which he again took charge of Camp Nelson, remaining there with his command during the Fall and Winter of 1864. His position at that time was a trying one, the great problem of human slavery, which was now being rapidly solved, being forced upon his attention. But his conduct of the difficult question, before the people and in the army, fully met the approval of his superior officers. In September, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, again returning to private life. In 1866, he became the candidate of his party for Congress, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent. For some time he engaged in collecting claims against the Government. In April, 1869, he was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for his district, and held the position until the consolidation of the districts in 1872. Gen. Fry was always an emancipationist, and has been mainly identified with the party in his State approaching most nearly his sentiments on that and other disturbing political questions. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and has for several years been a ruling elder in that denomination. He is a man of deep, strong feelings; has great confidence in his friends; is warm in his friendships; is broad in his views and conduct; readily forgives an enemy; as a soldier, was brave and skillful; and, as a citizen, is one of the most upright and valuable of his community. Gen. Fry was again married in 1851, and from this union has had three sons.

BUCKNER, JOHN, Farmer and Manufacturer, was born December 21, 1791, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father, Philip Buckner, came to this State from Caroline County, Virginia, in 1785; and was a member of the Second Constitutional Convention, from Bracken County; and was also a Senator in the Kentucky Legislature. John Buckner received his education at Versailles, in Woodford County, and acted as Deputy Sheriff of that county for four years. In 1814, he re-

moved to Southern Kentucky, and settled in Christian County; engaged in merchandising for several years; for eight or ten years held the position of Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff; was stage contractor for eight years; kept hotel four years at Hopkinsville; was the builder of the brick court-house in Christian County, which was burned during the war; speculated in real estate largely; carried on a large farm; owned an extensive distillery; was, for many years, a prosperous miller and tanner; and was, in fact, for over half a century, to a very great extent, the backbone of his section, taking an active interest in every thing contributing to the prosperity and welfare of his county. He has been one of the most industrious, enterprising, and useful men of Southern Kentucky; few men have been more beneficial in the community; few men have lived so long to see the benefits of their own works. Although he is eighty-five years old, he walks with a light step, is never sick, and has a well preserved mind. He has been three times married, and is now a widower, surrounded by his children and children's children; is full of youthful vivacity, passing along the current of time, cheerfully waiting for the summons to go.

BUSH, JAMES M., M. D., was born in May, 1848, at Frankfort, Kentucky. His parents were Philip and Eliza Bush. His mother's maiden name was Palmer, and she was sister to the wife of Governor John Adair. His grandparents, Philip and Mary Bush, were Germans, and emigrated to America, settling at Winchester, Virginia, about 1750. His parents emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and settled at Frankfort. Joseph H. Bush, who acquired considerable distinction as an artist, was his brother. Dr. Bush was educated at Danville, where he graduated; and afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Goldsmith, of Louisville. In 1831, he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, from which he graduated, in 1833. He was soon after appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy for Prof. Benjamin W. Dudley; and, in 1839, was regularly appointed to the Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery in Transylvania University. In 1850, he assisted in the establishment of the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, lecturing there in the Winter, and at Lexington in the Summer. After a three years' connection with the school at Louisville, he lectured exclusively at Transylvania University, until the commencement of the war. During the cholera of 1831-2, in Louisville, he devoted himself largely to the cause of the suffering, and distinguished himself also at Lexington, in the Spring of 1833, in the treatment and care of the victims of that disease. During the period of his long professorship,

he made many valuable contributions to medical science, mainly through the columns of the "Transylvania Journal of Medicine," and was, probably more than any other physician, instrumental in bringing before the world the experiences and practice of Dr. Dudley, and was himself distinguished as one of the most skillful surgeons of the country. As a teacher, he was distinguished for clear-headedness; was exact in his demonstrations, clear in his enunciation of principles, and, without being an orator, was an attractive and able lecturer. During and since the war, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession; was a close and keen observer, and displayed great skill in determining the treatment of diseases. Few physicians who ever flourished in Central Kentucky made a more wide-spread and favorable reputation, both as a physician and surgeon, having, throughout his life, not only the highest confidence and respect of the profession, but also the affection and confidence of a large circle of friends, who relied implicitly on his professional skill; and probably Transylvania University never had a more earnest, accomplished, and able teacher. He was a man little given to demonstration and display; and, although taking great delight in his friendships, he sought the companionship only of a few. He was long a Director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and was prominently identified with the local and State organizations of his profession. Was an earnest, active, and useful member of society; was gentle and sympathetic in nature; was distinguished for his great personal honor and dignity; and, living without reproach, his death was felt as a great loss to the people of Lexington, where he had long resided. He died February 8, 1875, at his home in that city. Dr. Bush was married, in 1835, to Miss James, a noble lady of Chillicothe, Ohio, with whom he lived in great happiness. In his son Dudley, he centered his hopes; educated him for the medical profession, in which he quickly rose to great promise; but his premature death cast a gloom over the life of his father, from which he never wholly recovered.

MARSHALL, HON. HUMPHREY, Lawyer and Historian, was born in Virginia, and was the son of John Marshall and his wife, Jane Quisenberry. He received a thorough education, studied law, and soon assumed a conspicuous place among the public men of the State. He was a strong partisan Federalist, and took an active part in the political contests of his day. He was a member of the Convention of Virginia that ratified the Constitution of the United States; represented Fayette County, in which he had located in 1780, in the Convention at Danville, in 1787; subsequently removed to Franklin

County, which he represented in the Lower House of the Legislature, for several terms; was afterwards a State Senator; and, from 1795 to 1801, was a Senator in Congress. The first history of Kentucky ever published was written by him, and issued in 1824, and, although displaying a great deal of strong partisan feeling, is one of the most valuable early records of the country. He was a man of brilliant talents, and great force of character. In 1808, he fought a duel with Henry Clay. He had three children: John J. Marshall, who graduated at Princeton College, served in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, and was a long time Judge of the Louisville Circuit; one daughter, who was killed by lightning in infancy; and Thomas A. Marshall was his son. (See sketch of Thomas A. Marshall.)

HALE, JOSIAH, M. D., was born January 25, 1829, in Ohio County, Kentucky. The family is originally English, came to Virginia at a very early period, where the family is yet represented. From this family came the Hales found throughout the United States. His father, Caleb Hale, was a farmer in Ohio County, and died at the age of seventy-four; his mother was a daughter of Charles Huff, of the same county, originally Virginians. His parents being in moderate circumstances, his early education was pursued in the schools of his county; but he was ambitious, and, by close study and persevering effort, he succeeded in making himself a very fair scholar; and, at the age of twenty, having chosen the profession of medicine, began his studies at home, under the instructions of Dr. N. L. Lightfoot, a country practitioner, where he pursued his studies diligently for one year. He then went to Fordsville, Kentucky, and entered into a partnership with Dr. H. Wells, and practiced his profession for two years; then went to Louisville, and became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. D. W. Yandell, of that city; at the same time attending lectures at the Louisville University, where he graduated, in 1856. He now entered upon the practice of medicine in Hartford, Kentucky, continuing three years; then went to New York, and attended a course of lectures at the New York University, also at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; in 1860, returned to Hartford, resumed his practice there for two years; then removed to Owensboro, Kentucky, where he practiced for nine years; then, being determined to stand among the first in his profession, went again to New York, and attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; and also took a course of private instruction at the Ophthalmic Hospital, under the celebrated Prof. H. Knopp; then returned to Owensboro, where his success has fully repaid

him for his long and persistent study. In his experience as a physician, he has had a large practice as surgeon, performing many difficult operations. Recently he has devoted himself more especially to the diseases of the eye, and surgical diseases of women, and has attained great distinction, and a very large practice. In 1866, he became a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and, in 1871, was elected senior Vice-President of that body; is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, a member of the McDowell Medical Society, of the Owensboro Medical Society, and a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Fifth District of Kentucky; was a delegate to the International (Centennial) Medical Congress, at Philadelphia, in 1876; and has written many valuable articles for the medical journals of this country, several of which have been republished, both in this country and Europe. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a Freemason. Dr. Hale was married, in 1853, to the daughter of J. W. Willis, of Ohio County, Kentucky; his wife died at Hartford, in 1861; he again married, in 1873, Miss E. McHenry, daughter of Hon. Y. H. McHenry, an ex-member of Congress, and noted lawyer of Owensboro, Kentucky. Dr. Hale has devoted himself to his profession with an energy which has made him a successful physician and a useful man; his high sense of honor rendering him always regardful of the rights of others, and his urbane, kindly manner winning him the esteem of all.

PROCTOR, JOHN WILLIAMS, Banker, was born September 30, 1828, in Garrard County, Kentucky. His father, George Proctor, was a farmer and teacher, and died in 1834. His family emigrated from Virginia, and were of English origin. His mother was Nancy Graves, daughter of William Graves, of Garrard County, and sister of William J. Graves, who was several times elected to Congress from the Louisville district. J. W. Proctor received a good English education, and, at the age of eighteen, began school-teaching; afterwards went to farming and trading, in Garrard County, which he continued until 1858; in the following year became Cashier of the Deposit Bank of Stanford; in 1864, took the same position in the Central Bank of Kentucky, at Danville; in the following year, assisted in the organization of the Central National Bank, and was elected cashier; in 1866, started a private bank, under the name of Tilford, Proctor & Co., at Lexington; and, in 1868, on solicitation of the Directors of the Central National Bank, of Danville, he again became cashier of that institution, a position he still occupies. In 1869, he was elected member of the City Council; was, for some years, member of the Board of Commissioners

of the State Institution for Deaf Mutes, at Danville; was the original mover in the organization of the Danville Gas-light Company, and has been its president since; has long been a leading working member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, usually being a delegate to the annual conferences; takes an active interest in every thing looking to the advancement of his city and community; and is one of the most public-spirited, enterprising, and useful citizens of Danville. Mr. Proctor was married, in 1851, to Miss Eliza A. Green, daughter of Henry M. Green, of Garrard County, Kentucky. They have two children, a son and a daughter. Their son, William Graves Proctor, is a book-keeper in the Central National Bank.

KENNEY, JOSEPH BONAPARTE, Farmer, was born January 19, 1806, near Paris, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His father, James Kenney, was a Virginian who settled, in 1781, on the banks of the Stoner river, in Kentucky.

He was twice married; first to Miss Froome, and afterwards to Margaret Johnson, by each of whom he had eight children. Joseph B. was the fourth child by the second wife. His father was considered one of the finest farmers of his day. He died when Joseph was but eight years old. The early education of Joseph B. Kenney was quite moderate, and the early years of his life were passed upon a farm. Upon the death of his father, the five sons inherited a large farm of two thousand acres, which they divided among themselves. Joseph at once became an enterprising farmer and stock-breeder upon a large scale, raising cattle, sheep, hogs, and mules. He drove his own cattle and hogs to market—first in Virginia and the South, and finally to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1829, he sold out in Bourbon County, and removed to Scott County, continuing his previous business until 1865, when he divided his property among his children, and settled at Georgetown. He was a magistrate for sixteen years, under the old Constitution. He also served for eight years after the adoption of the new Constitution. He was for sixteen years a Director of the Lexington and Covington Turnpike Company, and, for twenty-one years more, president of that corporation. He has been for ten years a trustee of the town in which he resides, and has always been identified with the progressive enterprises of his neighborhood. He was the first man in his county who used the following method of sowing wheat: he sowed the wheat in a field which had grown corn the previous season, and which had been left standing in the stalk, and the hogs, as they ate the standing corn, tramped down the wheat into the ground. This method has since been largely adopted. He has been a member of

the Presbyterian Church for forty years. In March, 1827, he married Lavinia, daughter of Henry Lauder, a farmer of Bourbon County, who was considered one of the neatest farmers of that vicinity. By this marriage he had ten children, nine of whom united with the Presbyterian Church, and grew up useful and honored members of society. Six of his children now survive: Margaret A., widow of B. C. Glass; James H., who married Norah Graves; Sallie, wife of Joseph Force; Charles O., who married Miss Grisham; Alice V., wife of Samuel Davis; and Victor M., who married Alice Warren, of Illinois. These all live in Scott County, except Victor M. Kenney, who lives in the State of Illinois.

EORGE, WILLIAM WALKER, Judge, was born September 25, 1811, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. His ancestors were natives of Virginia; his father, John George, was among the early emigrants to Kentucky, settling in Jessamine County as far back as the year 1800. He married Miss Mary Haydon, of Virginian parentage; and they were blessed with a family of four children, of whom William was the second child. His early education was of a plain, practical character, such as could be obtained in the common-schools of his neighborhood. His first teacher was William Campbell, and he completed his studies under James O'Hara, of Versailles. He at once entered into mercantile pursuits, taking a clerkship in the store of an uncle, in Versailles. Here his industry and integrity soon gained for him the highest esteem and confidence of his employers. He continued in the capacity of clerk for a period of five years, when, in appreciation of his services and ability, he was given a half interest in the concern, the firm name being "Haydon & George," he succeeding to the entire management of the business. This firm continued to do a thriving business for three years, when, the senior member of the concern retiring, Mr. George was left sole proprietor, and he remained in the business for two years longer. In 1837, he decided to close his business in Versailles, and, removing to Vicksburg, Mississippi, he reopened as a commission merchant, dealing mainly in produce and cotton. He had been here but a short time when the disastrous financial panic of 1837 swept over the country, causing depression among the mercantile classes. Unable to accomplish any thing in the general paralysis and stagnation of industry which followed, he concluded to return to Versailles, where he took a situation as salesman in a dry-goods house. He held this position for two years, when he commenced farming in the vicinity of that town, following that pursuit for four years. At this stage of his career, he was induced to enter into public life.

The first office to which he was chosen by his fellow-citizens was that of Sheriff of Woodford County; and, having shown such ability and integrity in the discharge of the duties of his office, he was honored with a re-election, two years later, serving the full term of the office, as limited by law. He was appointed Master Commissioner of Woodford County Circuit Court, and served creditably for two years; at the end of which time, being eligible, he was again elected to the office of sheriff of the county, his whole term of service in that office being eight years. After leaving the office in which he had served so long and faithfully, he was elected Presiding Judge of Woodford County Court, for a term of four years; and at the end of that time was again chosen to the office, and is at present the worthy incumbent. He was a member of the old Whig party, in his political principles; but is now a member of the Democratic party. At the opening of the war, although his sympathies were with the Southern people, he was opposed to secession, and was in favor of the measures proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden. He was married, in 1832, to Miss Bohannon, by whom he had five children, all sons. He lost his first wife by death, in 1865; and was remarried, in 1870, to Miss Davidella Neet, daughter of the late John Neet, a worthy citizen of Woodford County. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes a deep interest in the moral and temporal welfare of the community; and has been for a number of years deacon of his Church. He is also a Mason, having been for twenty-five years a member of that order. Judge George is a man whose characteristics are such as to win the good will and esteem, and to command the respect, of his fellow-men; of unsullied integrity, and actuated by the highest of motives, he has been an honor to the trusts bestowed upon him.

ICHOLAS, JUDGE SAMUEL SMITH, Lawyer, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in April, 1797. His father was the distinguished George Nicholas, whose family was closely connected with the history of Virginia, and who was himself a prominent member of the Virginia Convention, a zealous advocate of the Federal Constitution, and an influential and prominent member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State of Kentucky. On the maternal side, he was descended from an old and well-known Maryland family named Smith, two members of which, Robert Smith and General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, were prominent patriots and statesmen during the Revolution, and, in the early days of our Government, Robert Smith held Cabinet positions, under Jefferson and Madison. Gen. Samuel Smith was United States Senator from Maryland

for twenty-nine years, and rendered distinguished military service in the war of 1812, for which he was rewarded by Congress with a sword. Samuel S. Nicholas was a nephew of these two men. He was the twelfth of thirteen children, all of whom, except himself and the child younger than himself, were short-lived. He was but two years old when his father died, and but eight or ten when he lost his mother. Being thus orphaned, he was thrown, at a tender age, upon the world, without means and without advantages. His father died supposing himself (and thought by others) a very rich man; but, through security debts, which his estate had to pay, and for which valuable property was sacrificed, and through the gross mismanagement of executors, his family had small means left, and, at the death of his wife, his younger children became dependent for support and education. Gen. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, a wealthy merchant, as well as a distinguished politician, sent for his nephew and namesake, Samuel Smith Nicholas, to come to Baltimore to live with him. He took him into his counting-house, intending his education to be entirely that of a merchant; but the boy pursued, in his leisure hours, his studies with great diligence, keeping up his knowledge of Latin and teaching himself French; and, although he had, up to this time, only the barest rudiments of an education, such was his advancement in thought and his facility with his pen, that, at the age of fifteen, when an old Presbyterian clergyman of Baltimore published a very vulnerable article, he undertook to reply to it. Two or three articles and their answers were published before the reverend doctor discovered that, instead of a foeman worthy of his steel, he was battling with a counting-house lad, and great was his vexation and chagrin on making the discovery. Samuel Nicholas never went to but one school, and that a country school, near Danville, Kentucky, kept by Joshua Fry, the grandfather of the Hon. James Speed, of Louisville, and to that school he went only three or four years. He was almost entirely self-educated and self-raised, never having had assistance from any one, except the situation given him in the commission-house of his uncle. He was also sent as supercargo, when sixteen years old, on one of his uncle's vessels, to South America and to China. He made two voyages, and was absent altogether about five or six years. During that time he acquired the Spanish language, and kept an interesting journal of his voyages and the countries he visited. After returning from these voyages, having been trained for mercantile life, he went to New Orleans, and began his career there as a merchant; but, soon discovering his unfitness for that life, he withdrew from it, and went to Frankfort, Kentucky, where he studied law with Chancellor Bibb. In 1825, he moved to Louisville, where he first engaged in the practice of law. He was soon appointed agent and lawyer for the

old United States Bank, and rose rapidly in his profession from that time. In 1829, he married Matilda Prather, daughter of Thomas Prather, a wealthy merchant of Louisville, and in this marriage he had seven children. This wife died in 1844; and, in 1848, he married Mary Smith, a cousin, and the granddaughter of General Samuel Smith, who had taken him to live with him when a boy. She survived him, but died in 1874. In this second marriage, he had three children, making in all a family of ten children—seven daughters and three sons. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals, in 1831, by Governor Metcalfe, and held the place until 1837, when, finding that it compelled his absence from home for a large portion of the year, and separated him from his children, who needed his superintendence of their education, he resigned what was a most congenial professional position, for what he considered to be higher duties—those of the home circle. In 1844, he received the appointment of Chancellor, at Louisville, from Gov. Letcher, and this position he retained until a change in the State Constitution made it elective, when he resigned. His friends urged him to run for the office, but he declined, knowing that he had no personal popularity, and being unalterably opposed to an elective judiciary. In resigning the position of Chancellor, he probably made the greatest sacrifice of his life, for it was a position well suited to his taste and inclination. In all the deep and life-long interest he took in professional and public affairs, he was never a *self-seeker*—never a candidate for office but twice in his life—in his early life, for the Legislature, when he was defeated once, and elected once. He took a great delight in politics. It was an inherited passion with him, but he knew he lacked the manners and the disposition to be successful with the people, and, except when he wished to have some legislation carried out for the benefit of Louisville, he never offered for any public position. Such honors as he received during his life, were, in a sense, thrust upon him. Certainly he did not seek them. *They sought him.* In 1850, he was appointed, by Gov. Crittenden, to revise the Code of Practice in Kentucky, in connection with Charles Wickliffe, and 'Squire Turner; and to him the State is indebted for some of the most important and valuable changes in its laws. He was often heard to say, that there was but one position in the gift of the Government which he ever allowed himself to covet, and that was a judgeship in the Supreme Court of the United States. Andrew Johnson was most anxious to appoint him to that position after the death of Judge Catron, of Tennessee, and he tendered him the nomination, but Judge Nicholas declined it, believing the Republican Senate would refuse to confirm him, because of his well-known hostility to them and their measures. In the emancipation movement in Kentucky,

he was one of the most prominent and influential leaders. Although a slave-holder himself, he ardently desired the gradual emancipation of the slaves in his State; for the furtherance, as he supposed, of its material prosperity. During the agitation of the movement, and until it became a hopeless undertaking, he gave much time and thought to the means by which emancipation could be accomplished within Kentucky; so as best to subserve the interests of both masters and slaves. After retiring from the chancellorship he took up again the practice of his profession, but only to try cases of great importance. At this time, he began to occupy himself with his pen, and gave his time almost wholly to writing, reading, and study. He gave thirty years of study and reflection to a new plan for electing the President. This scheme when perfected, according to his views, became the intellectual pet and pride of his life. He thought it the best creation of his mind, and claimed that he had bestowed upon it his best thought and labor. This scheme was presented to the United States Senate, by Senator Powell, of Kentucky, is now on file among Congressional records, and has been republished and discussed, during the past year, by some of the New York papers. In politics, Judge Nicholas was remarkable for his perfect independence of thought, expression, and action. It was his boast that he was never *hide-bound* to any party, and that he placed patriotism, and the common weal of his countrymen, far above the obligations of mere party ties. He especially loathed and abhorred every thing like narrow partisanship, sectionalism, and the selfish, sordid, interested motives which actuate many men in public life. He had more affiliation with the Whig party than with any other, but he was in no sense a party man. He was a patriot and a statesman of the highest type, for upon all public questions he took the largest, broadest, most liberal, most national, and disinterested views. He labored unceasingly, with his pen and by his personal influence, to turn the revolutionary tide which threatened at one time to drag Kentucky into secession, and he probably did more than any other man toward saving this State to the Union. He was a profound thinker, and an able writer and expounder. In *moral force* he may be said to have been *truly great*. Had he lived in a wilderness, he would have done what he believed to be right as if the eyes of the whole world had been upon him. He was in all things a law unto himself, and he lived up to that law most rigidly. "His attachment to the Constitution of the United States amounted almost to a passion. He saw from afar the first symptoms of a waning reverence for the spirit and tenor of that instrument, and he was unceasing in entreaty and warning; appealing to patriotism, reason, national pride, and to sacred traditions, to a just concern for the future, to the reverence for the past, to justice, to integrity, to the sanctity of oath, in

behalf of the Constitution." The last years of his life were spent in interpreting and expounding the Constitution, and his papers on that subject are a rich legacy to the constitutional law of the land. The day must come when they will be held as authority, and occupy the place they so richly deserve. His reputation as a wise judge, a learned lawyer, and expounder of the law in all its branches, won for him the respect and friendship of the most able, and distinguished statesmen and jurists of the land. He was a man of cold manners and exterior, and his affections and friendships were limited, but they were ardent and strong. His charities were great, but his left hand knew not what his right did. He was always interested in all measures for the advancement of the people, and probably did more than any other man to establish the public-school system of Louisville. He took an unflinching interest in every thing relating to education, the improvement in school books and the training of teachers. While his manners in the social circle were cold and forbidding, his demeanor upon the bench, as judge, was unexceptionable—always courteous, patient, respectful, and attentive. He died, after a brief and painless illness, in November, 1869. His body lies buried in "Cave Hill Cemetery," near Louisville, Kentucky.

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PIRTLE, HON. HENRY, Lawyer and Judge, was born November 5, 1798, in Washington County, Kentucky; and is the son of Rev. John Pirtle, distinguished in the early history of Methodism in Kentucky. He acquired a fair education, and, after reaching manhood, studied law at Bardstown, under Hon. John Rowan; entered on the practice of his profession at Hartford, Ohio County, but soon after removed to Louisville; was appointed Judge of the Circuit and General Court, serving from 1826 to 1832, when he resigned; in 1846, was appointed Circuit Judge, and also resigned that position, towards the close of his first term; was State Senator, from 1840 to 1843; and, in 1832, published his "Digest of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals;" was appointed Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, in 1850, by Gov. Crittenden; was elected to the same office under the new Constitution, and held the position until 1856; was re-elected in 1862, and held the office until 1868, in the mean time engaging in the practice of the law; and was professor in the law department of the University of Louisville, from 1846 to 1869. He arose to eminence as a judge, few men ever succeeding in establishing a higher reputation on the bench, both on the part of the legal fraternity and the people; and, in his position as Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, he made an admirable record, and took a place among the most able and just lawyers of the State. In 1868, he

retired from the active pursuits of his profession, and from the position on the bench, which he had long honored by his ability and uprightness, and his attention to the law professorship in the University of Louisville, having for twenty-nine years filled the Chair of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law in that institution, and taken rank among the most learned and popular law teachers of the country. Many of his decisions while on the bench were of the greatest importance, some of them establishing a custom in the law practice of the State. His "Digest of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals" is very highly valued in the legal profession of the State. Although opposed to political life, and being unwilling to appear in politics, he made a fine record while serving in the State Senate. He was attached to the Whig party, and was the friend and adviser of many of its leaders in the State. During the civil war, he was earnestly attached to the cause of the Union. Although greatly devoted to his profession throughout his long life, he has given much attention to the affairs of the community, being ready at all times to aid in any movement looking to the general good. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, and has been one of its prominent defenders. He is one of its most profound and upright men belonging to the legal profession in the State, and as such stands deservedly high.

GRIFFIN, FRANK, was born June 9, 1818, in Hampton, Connecticut; and died June 6, 1874, in Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky. His father, Ebenezer Griffin, was of the old Puritan stock, his family being among the early emigrants to this country from England. Frank Griffin received a thorough education in the best schools of his native State, graduating at Browne University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1840; and in that year emigrated to Kentucky, settling at Hartford, in Ohio County. He engaged at once in teaching, continuing in that business, at Hartford, for a quarter of a century. Late in life he abandoned his profession, and for several years occupied his time in farming; but, being dissatisfied with that pursuit, again returned to his former calling, and, in 1872, was appointed superintendent of the public-schools of Owensboro, mainly continuing in that position until the close of his life. His career was uneventful, as he took little interest in the exciting political affairs of the country, giving his whole life to those matters which had for their object the moral and intellectual growth of the country. He lived a blameless life, and died without enemies; being refined and scholarly in his habits, and a man of great moral rectitude, he wielded an almost unlimited influence over two generations of the people among whom he lived; and,

doubtlessly, few men who have given their lives for the public benefit have left an impression more enduring. Mr. Griffin was married, in 1843, to Miss Martha Tyler, daughter of James Tyler, an officer in the war of 1812, who, with five of their children, survived him. Their son, Tyler Griffin, is a practicing physician of Hartford, and is a man of fine social and professional standing.

MARSHALL, REV. ROBERT, Clergyman, was born in Ireland in 1760, and, at the age of twelve, came to America. He entered the army of the Republic at the age of sixteen, and was engaged in quite a number of the memorable battles of the Revolutionary War. He came to Kentucky about 1790, after he had been licensed to preach; was ordained, in 1793, as pastor of Bethel and Blue Spring Churches; was an active leader in the great revival of 1800; subsequently left his Church and united with the New Lights; but, in 1811, again returned to the Presbyterian Church, continuing in charge of the Bethel Church until his death, in 1833. Mr. Marshall was one of the most able preachers who figured in the early history of the Church in Kentucky, being decidedly one of the most earnest and eloquent pulpit orators of his day.

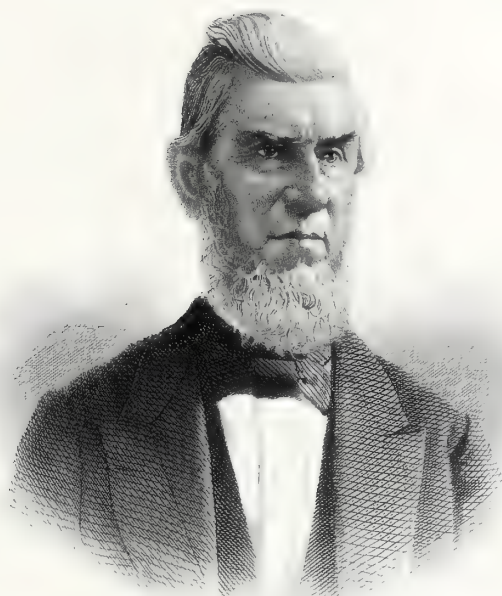
MIDDLETON, JESSE R., Merchant, was born in Anderson County, Kentucky, in the year 1830. His father, Daniel Middleton, was a native of that county, and for many years followed the occupation of a farmer. He was widely known and highly respected in his neighborhood. His wife was a member of the Rice family of Shelby County, and a cousin of the Rev. Nathan Rice, a distinguished minister of the Gospel, in Kentucky. Jesse R. Middleton enjoyed the advantages of the best educational institutions to be found in his locality. After passing through the common-schools of his home, he went to Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, where he finished his studies in a private seminary. Having completed his education, at the age of twenty-five years, he decided to go to Louisville, Kentucky, in the hope of obtaining a situation in mercantile pursuits. He soon made an engagement, as clerk, in the extensive dry-goods house of Durkee, Heath & Co. In this position he displayed the greatest fidelity to the interests of his employers, and, by his industry and integrity, gained the entire confidence of the members of the firm. In 1860, this partnership was dissolved; and he, having manifested such ability, and been such a faithful employé of the old firm, received the highest recommendations to the successor,

as being a worthy and well-qualified person for a partner. He became one of the proprietors of the business, with Mr. S. Barker, from New York, as an associate, and carried on the trade at the same stand occupied by their predecessors. By his judicious management and great business sagacity, he advanced rapidly in prosperity. His store is situated on one of the finest avenues of the city, and his customers are among the best classes of people. He soon found his business increasing to such an extent as to make it necessary to enlarge his establishment, so as to accommodate this additional trade. Accordingly, in 1865, he purchased the adjoining building, and converted it to his use. Their business continued to increase steadily, and the store has become one of the leading dry-goods houses of the city. After a time, they were again obliged to make additions to the already large capacity of the establishment, and erected a commodious warehouse, and remodeled the original store, providing it with all the latest conveniences that have been devised for the comfort of customers and proprietors. This house is engaged in both the retail and wholesale trade, and its country orders form a large part of its business. Mr. Barker, the other member of this firm, is engaged almost exclusively in selecting and purchasing the goods for the Louisville house, and spends the greater part of his time in the East, and in making journeys to the great marts of the old world. He thus has all the advantages of a personal attendance at the great sales in this and other countries, and can effect his purchases to the greatest benefit of his house. This firm has, from its beginning, maintained a steady onward progress, and, by the unwavering industry and energy of its members, has reached a degree of prosperity that is alike meritorious and indicative of the countenance of the community. Mr. Middleton has always sought to give his customers the greatest satisfaction possible; has endeavored to keep pace with the latest wants of the public; and has, in a great measure, been successful. He has in his service a vast number of employés, and his conduct towards them has been marked by kindness and fairness; and he is held in high esteem by all with whom he has been associated. He was married in May, 1872, to Miss Alice Templeton, and five children adorn their union. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and takes an active interest in all religious matters.

DENNY, GEORGE, SR., Banker, is a native of Garrard County, Kentucky, where he was born January 1, 1825, near Paint Creek. The family was originally from Scotland; his father, Geo. Denny, however, being a native of North Carolina. He was raised on a farm, and still follows the same business, although he has not confined

himself to that alone. He represented the counties of Madison and Garrard in the Kentucky Senate, from 1856 to 1860, but since has not sought public political office; in 1872, was elected President of the National Bank of Lancaster, Kentucky, which position he still holds. He has always been a Republican in his political views; and, during the war, sacrificed a great portion of his property for the cause of the Union. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church; a man of principle, and wields a strong influence for good by his precept and example, and is a most worthy and valuable citizen. Mr. Denny was married, October 4, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Falkner, daughter of Gen. John Falkner, a soldier of 1812, and for a long time State Senator of Kentucky.

GRAVES, HARVEY CLOUD, Farmer, was born February 19, 1804, in Fayette County, Kentucky. The Graves family claim a French origin, and, although the time of their arrival in America is a matter of conjecture, long before the Revolutionary War they were residents of Virginia. His father, John Graves, was born in Virginia, and while quite a young man came to Kentucky, locating in what was then Fayette County. He afterwards returned to Virginia, married, and brought his young wife to his new home in the wilderness; and, in all the conflicts with the Indians, and the trials and sufferings of the early settlements, he took an active part. During the war of 1812, he was appointed commander of a company of militia, and, in various ways, was an influential and valuable man in the early history of that part of the State. Harvey C. Graves was the fourth in a family of seven children, and, although his father had acquired some means, and was the owner of a fine tract of land in the best part of the State, he grew to manhood on his father's farm without opportunities for more than an ordinary education. He early took an active interest in public affairs, and, being a man of fine natural ability and superior judgment, he became of great service to his county, especially in the building up of the various interests of Georgetown, where his counsels have been felt throughout a long life. He was one of the movers in the establishment of Georgetown College, and not only made a donation for that purpose, but gave his influence toward building it up, and served as one of its trustees for several years. He was one of the projectors of the Farmers' Bank of Georgetown, and has been a member of its directory since its organization. At the organization of the Warrendale Female Seminary, he was elected one of the Board of Trustees, and has since held that position. He has been an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Scott County, and was



L. G. P. Y.

Harvey C. Grawie

for many years the largest hemp-grower in his part of the country. In politics, he was a member of the Whig party, and stood by the Union throughout the dark days of the rebellion. Lately, he has been identified with the Democratic party. For many years he has been an elder in the Christian Church, and has, during his entire life, been one of the most active and valuable men in his community. Few matters of interest in his county have not felt his influence, and, although a man of great simplicity of character, making no display of himself, few men have been more useful or more widely esteemed; and, by an active, successful, public-spirited, unselfish life, he has made the world better for his having lived in it. Mr. Graves was married, in 1829, to Miss Lucinda Garth, daughter of John Garth, of Scott County; and, after her death, was married again, in 1837, to Miss Martha R. Crockett, daughter of N. Crockett, of Fayette County. They have two children: Elenora, wife of James H. Kenney, of Georgetown; and Isadora, wife of John W. Berkley, of Lexington.



BROWN, ERASMUS OWSLEY, M. D., was born February 13, 1817, in Burkesville, Kentucky. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry; his father, Samuel Brown, was a physician, and clergyman of the Methodist Church, a Tennessean by birth, but of Virginia parents. He married Miss A. W. Watt, a native of Kentucky; and they had eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth; and one of their sons is a prominent physician of Indiana. Dr. E. O. Brown received a good English education; and, at the age of sixteen, went into a drug-store, and, while engaged as a clerk, studied medicine; attended lectures in the University of Louisville, in the Winter of 1841; immediately afterwards commenced the practice of medicine in his native county; continued with great success until 1847; returned to the University of Louisville, and graduated in the Spring of 1848. In 1862, he went to Louisville and took charge of a military hospital; in the succeeding Fall, was sent by the Government to Nicholasville, and acted for some time as Medical Purveyor to Gen. Burnside's army, operating in East Tennessee, and for the Eastern District of Kentucky; remained in the service to the close of the war, actively engaged either in the field or hospital service of the medical department of the army. At the close of the war, he entered on the practice of his profession at Louisville, where he has established a large and successful business, and taken rank among the first physicians of the city. He has been, for several years, physician of the Eastern District of Louisville; and has, for some time, had charge of the medical department of the City

Work-house and Eruption Hospital; has been a member of the School Board for six years, and was, for one term, president of that body; is a member of the State Medical Society, of the Louisville Academy of Medicine, of the American Medical Association, and was for a time Corresponding Secretary of the State Medical Society. He has contributed somewhat to the medical literature of the day, and has long been prominent in some of the social organizations. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and takes active and prominent position in its affairs. In politics, he was originally a Whig; and, since the organization of the Republican party, has been actively identified with its interests. In 1855, he represented Meade County in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1857. He was several times candidate for Presidential Elector, last operating actively in that capacity in the campaign of 1860, for Bell and Everett. Dr. Brown was married, in 1838, to Miss E. Murray, daughter of James Murray, a prominent citizen of Greene County, Kentucky. They have five living children. Their oldest son, Dr. James E. Brown, is a physician of Cloverport, Kentucky; their son S. D. Brown is a special agent in the postal service of the Government, and has charge of the money-order department of the Southern States, at Louisville; and their third son is deputy collector of customs. In 1856, he was again married, to Miss Louisa Russell, of Frankfort, who lived but a short time. He was afterwards married to M. J. Crouch, of Goshen, Kentucky, daughter of Rev. B. T. Crouch, minister of the Methodist Church, and, by this marriage, has two living children.



KYLE, HON. JOHN GLOVER, Lawyer, son of Andrew G. Kyle and his wife, a Miss Glover, both natives of this State and of Virginia ancestry, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, April 2, 1840. His father was descended from a Scotch family who settled in Virginia many years ago; and his mother was of English descent, sister to John M. Glover, member of Congress from Missouri, and also of Hon. Samuel T. Glover, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis. Mr. Kyle began his education in the best schools of Harrodsburg, and spent two years in Transylvania University, at Lexington, but, unfortunately, failing health prevented his completing the regular course. In 1861, he entered the Law School of Louisville University, Judge Pirtle being then at the head of the school, and graduated in the Spring of 1862. He at once commenced the practice of law in Harrodsburg; was elected Police Judge, which position he resigned after serving only a short time; in 1868, was Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, for the Ashland district; and, in 1874, was put in nomination

for the office of Circuit Judge, but was defeated by his opponent, Judge Wickliffe. He has frequently served as judge *pro tem.* in his own and surrounding counties; has been engaged in many important cases within the circuit, and occupies a prominent place among the members of the bar. He has occasionally contributed articles on politics, education, and other subjects of public interest, to the periodicals of the day. During the war, he was appointed colonel of county militia. He is a staunch and open advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and its champion and defender in Harrodsburg; is a man of great firmness of character, and is governed by lofty principles; is an active, public-spirited citizen, wide awake in matters which concern the general welfare of the community; is of social habits and genial, kindly disposition, but rigidly eschews the use of both tobacco and intoxicating liquors. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and also of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Mariana Smedley, daughter of Dr. J. L. Smedley, a retired physician of Harrodsburg.

BENEDICT, CAPT. D. S., Merchant and Banker, was born in 1797, in Westchester County, New York. He received a liberal education; in 1819, came to Louisville, Kentucky. After spending several years as a teacher, he began life on the river, as clerk of the steamer "Plow-boy," and, after spending some time on that boat and the "Huntress," in the capacity of clerk, he became captain of the "Dove;" was afterwards captain of the "Diana No. 1;" soon became part owner of the "General Browne" and "Diana No. 2," and the "Diana No. 3;" in 1830, he to some extent withdrew from the river, establishing the house of Benedict, Carter & Co., of Louisville; largely increased his river interests; subsequently owning, in whole or in part, the steamers "Talma" and "Alice Gray," "Alice Scott," "Ring-gold," "General Lane," "Falcon," "Fanny Smith," "Niagara," "Empress," "Eclipse," and quite a number of other boats, which were run in the Louisville, New Orleans, and St. Louis trade. He afterwards became interested in the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line. About 1853, he became sole proprietor of the house of Benedict, Carter & Co.; but afterwards admitted his sons, E. W. and J. C. Benedict, the firm then becoming D. S. Benedict & Sons, their house dealing almost exclusively, until 1861, in boat-stores and groceries. In a later year they engaged in the wholesale grocery business, soon establishing a most extensive and lucrative trade. He was for twenty-five years a Director of the Bank of Kentucky, and for a time was its financial agent in New Orleans; in 1853, he became Presi-

dent of the Louisville branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, which position he resigned in 1871, on account of failing health; was President of the Merchants' Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of the Louisville Fire Insurance Company, and the Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was a man of fine business and executive ability; rapidly grasped every matter pertaining to his intricate affairs; seldom went astray in his judgment; had almost unbounded energy; was distinguished for his uprightness of character; was little disturbed by the ordinary calamities and vicissitudes of trade; and was one of the most successful business men of his day. He died July 15, 1874. Mr. Benedict was married, in 1830, to Miss Virginia A. Carter.

THURMAN, REV. ROBERT, Clergyman, was born, November 19, 1815, near Lebanon, in Marion County, Kentucky; and is the son of Rev. David Thurman, a minister of the Baptist Church. Robert L. Thurman was educated at the Elizabethtown Seminary, under Robert Hewitt, at Centre College, at St. Mary's College; and graduated, in 1842, at Georgetown College, under the presidency of Howard Malcom. In 1840, he began his theological studies under Drs. Malcom and J. L. Waller, the latter then being editor of the "Baptist Recorder." After completing his ministerial preparation, he engaged for a time in teaching, and also in preaching for the Churches of his denomination. From 1850 to 1853, he was associate editor of the "Baptist Recorder," then, as now, published in Louisville; in 1855, he was appointed Agent of Foreign Missions for his Church, and has since been mainly engaged in that work, yet ministering to the Churches in the neighborhood, and taking a prominent and active interest in ever looking to the advancement of the cause of the Master. He is a man of attractive manners, pleasing address; is able in a pulpit; is a writer of ability; and stands among the active, energetic, and the most useful men of his Church. For a number of years he has resided at Bardstown, Nelson County. Mr. Thurman was married, October 23, 1845, to Miss M. J. Freeman, of Franklin County, Kentucky. They have six living children.

BAIN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 24th of September, 1840. His father, George W. Bain, Sr., was a native of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, but removed from thence, with his parents, while in infancy, to Charlottesville, Virginia. Subsequently, and at the age of nineteen, he

emigrated to Kentucky, and settled at Lexington, where he married Miss Jane West, whose ancestors were among the founders of our beautiful "Athens of the West." He died in 1861, at a ripe old age, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a man of genuine worth, humble in life, and for many years a devout and consistent member and officer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and held the position of Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows at the time of his decease. G. W. Bain received a good academic education, and at an early age united with the Methodist Church, in which he has taken a prominent position as an officer and superintendent of Sunday-schools. In 1868, he became a Good Templar, and made his first speech at Winchester, in Clarke County, commencing his remarkable career in the great cause of temperance. He was frequently called upon to speak in behalf of the order, and was commissioned as its special deputy for the remainder of that year. At the session of the Grand Lodge, in 1869, held at Bowling Green, he was elected Grand Worthy Counselor, and, during that year, far surpassed his work of the previous year, charging nothing for his services, and paying his own expenses. In 1870, at the Grand Lodge session held in Hopkinsville, he was elected State Lecturer, and, during that year, delivered four hundred and three public lectures, organized fifty-five lodges, mostly in the first half of the year, and initiated five thousand five hundred persons into the order. The year following, at Lexington, he was chosen G. W. C. T., and that year delivered four hundred and twenty-six lectures, organized thirty-six lodges, and initiated five thousand seven hundred and sixty into the order. This year he also began the publication of "The Good Templar's Advocate," adding to his duties as G. W. C. T. and lecturer those of an editor—a task which very few men would have attempted, yet he performed them all successfully and satisfactorily. At the Frankfort session of the Grand Lodge, in 1872, he was re-elected G. W. C. T., and, during that year, delivered three hundred lectures, organized twenty lodges, and initiated three thousand two hundred and fifty into the order, besides continuing the editorial charge of the paper above mentioned. At Henderson, in 1873, at the Grand Lodge Session, he declined re-election, but consented to fill the position of Grand Worthy Counselor, in addition to his editorial work. That year he delivered one hundred and seventy-five lectures, organized eleven lodges, and initiated fourteen hundred into the order. At the following session, in Louisville, in 1874, he was again elected Grand Worthy Counselor, and, in January succeeding, disposed of the "Advocate," since which time he has devoted himself to the lecture field, delivering last year two hundred and forty lectures, organizing twenty-one lodges,

and initiating three thousand persons into the order. He was re-elected Grand Counselor, at the session of the Grand Lodge held in Lexington, in October, 1876, and a few weeks ago became, by virtue of his office, on the resignation of Gen. Smith, G. W. C. T. once more. To this date, George W. Bain has delivered nearly two thousand public lectures, organized one hundred and seventy lodges, and initiated about twenty-one thousand persons into the order of Good Templars, in Kentucky; a work that has made his name a household word almost throughout the entire State. His travels have been through rain and storm, sunshine and darkness, mud and water, ice and snow; never failing—when in his power, and circumstances justified—to fill a previously made appointment. His travels—from a ten-mile walk to fill an appointment, without food or rest for the previous twenty-four hours, to a railway dash across the State—exceed fifty thousand miles, being equal to nearly two trips around the world. He has established, not only in Kentucky, but in several other States, a reputation such as renders him one of the most popular and effective temperance orators in America. His power over an audience is simply wonderful, never failing to captivate almost the entire auditory whenever he speaks. With a remarkable and most happy faculty for illustration, he is never at a loss to explain, and force home on his hearers, whatever point he may be seeking to make. He sparkles like a jewel with repartee and wit, while his fund of anecdote and incident seems to be inexhaustible. Both from private and public sources, he has been frequently pronounced the equal, if not the superior, of John B. Gough, and by those fully competent to judge between the two. Yet he seems but in the prime of his career of usefulness, and we doubt not that, if life and health be spared him, he will soon enjoy a reputation second to none who ever appeared before a public audience in the rôle of temperance lecturer.

ROWN, JAMES LEACH, was born December 1, 1818, near old Levelwood Camp-ground, in La Rue (formerly Hardin) County, Kentucky. His parents were Virginians. His father was a farmer; had established a camp, where James was born, and afterwards moved his family to Louisville. The son had no schooling advantages beyond that then offered the Kentucky youth, three months every other year. Afterwards he attended the "Ward School," of Louisville, completing his education in the common English branches. When twenty-five, he left his parents' home to make his own fortune; was employed in attending salt and coal boats by John Vanmeter, and was variously engaged until 1850, when he was elected constable over eight competitors, holding that office

twelve years, during six successive terms. Although he had but thirty dollars when he assumed the office, his energy and fidelity made him very successful. He has been in real estate business since 1862. He was married to Mary F. Hampton, August 30, 1844; and, in 1854, was a second time married, to Mary Godfrey. This wedding occurred in a church edifice, and was quite an innovation on the wedding customs of that city. He has four living and four deceased children. United with the Methodist Church in 1841. He has been a member of the old Fourth Street Church for thirty-six years; has held many offices in the Church; has four times been delegate to the annual conference; and is one of the Trustees of Eastern Cemetery, in Louisville. His Church duties and relations have always received his prompt and devoted attention. He was at one time a member of the Kentucky State militia. In politics, he is a Democrat. He has accumulated sufficient property to live in easy circumstances, but is still as active and attentive to business as any young man. In his youth, he assisted, as a teamster, in making Chestnut from Fourth to Preston Street, and now lives on the same street.

ACKOY, JOHN, Merchant, was born September 8, 1802, in Greenup County, Kentucky. His father, John Mackoy, came from Campbell County, Virginia, and was among the first settlers of Greenup County. John Mackoy received a common-school education, and started in life as a clerk in one of the first iron manufactories of his county. He located in Covington in 1830, and entered into mercantile business, which he has since continued with great success. He aided in building the Covington and Lexington Pike, and, since 1840, has been a director of its company. He was elected member of the first City Council of Covington, and was often re-elected, serving ten years; and, in 1840, on the organization of Kenton County, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of both Circuit and County Courts, holding the position until 1854. Since 1843, he has been a Director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. In 1876, the Simon Kenton Pioneer Association was formed, and he was appointed to the vice-presidency, as one of its oldest and most honorable members. For thirty years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has, throughout life, been one of the most exemplary and useful men of his community. Mr. Mackoy was married, October 5, 1838, to Elizabeth G. Hardia, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. They have four living children—two sons and two daughters; their son William H. Mackoy is a lawyer of Cincinnati and Covington; and John Mackoy is a graduate of one of the Cincinnati Medical Colleges.

OLDBACH, JOHN CLEMENS, Leather Dealer, was born November 27, 1820, in Germany. His father, Conrad Goldbach, was a hotel-keeper, and emigrated to this country in 1839, landing at Baltimore, and locating at Wheeling, Virginia. Three years later, having lost his wife in the mean while, he went to Louisville, Kentucky. There the son found employment, for three years, in a bakery. Subsequently he clerked in the grocery of Peter Yeager, at Versailles, Kentucky, for a year and a half. He then began the shoe and boot business, in Louisville, but his severe and long-continued sickness lost him all his earnings, compelling him to return to clerking for subsistence. Engaging with A. M. Taylor & Co., he remained with them nearly ten years, when he became a partner in the firm of Schweiss & Co., on Market Street; remained in the firm until long-continued sickness compelled him, in 1862, to sell out his interest. He entered the leather-finding and tannery business, and met with unusual success. He has acquired a comfortable fortune, by eighteen years' devotion to this business, and has to-day the most complete house of his line in the city of Louisville. He prides himself that, in all his commercial life, he has never been engaged in a lawsuit, which is a tribute to his skill and integrity. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, and is very zealous in his Church duties. In June, 1844, he married Miss Kate Barr, of Louisville, and has one living and five deceased children. He is attached closely to his family, and highly esteemed among all his friends and acquaintances.

UNCAN, HON. JAMES R., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born November 1, 1815, in Logan County, Kentucky. His parents were natives of Culpepper County, Virginia, and were of Scotch-Irish origin. His father has followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life, and has resided on his farm in Logan County since 1824, now being ninety-three years old. His mother died August 4, 1824. James R. Duncan received a fair English education in the schools of his native county; studied medicine with Dr. A. S. Walker, of Scottsville, Kentucky, and graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University, in the Spring of 1850, and, entering at once upon the practice of his profession, soon obtained a large and valuable business; served, during the rebellion, as a surgeon in the Union army, being connected with the Ninth and the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, the Thirteenth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and also served on post hospital duty. In 1863, he was elected to the State Senate, from the Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Allen,

Simpson, and Monroe, serving in that body in the regular term of 1863-64, and in the called session of 1865. In May of that year, he resigned, and spent the three following years in traveling in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and Montana, after which he returned to Kentucky, and is now actively engaged in the duties of his profession, at Franklin, Simpson County. He is a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners for the Fourth Judicial District, being commissioned by Gov. Leslie, in 1874, and, having resigned in the following year, was reappointed to that position by Gov. McCreary, in 1876. In politics, he was originally a Whig; during the late civil war, was an earnest supporter of the National Government, and has since been identified with the Republican party. Religiously, he is associated with the Missionary Baptists, and is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity. Although devoting his time and energies to the duties of his profession, he takes an active interest in all matters looking to the public welfare, and stands not only as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Southern Kentucky, but is also one of the most enterprising and valuable men of the community. Dr. Duncan was married, May 8, 1845, to Catherine Dunn, of Allen County, Kentucky. She died October 15, 1855; and, September 19, 1871, he was married to Elizabeth Harris, of Simpson County, Kentucky. His only child, the daughter of his first marriage, is the wife of D. H. Roark, now residing in Kansas.

RUFER, CHARLES C., Hotel Proprietor, was born December 16, 1831, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. His father, John Rufer, a native of Germany, was engaged in farming and carrying on a bakery. Charles C. Rufer, up to his fourteenth year, attended school at Frankfort-on-the-Main; he then engaged for some years in clerking in a retail grocery store in that city. In September, 1849, he embarked on the steamer "Zurich," landing, November 21, ensuing, at New York City. He there engaged for more than two years in a grocery and restaurant; in 1852, left his situation to locate at New Orleans, but on account of the violence of the yellow fever in the latter city, stopped at Louisville, went into the employ of W. H. Walker, of the noted "Walker's Exchange," on Third Street, and remained with him four years. He there opened, on the 10th of March, 1856, a restaurant and saloon, in a basement at the south-east corner of Fifth and Main Streets. In this enterprise he was so unusually successful in a short time that he took charge of the Washington Hotel, which he named the St. Charles; managed it for the next ten years, and then opened the house upon a thorough European plan,

under the name of the Rufer Hotel. After acquiring a fair fortune in carrying on this house, he sold it to Philip German, who carried it on for two years and a half, but with less success than his predecessor. Charles C. Rufer, urged by the solicitations of many friends, and by the public need for a first-class hotel of the above-mentioned style, at once repurchased, remodeled, refitted, and refurnished the hotel with every modern improvement, and now presides over one of the finest hotels in the State. One of the chief attractions of the house is the excellence of its *cuisine*. He is a member of the Odd-fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He was for three years one of the Directors of the German National Bank. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Rufer married Miss Rebecca Zweidoof; they have ten children, all living.

NOEL, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M. D., was born June 25, 1810, in Madisonville, Kentucky. His father, William Noel, was a native of Essex County, Virginia, and came to Kentucky at a very early day. He was, for many years, the proprietor of a hotel in Madisonville, having become a resident of that place about the year 1806. George Washington Noel received a good education, enjoying the best facilities accessible in his time. After passing through the schools of his native town, he resolved to commence the study of medicine. He began his study in the office of Dr. Francis Jett, of Madisonville, and remained there for two years. He attended a course of lectures in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky; and afterwards received his degree in medicine from the Kentucky School of Medicine, of Louisville. He commenced practice in his native town, about the year 1837; and was very successful, obtaining a wide reputation for his professional skill. In 1840, he received the appointment as postmaster of the town, and held the position for over two years. While the great rebellion was in progress, he was chosen provost-marshal of his district, and filled this station for a considerable period. He has always taken a great interest in public affairs; was a member of the old Whig party, and upon its dissolution joined the Republican party. He is a member of the order of Odd-fellows, and has occupied many of the most important offices of this society; and is at present trustee of the Orphans' Fund. He was married, in 1832, to Miss Emma M. Summers, daughter of Solomon Summers, of Christian County, Kentucky; and one child lives, a son, William T. Noel, at present engaged in business at Evansville, Indiana. Dr. Noel is a gentleman of great firmness of character, and wields a vast influence in the community. Public-spirited, he gives his aid to every project for the promo-

tion of the general welfare. He is devoted to his profession, and is conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He possesses a kindly disposition, and is held in the highest esteem by all classes of citizens.

CONNELL, NATHANIEL BENNETT, Lumber Merchant, was born in Bullitt County, Kentucky, November 26, 1812. His father, James Connell, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Bullitt County, where he lived for many years, highly respected and esteemed. His education was obtained in the schools of Spencer County, where he attended till his fourteenth year, when he spent four years in the flouring-mill business, thoroughly learning all its details; in 1830, engaged as general manager with a farmer of Spencer County; then, in 1834, rented a farm and managed it in his own interest till 1846; then came to Louisville, where he superintended the large saw-mill of A. O. Smith & Co. till 1857; when, in partnership with James Gregory, he bought another mill; at the expiration of three years, Mr. Gregory retired from the business, and he formed a new partnership, with W. R. Ray, a gentleman of high standing in Louisville; and the business continues under their management up to the present time. He is a man of strong individuality, and much decision of character, making no vain pretensions; and, although now well advanced in life, he still possesses intellectual vigor and physical force in a remarkable degree for a man of his years. By unremitting industry and careful attention to business, he has acquired a competence; but with his fondness for active life, and fine constitution, bids fair to continue in business for many years longer. His fellow-citizens testified their appreciation of his ability and integrity by electing him to the City Council. He was married, in 1833, to Miss Sophia Bridwell; and again, in 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Kirk, and has five children.

PRICE, STEPHEN E., Banker, was born February 4, 1820, in Montgomery County, Tennessee. His father, James Trice, was a saddler by trade, and moved from North Carolina to New Providence, Tennessee, at a very early date. He received a very good education in the county schools, and when eighteen went to Gallatin County, where he was employed by his brother-in-law, as clerk in his store. On the death of his employer, a year after, he went to Hopkinsville, where he has since resided. His first employment there was as clerk in the large mercantile house of Kinkead & Gant; remained with them

three years, then went into business for himself; first as grocer, afterwards as dry-goods merchant, meeting with very good success in both. In 1852, he entered into the business of stemming tobacco, preparing it for the English market, continuing it until 1861, when the foreign trade was closed on account of the war. In 1865, he became connected with the Hopkinsville Bank, of which he was for two years assistant cashier. In 1868, he and his brother opened the banking-house known as Trice & Bro., which they conducted five years; then, the Planters' Bank being organized under the State Charter for the same, he was made its president, and still holds the position; and, since 1873, has been President of the Board of Managers of the Western Lunatic Asylum. Although devoted to his business, he is ever ready to assist in any movement for the public good; contributes freely to the benevolent charities connected with the Baptist Church, of which he is a zealous and prominent member; and his success as a business man and career as a citizen have won for him the respectful regard of a wide circle of friends. In 1845, he was married to Virginia, eldest daughter of John Buckner, of Hopkinsville, a man well-known in the community; she, being a woman of amiable disposition and high character, has proved a "helpmeet" in every sense of the word. They have two children, both grown.

LOGAN, REV. JAMES VENABLE, Clergyman, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, July 11, 1835. His father, James H. Logan, was a minister of the Gospel in that county, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother was Miss Venable, a Virginia lady, of Huguenot ancestry. His early education was received in the best schools of his county; and, in 1854, he graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, which was then presided over by Rev. John C. Young; immediately afterwards, he entered Danville Theological Seminary, of which the Faculty were, Professors R. J. Breckinridge, E. P. Humphrey, Stewart Robinson, and Stephen Yerkes; graduated in 1860, and was at once called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Harrodsburg, where he remained eight years. After leaving his pastoral duties, he was occupied, for a short time, in editing the "Free Christian Commonwealth;" since which he has been actively engaged in the interests of the Central University, at Richmond, Kentucky, in which he now holds the position of Professor of Ethics. He has given both time and untiring devotion to the work of raising an endowment for the University, subscribing largely of his own resources, and has finally succeeded in placing it upon a substantial basis. His literary productions are not extensive, but he has con-





James William Dodd.

tributed articles to the religious press, and has several times been appointed delegate to the General Assembly of his Church. He is a man of fine natural abilities, a diligent and accurate student, a close observer of human nature, possessing in himself the highest order of talent; is a fine scholar, reserved in disposition, but warm-hearted and kindly in feeling, being best appreciated by those who have enjoyed a long acquaintance with him. He is capable of obtaining an enduring influence in the community in which he resides. His pulpit oratory is of a high order, being marked by the use of language pure and chaste in diction, while his style of argument is strong, logical, and strictly Scriptural, rather than sensational; and, in his acquaintance with Church government and ethics, he is not surpassed by any theological student in the State. He was married, in December, 1863, to Miss Mattie E. McBrayer, daughter of Sandford McBrayer, of Harrodsburg, a lady of fine attainments, and much beloved for her true womanly qualities and earnest Christian character.

ALHOON, HON. JOHN, Lawyer, was born in 1797, in Henry County, Kentucky. He studied law; was elected, from Ohio County, to the Legislature in 1820; subsequently settled in Breckinridge County, and represented that county in the Legislature in 1829, 1830, and 1840; from 1835 to 1839, was a Representative in Congress. He died several years ago. He was a man of marked ability, and distinguished himself not only as one of the first men in his profession, but also displayed fine traits as a legislator. He made a good record while serving in Congress, and was very highly esteemed in his section of the State, as one of its most valuable men.

DODD, JAMES WILLIAM, LL. D., President of the Kentucky Eclectic Institute, Frankfort, was born at Winchester, Virginia, March 25, 1834. His father was Prof. James B. Dodd, prominent as an educator, and distinguished as the author of "Dodd's Series" of Mathematical Text-books. His mother was Delilah Fox, daughter of Dr. Bartleson Fox, a physician of eminence at Georgetown, District of Columbia. She was a lady of pronounced character, amiable, excellent, and of high culture. Of the early youth of James W. Dodd, little can be said, except that he developed an unusual taste for books, a good memory, and a decided aptness in acquiring knowledge. He had the advantage of strict moral and intellectual training at the hands of his parents, until, when about ten years of age, he be-

gan a collegiate course at Centenary College, Mississippi. How long he remained at this institution, the writer has not been informed; but, at the close of his stay there, he entered another college, of the same name, in Louisiana, and there remained until 1846, when he became a matriculate at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, then esteemed the most thorough educational establishment in the Western country, and of which his father was afterwards president. There was some difficulty, on account of his extreme youth, about entering this University; but it was finally settled in his favor, he being sufficiently advanced in all the necessary branches. Taking the full course, he became a graduate in 1850, at the early age of sixteen. Upon completing his college course, he was offered and accepted a position as teacher of Greek in Mr. Kemp's academy, at Lexington. He held this position about one year, then took charge of a school a few miles from that city, and afterwards went to Nicholasville, Jessamine County, and assumed the conduct of "Bethel Academy." At this place he remained two years and a half, meeting with notable success, winning the thorough respect and warm affection of his pupils, and stamping himself upon the community as a man of character and ability. Resigning his chair in this institution, he removed to Shelbyville, Kentucky, about the year 1855, and established the Shelbyville High-school. For many years Shelbyville had been noted for its wealth, its refinement, and the superior educational advantages offered by its schools. Dr. Dodd found here a fine field for his labors; and, in proof of its eligibility, and his own acceptability to the people, this place continued to be his home for sixteen years. The institution in Shelbyville, over which he so long and ably presided, became eminent for the large number of accomplished students who there completed their school curriculum. More particularly may it be said that the Shelbyville High-school gained a wide celebrity in the South for the classical and literary attainments of its pupils; while, as finished and forcible speakers, a surprising number of those who there received their elocutionary training early acquired an enviable distinction. Of those going out from this school to the various colleges of the land, nearly all immediately took high rank as scholars and class orators; while, in their after life, Prof. Dodd's pupils, not only of this, but of all other institutions that have been under his care, have been, with very few exceptions, cultivated, upright, and successful men. The secret of this is easily seen in Professor Dodd's well-known art in the detection of points of character, and in the discipline of the distinctive intellectual and moral qualities of those committed to his charge. In 1867, he married Miss Sallie E. Payne, daughter of Col. Edward C. Payne, a prominent and influential citizen of Shelby County. In intellect, char-

acter, and all beautiful and womanly characteristics, she was eminently fitted to be the wife of such a man. They have had two children, both girls, Alpha and Mattie Payne. In 1872, having an exceedingly flattering offer at Frankfort, he left Shelbyville and accepted the Presidency of the Kentucky High-school, now known as the Kentucky Eclectic Institute. This institution, which was established for the education of both males and females, is endowed with full collegiate powers and privileges, and, by all familiar with its system and general management, is esteemed inferior to no other in the country. Its success has been commensurate with its excellence, and, at this time, it is still vigorously growing in the confidence of its patrons and the public. Though, at this time, comparatively a young man, he has had an experience of more than twenty-nine years as a practical educator, the whole of his life, from the age of sixteen; having been devoted to his profession. Simple and plain in his bearing, amiable and affectionate in his disposition, but, at the same time, firm and decided in the performance of duty, he has always won the love of his pupils, and the full respect and confidence of the people at large. As a disciplinarian, he has developed a force of character rarely exemplified in his calling. The perfect control and reformation of even the most obdurate student seems never to have been to him a practical difficulty. He cultivates in all about him a regard for even his most stringent requirements, by making their equity perfectly clear, by explaining the true relation between instructor and pupil, and by setting forth, in attractive light, the demands of the higher social and moral laws. He is firm in the enforcement of every practical rule, and just in the settlement of every issue. Holding that good humor is one of the keys to good government, he is never austere nor arbitrary; neither, on the other hand, does he permit his amiability to usurp the place of proper dignity or of absolute authority. As a writer, he has rare scholarly force and finish. In his occasional contributions to literary journals and magazines, he proves an uncommon power of elegant rhetorical expression. Such warmth of fancy, such purity of diction, and, when the subject admits it, such delicate and genuine humor, together with such utter absence of pedantry, characterize his literary efforts, that he can almost lay claim to a style peculiarly his own. Being a student of deep research in ancient and modern literature, and of wide information on the current topics of the day, his ideas are uncontracted by prejudice or bigotry. As a public speaker, he has few equals in the line of his efforts. He combines many elements of character which, properly utilized, would give him great distinction in the lecture world. He has always exhibited a marked inclination to undervalue his own power and usefulness in

this regard, but his friends know that upon the lyceum platform he would find few equals in either matter or manner. His voice is clear, melodious, and strong; his enunciation faultless, and his manner fervid and full of grace. He owes much to physical and intellectual inheritance, but more to the labor bestowed, by parental affection, in building the foundation, and rearing the superstructure of his symmetrical manhood. It was in recognition of his attainments in many and various departments of learning, of his success in the field of literary composition and oratory, and of his high character as a Christian gentleman, that the Indiana Asbury University, at its annual commencement, of 1877, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., an honor which this eminent institution has but seldom bestowed, and only upon men of widely distinguished merit.

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CAPERTON, REV. ALEXANDER COTTON, A. M., D. D., Clergyman and Editor, was born February 4, 1831, in Jackson County, Alabama. His father was a lineal descendant of the old noted Caperton family of Virginia, originally of French extraction. His grand-parents moved from Virginia to Kentucky in the early settlement of the State, locating in Madison County, where his father, John Caperton, was born. The family subsequently settled in Middle Tennessee, where his father was married. When he was quite a child, his parents settled in Mississippi; and there he passed the greater part of his boyhood, on his father's farm. After some hard struggles, he succeeded in acquiring some education, his father being unable to give him any material assistance; and, after teaching for some time, and exerting himself in other ways, obtained means to enter Mississippi College, in 1852, where he graduated in letters, in 1856. Immediately afterwards, he took a course of theological instruction, in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York, graduating in 1858. He at once began work actively in the ministry and the educational fields; and, for a number of years, was professor in the college in Mississippi, and at the same time performed his pastoral duties. When the civil war began, he engaged to some extent in farming, but largely devoted his time to preaching to the poor; and throughout the great conflict did not cease to labor. When peace was restored, he was called to the pastorate of the Church at Memphis; was subsequently stationed at Mayfield, Kentucky, and at Evansville, Indiana; and was greatly influential in building up the Churches in those places. In 1860, he was elected by his Alma Mater to pronounce the master oration; and from that institution received the degree of A. M. In 1871, though broken in fortune by the vicissitudes of war, he went to Louisville, and took

charge of the "Western Recorder," the organ of the Baptists of the State. The paper had for years been under the management of such men as W. C. Buck and Rev. John L. Waller; and, although shattered in health, he devoted himself with great zeal to the interests of the paper, and by close attention, uncommon ability, and great energy, he not only carried the paper through its heavy embarrassments, but has placed it among the leading religious journals of the day. In addition to his editorial duties, he has, during the last five years, traveled thousands of miles, and preached not less than five or six hundred sermons, at his own expense. In 1871, he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Waco, Texas. He is now barely in the prime of life; is a fine scholar; is an able and logical writer; takes broad and manly views of his subject, but clings closely to the Bible teachings; is a Baptist of the strictest school; is attractive and companionable in manner; is full of zeal for the great work in which he is engaged; a man of commanding appearance; has a robust and powerful frame, able to endure any amount of physical exertion; and is in every way not only one of the leading men in his Church in the State, but is able to carry success to any great work of the Church, or any other position he may be called to fill. Mr. Caperton was married, December 23, 1858, to Miss M. J. Granberry, daughter of Moses Granberry, of Grenada, Mississippi.

WHITAKER, JAMES SULLIVAN, Lawyer, was born in 1782, in Kentucky, and was the second son of Col. Aquilla Whitaker. He obtained a good education by great perseverance; was, for several years, assistant to James Craig, the first Clerk of Shelby County, Kentucky; was several years Sheriff of that county; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816; became Clerk of the Shelby County Court in 1818, and held the position for over thirty years; raised a company for the war of 1812; was commissioned its captain; was subsequently promoted major; served his country well; was a brave and skillful officer; filled many responsible positions in his community; and was highly honored as a worthy and valuable man. He died at Shelbyville, in 1868, at a very advanced age.

GRIGSBY, W. R., Lawyer, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, November 14, 1797; and was the son of Nathaniel Grigsby, a worthy farmer of that county. He received his early education in the country schools, and started in life as a teacher. He afterwards began the study of law, under James I. Dozier, who was then a

law practitioner in Shepherdsville, and began the practice of his profession in 1822. He afterwards removed to Louisville, where he practiced successfully for five years. In the days of Andrew Jackson, he was nominated, on the Whig ticket, in Bullitt County, for seven years in succession, for the Legislature. At first the party was not strong enough to elect a candidate, but he was finally honorably elected, and, for several years, served as a member of the Legislature from Bullitt and Nelson Counties. He removed to Bardstown, Nelson County, and is now the oldest law practitioner of Nelson County. He is still of vigorous intellect, working successfully at his profession. In politics, he has always been a Whig, and is yet devoted to the principles of that party. He has been, throughout his life, a man of exemplary moral and social habits; occupies a fine position in his profession; has, for over half a century, been one of the leading members of his community; and is one of the few remaining landmarks of the old brilliant days of the legal profession in Kentucky. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Martha A. Newman, sister of the late Judge Newman, of Louisville. By this marriage he had four children.

SPENCER, HON. SAMUEL A., Lawyer, was born February, 1803, in Charlotte County, Virginia; and died March 12, 1871, at Greensburg, Kentucky. His father died when he was quite young, and, in 1817, his mother, who was a pious woman and a lady of great worth, moved to Kentucky, and settled near Greensburg, Greene County. His mother, believing that "he that hath a trade has an estate," put him to learn the trade of harness-making, at the age of fifteen. His opportunities for acquiring an early education were very limited, but, having a great fondness for books, he occupied his leisure hours in study, acquainting himself with the literature of the day and obtaining a practical knowledge of the ordinary branches of education. After commencing business for himself as a saddler, he began the study of the law, and in due course of time was licensed to practice, and for many years devoted his energies exclusively to the practice of his profession. He was a fine speaker and became an excellent lawyer, especially did his reputation become high in the management of land cases. His great earnestness and known honesty gave him great force in the court and with his professional brethren. For the last quarter of a century he connected with his other business the collecting of pensions, and that, together with his other extensive professional interests, made him one of the busiest men in the country, and largely absorbed his whole attention, giving him little opportunity to enjoy

the ordinary demands of society. He served in the State Senate for four years; was County Judge for a term of years; was for a long time a Justice of the Peace; held many offices of minor importance connected with the town schools and other interests in his community. Amidst all his varied employments he did not neglect his duties as a Christian gentleman; was for many years a member of the Baptist Church; was a long-time superintendent of its Sunday-school, at Greensburg; and one of its most upright and exemplary and valuable members. Although his business interests were somewhat extended, he never ceased to practice his profession from the time he first entered upon it; was possessed of many admirable traits; had fine judgment; was able to endure a great amount of hard labor, undertaking with alacrity every thing that fell to his care; and throughout his life presented a record of active usefulness, commanding admiration and respect.

COOMBS, CAPT. SAMUEL WILLIAM, M. D., was born August 9, 1830, in Bowling Green, Kentucky. His parents were both native Kentuckians, of Virginia ancestry. His father was a physician, but died at the early age of thirty-one, while practicing his profession, in connection with Drs. Bryant and Young, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. S. W. Coombs was educated at Bowling Green; and, in 1850, began reading medicine with Drs. Briggs, Atchison, and Briggs, and graduated, in the Spring of 1853, at Philadelphia. He entered at once into the medical practice, in connection with Dr. William D. Helm, of Bowling Green; was subsequently associated with Dr. T. B. Wright; continued that connection until the commencement of the "war between the States;" took charge of Buckner's Division Hospital, which he had organized; remained in that capacity while the Confederate troops had possession of Bowling Green. He was subsequently detailed, by Gen. A. S. Johnston, to organize and take charge of the sick left at that place, on the retreat of the army. While serving in that capacity, he was paroled, on condition of not sustaining further the Confederate cause. In 1871, he became connected with the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, and began steamboating as captain; and has, with the exception of short intervals, continued so engaged since. He is now president of that company; and, since his connection with it began, in 1871, has not been engaged in the practice of his profession. In politics, he has always been a Democrat; and has been, for several years, Chairman of the Warren County Democratic Executive Committee, but has never held political office of emolument. He occupies a fine position in the medical profession; established a large

and valuable practice; has fine executive ability; stands among the leading business men of his section; takes an active interest in all matters of importance to the community, and is one of its most useful and valuable members. Capt. Coombs was married, June 11, 1853, to Miss Mattie Hampton, daughter of P. D. Hampton, of Warren County, Kentucky. They have eight children, four boys and four girls.

WILSON, WILLIAM MOORE, M. D., was born April 28, 1820, in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer by pursuit, and a man of fine standing in his community. Dr. Wilson received a fine literary education, mainly at Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania; and, in 1843, commenced the study of medicine at Elizabeth, in his native State; and, after continuing his medical preparation for four years, he attended one course of lectures, and, in 1847, entered upon the practice of his profession, at Elizabeth. In 1852, he came West, and located at Frankford, Missouri, where he established a large and valuable business. In 1859, he attended lectures and graduated in the Medical College of Ohio, and was soon after located, with a view to educating his children, at Hanover, Missouri, where he remained until the opening of the civil war. He entered the Confederate army; received his first appointment at Fort Pillow, under Gen. Polk; continued in the service until the close of the war, participating in many of the great battles; and, during the last six months, was in charge of the division field hospital. At the close of the war, he located for a time at Cincinnati; subsequently, practiced his profession in Texas, for several years; and, in 1875, settled at Paducah, Kentucky. He is a Democrat in politics; is a Presbyterian in his religious belief; and is a Mason. He stands high in his profession; is energetic and enterprising; is up with the spirit of the times in his profession; and, is one of the active and useful members of his community. Dr. Wilson was married, in 1842, to Miss Margaret J. Gray, daughter of James Gray, of Stewartsville, Pennsylvania; and has two children, a son and daughter.

MOORE, THOMAS HENRY, M. D., was born November 15, 1835, in Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio. His father was long at the head of an educational institution at Montgomery; afterwards became a civil engineer; and was widely known throughout the State, and died in 1863. Dr. Moore received a liberal education, mainly, at Cooper Institute, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; and, in

1857, attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio. He afterwards returned to the country, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. In 1870, he took another course of lectures, and graduated in the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, in the following Spring. He soon after located at Madisonville, Kentucky, where he has since resided, and established a large and valuable medical practice. He has occasionally contributed articles to the medical papers, and has taken an active interest in matters looking to the advancement of his profession. He has occupied the position of Government examining surgeon for several years. He is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church; is the Superintendent of its Sunday-schools; is a man of exemplary habits, good principles, is honest and upright; has the confidence of the community; is in the prime of his life, and has before him a career of usefulness limited only by his own ambition. Politically, he is identified with the National Republican party. Dr. Moore was married, November 24, 1858, to Miss Jennie E. McNary, daughter of Wm. McNary, who was long a member of the Legislature, serving in both branches of that body, and was otherwise prominent in his community.

TUCKER, JAMES EDWIN, M. D., was born October 11, 1839, in Warren County, Kentucky. His family was of Scotch origin, but was, for several generations back, settled in Virginia, and his father, J. M. Tucker, was a native of that State; moved to Kentucky, in 1827, and was a farmer and tanner of Warren County for many years. His mother was Elizabeth Shobe, a native of Ohio, of German descent. Dr. Tucker attended the common-schools until his nineteenth year, when he entered Union University, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and subsequently finished his literary education at Harrodsburg; then commenced the study of Medicine at Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati; afterwards attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated in 1864, under Gross, Pancoast, Dickson, Robley Dunglison, and Bache; immediately afterwards located in the practice of his profession, in Oakland, Warren County, Kentucky. He shortly afterwards removed to Louisville; but, in the course of two years, returned to Oakland, where he has built up a large and valuable practice, and has contributed some to the professional journals, besides writing considerably on local matters. In politics, he has always been a strong Democrat, and is a political speaker of considerable ability. He has been a member of the Christian Church for many years; is a man of sound judgment, firm integrity, great ability in his profession, and occupies a high position in the estimation of his

fellow-townsmen. He was married, in 1864, to Sallie D. Moore, daughter of John Moore, of Columbus, Indiana. They have two children.

McFERRAN, JAMES BROWN, Lawyer, son of J. M. McFerran, a well-known farmer of Boyle County, Kentucky, whose father was a native of Virginia, was born September 17, 1841; he graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1862, and for a while turned his attention to stock-raising; but, in 1868, entered the law school at Louisville; received license to practice, the following year, from Judges Fox and Pirtle; opened an office in Danville, where he has since practiced with great success; was at one time a partner of Judge Breckinridge, who entertained a flattering opinion of his talents and prospects. In politics, he is an active Democrat, and, in 1873, was elected to the State Legislature for two years. He was married, May 17, 1876, to Miss Mattie S. Davis, daughter of James H. Davis, of Danville. In his personal appearance, he is engaging, being of fine stature and commanding figure; and his exceptional success already places him in the front rank among the young lawyers of his section, and shows him to be one of the most promising members of his profession in Central Kentucky.

BRADLEY, THOMAS, Banker and Merchant, was born June 23, 1811, in Madison County, Kentucky. He attended the common-schools of his home, and obtained a thorough knowledge of the plain English branches of learning. He was early compelled to commence the struggle for his daily bread; and, at an early age, apprenticed himself to James R. Shaw, a blacksmith of his native town, to learn the trade. After mastering his trade, he resolved to leave his native town to try his fortunes in new fields of labor. Possessing a good knowledge of his trade, and, with a strong determination to achieve ultimate success, he went to Lexington, Kentucky, the scene of his future toil and triumph. Arriving here with scanty means, he began the search for employment, and soon found a situation to work at his trade, on a salary of eight dollars per month. He continued to work at his trade, saving what little he could, from time to time, until he was twenty-one years of age. He then concluded to invest his dearly earned savings in a shop of his own, and thus commence business on his own responsibility. This was the humble beginning of a long and prosperous career. His business grew more and more extensive with each year; and,

by his untiring industry and sterling integrity, he secured the confidence of all citizens. In 1845, his business had reached such a degree of prosperity as to enable him to add to blacksmith that of a hardware merchant. He established himself in this business at the corner of Barr and Mulberry, remaining in that location for five years. Here he found his business increasing so rapidly that in a short time he decided to change his store to more roomy quarters in the business portion of the town; and, in 1850, he removed to the commodious building he at present occupies on Main Street. Here his business continued to increase steadily until overtaken by the disastrous financial panic of 1873, which brought to ruin many a prosperous merchant and business man. Although trade was necessarily depressed for a time, during this universal stagnation, he came through the storm in a manner reflecting the greatest credit upon his business integrity and sagacity. In 1856, he purchased a fine farm of five hundred acres adjoining the cemetery at Lexington; his grounds were adorned in the highest style of the landscape gardener's art, and were considered among the most beautiful in the State. He made this his family residence for a period of fifteen years; at the end of which time he decided to take up his residence in the city of Lexington; where he now occupies one of its most palatial mansions, ornamented by all that wealth and refined taste can contribute. In 1873, he added to his acquisitions of real estate two large farms: one located near Sandersville, three miles from Lexington; and the other, consisting of two hundred and twenty-five acres, on the Richmond road. He takes great pleasure in farming, and, when spared from the arduous duties of the counting-room, is found engaged in healthy recreation on the farm. In 1863, he engaged in the banking business, having for his partner James A. Grinstead, a gentleman of sound business integrity and moral worth, establishing the banking-house of Grinstead & Bradley; which institution has met with uniform success, and has been conducted, through every crisis, with the characteristic energy and prudence of its managers; and stands to-day one of the most reliable banking-houses in the State. He has studiously avoided any steps toward public life; though frequently solicited to accept positions of "honor, trust, and profit," he has only once yielded to the wishes of his fellow-citizens to hold office; and was chosen member of the City Council, and held his seat for a term of two years. He was married, in 1836, to Miss Belle Beard, daughter of Col. Henry Beard, of Fayette County. The issue of this marriage was eight children, of whom but three survive—two sons and one daughter. His sons are business men of Lexington. He lost his first wife May 14, 1858; and was remarried, in 1862, to Miss Nannie C. Clark, daughter of William Clark, of Indiana. He had two children by this union, of whom one now lives.

Mr. Bradley's course through life has been fraught with many vicissitudes of fortune, but, never despairing, he always looked on the brightest side of all misfortune, and, by his perseverance, eventually surmounted all obstacles, reaching the goal of his ambition. Beginning in life a poor apprentice boy at the anvil, he has, by his individual efforts, risen to be one of the most affluent, highly esteemed, and influential citizens of his town.

 McNARY, THOMAS LOGAN, M. D., was born July 1, 1805, at Walnut Hill, Fayette County, Kentucky, and died May 20, 1874. He was of Scotch descent, and from that people inherited the sterling principles which distinguished his life. He acquired in his youth a good English education, and was a student in Cumberland College, at Princeton, Kentucky, soon after its establishment. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Daniel Caldwell, a prominent physician of Russellville; then attended lectures at Transylvania University, Lexington, and subsequently at the University of Louisville, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the latter institution. In 1831, he established himself at Princeton, where he soon became a physician of acknowledged ability and large practice, and, for forty years, was one of the leading practitioners of his section, and an active member of the State Medical Society. In January, 1833, he was married to Miss Maria L. Flournoy, a Virginia lady. Their eldest son, Dr. Hugh McNary, is a successful physician of Princeton. Dr. McNary was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and contributed largely of his means and ability to advance the moral interests of the community. The ground on which Princeton College stands was his gift, and he also assisted in the erection of the building. In all the duties and requirements of his profession, he held a high position among his medical brethren. By his honorable character and sterling integrity, he became a shining example in his community, and his death called forth many warm expressions of regret, as well as earnest testimonials of his worth and usefulness.

 ADDILL, OTWAY, Lawyer, was born some fifty years ago, in Trigg County, Kentucky. His father, Joseph Waddill, was a respected farmer of that county, and resided there for many years. Otway Waddill obtained a very good education; attending Cumberland College, at Princeton, Kentucky, and afterwards completed his studies under George P. Street, of Christian County, a widely known and eminently worthy gentleman and scholar. Upon

finishing his literary education, he decided to make the law his profession; and, in 1845, commenced its study. He went into the office of Judge Collins D. Bradley, of Princeton, Kentucky, where he applied himself diligently, and, in September, 1846, was licensed to practice, and shortly afterwards removed to Madisonville, Kentucky, where he opened an office, and has since been engaged in his profession. He rapidly rose in favor, and soon became a conspicuous member of the Madisonville bar. In 1851, he was chosen to the office of County Attorney, and held it for four years, and was elected to the same position in 1863, for a term of four years. He is a man of pronounced political opinions; was a member of the old Whig party, and, when that organization ceased to exist, identified himself with the Republicans, and is an active supporter of the Republican policy. He was married, in May, 1851, to Miss Sarah E. Pary, of Madisonville; and, after her death, was married, in April, 1865, to Miss M. Maria E. Pratt, daughter of William Pratt, an old and worthy citizen of Madisonville. He has three children—a daughter by his first wife, and two boys by his second. He is an active member of the Christian Church, and has been an elder since 1851. Mr. Waddill has reached a high rank in his profession; his abilities as a lawyer are unquestioned, and his success, attained through his indefatigable efforts and perseverance, is well merited. He is a gentleman of great moral worth, benevolent and philanthropic; is active in every good cause, and stands deservedly high in his community.

GDEN, REV. BENJAMIN, Clergyman, was born in New Jersey, in 1764. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1786, he was admitted on trial as a traveling preacher, and sent to Kentucky. In 1787, he was sent to Middle Tennessee; but, in 1788, he was returned to the Brunswick Circuit, in Virginia; was ordained a deacon in 1790; soon afterwards, returned to Kentucky; in 1816, was readmitted to the Tennessee Conference, and appointed to the Henderson Circuit; but, his health failing, he retired from the ministry for several years; in 1824, he again entered the work, and was placed on a Tennessee circuit; for some years afterwards, was engaged on the Christian Circuit; and, in 1827, was superannuated. He died November 20, 1834, near Princeton, Kentucky. He was a successful preacher; and, although a man of frail constitution, being obliged, during a great part of his life, to temper his labors to the necessities of his body, few of the pioneer preachers of the State worked with more acceptability, or did more to establish the Church; and, notwithstanding his early retirement from the active labors

of the field, he never ceased to exert himself in the cause of the Master until his death, working in season and out of season for the Church.

OYLE, JUDGE JOHN, Lawyer, and once Chief-Justice of Kentucky. Among the honored names of Kentucky, John Boyle, once Chief-Justice of the State, is deservedly conspicuous. Modest and unpretending, his sterling merits alone elevated him from humble obscurity to high places of public trust, which he filled without reproach. John Boyle's genealogy can not be traced throughout a long line of ancestry. He inherited no ancestral honors, nor fortune, nor memorial. Like most of the first race of illustrious Kentuckians, descended from a sound but humble stock, he was the carver of his own fortune, and the ennobler of his own name. He was born October 28, 1774, in Virginia; and, in the year 1779, was brought to Kentucky by his father, who settled first in Madison County, but afterwards moved to Garrard, where he resided until his death. In the early history of the son, there was nothing signal or peculiar. In his days of pupilage, a college education was not attainable in Kentucky. And those who, like him, were poor, were compelled to be content with such scholastic instruction as might be derived from private tutors and voluntary country schools. After acquiring an elementary English education, he learned the rudiments of the Greek and Latin languages, and of the most useful of the sciences, in Madison County, under the tutelage of the Rev. Samuel Finley, a Presbyterian clergyman of exemplary piety and patriarchal simplicity. With this humble preparation, having chosen the law for his professional pursuit, John Boyle rightly reared, and unincumbered by patrimony, started the journey of life, alone and on foot; his own mind his only guide, his own conduct his only hope; and, though there was nothing strikingly imposing in the character of his mind, or in his manners, but few men ever reached such earthly goal of honor by a straighter or smoother path. In 1797, about the commencement of his professional career, he married Elizabeth Tilford, a beautiful and excellent woman. During his short professional career, he was eminently just and faithful to his clients, and he acquired the reputation of an enlightened and honest lawyer. Translated, in 1802, from the forensic to the political theater by being unanimously elected to Congress, he declined altogether the practice of law. In the national Legislature, he acted with the Jeffersonian, and then dominant party. And, though not a speaking member, he was vigilant, active, and useful. He did not "give up to party what was meant for mankind." Having no taste for a political

life, since his duties there were somewhat incompatible with his domestic obligations, he determined to retire from politics, and devote himself to his family and his legal profession. But such a man as John Boyle can not always dispose of himself according to his own personal wishes, and twice his constituents re-elected him without competition. Mr. Jefferson, who rightly appreciated his worth, offered him more than one federal appointment, but either his diffidence, or his romantic attachment for his family and home, induced him to decline. In March, 1809, Mr. Madison, among his first official acts as President, appointed him, without his solicitation, the first Governor of Illinois. This was an important and lucrative appointment, and he accepted it provisionally. But on his return to Kentucky, to visit his family, the positions of Circuit Judge and also Appellate Judge of Kentucky were tendered him; and, though the duties were peculiarly onerous, and the salary only one thousand dollars, he took his seat on the Appellate Bench of his own State, and declined the position of Governor. His judicial career, for which he was peculiarly fitted, forms an interesting epoch in the jurisprudence of the West, and he could not have left to his children a better legacy than the fame he acquired as Chief-Justice, to which high and responsible office he was promoted on the 3d of April, 1810, and which he continued to hold until the 8th of November, 1826. His miscellaneous reading was extensive, and in mental and moral philosophy and polite literature his attainments were eminent. His colloquial style was plain and unpedantic, but fluent, chaste and perspicuous; and his style of writing was pure, graceful, and luminous. When first called to the bench of justice, his legal learning could not have been either extensive, ready, or very exact. His legal knowledge, though never remarkably copious, was clear and scientific. Many men had read more books, but none understood better what they read. His reported opinions are equal in most, if not in all, respects, with those of any other judge, ancient or modern, and will associate his name, in after times, with those of the Hales and Eldons, of England, and the Kents and Marshalls, of America. In politics, also, he was enlightened and orthodox. He was a friend to that kind of liberality and equality which are regulated by intelligence, and controlled and preserved by law, and was a foe to demagoguery, ignorance, licentiousness, and Jacobinism. A careful review of his many judicial acts, as published in our State Reports, from 1 Bibb to 3 Monroe, including fifteen volumes, will result in the conviction that he was equaled by but few judges, and surpassed by still fewer, of any age or country. The only objection to him as a judge was that, in the opinion of some jurists, he adhered rather more strictly to the ancient precedents and technicalities of the common law than was perfectly

consistent with its progressive improvements and its inadaptableness, in some respects, to the genius of American institutions. Judge Boyle felt, however, that it was safer and more prudent to err, sometimes, in the recognition of an established doctrine of the law, than to make innovation by deciding upon the principle against the authority of judicial precedents. In the year 1813, the question whether a merely legal or constructive seizure was sufficient for maintaining a Writ of Right, came up, for the first time, before the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. This question was eventful and interesting, as it involved the title of much of the best land in our State; and the decision given by Judge Boyle alone has never since been overruled. Another of his more important decisions related to the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. His most famous decision, however, is the memorable one arising from a series of legislative enactments designed for the relief of debtors, and therefore characterized as the "Relief System." In this decision, Judge Boyle and his associates held that a two years' replevin statute, in its retroactive operation on contracts made prior to the enactment of it, was repugnant to that clause of the Federal Constitution which declares that no State shall pass any act "impairing the obligation of contracts." This decision was very offensive to the dominant party in the State, and the appellate judges were denounced as "tyrants, usurpers, kings." An attempt was then made to degrade these judges, remove them from office, and establish a "New Court." The "Old Court," however, vigorously upheld and maintained its position; and eventually a signal and glorious civic victory was won, and John Boyle was still the honored chief-justice of that signally persecuted, yet more signally triumphant, "Old Court." On the 8th of November, 1826, he resigned the Chief-Justiceship of Kentucky, and accepted from the Federal Government the office of District Judge of Kentucky, which position he held till his death, refusing twice a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States. During the prevalence of cholera, in 1833, his wife died, and he himself had a violent attack of that fatal malady, which he survived. He was hastening, however, to the end of his journey; and, though in early life he had been an infidel and a skeptic, he now studied theology, talked reverently of the Christian religion, and finally, not a month before his death, expressed his thorough and firm conviction of the divinity of that system. He died rather unexpectedly, but not suddenly, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1835, in his own house, near Lancaster, Kentucky, like a Christian philosopher, firm, placid, and rational, surrounded by his physicians, his younger children, and his devoted servants. And, in the agonies of death, turning himself on his couch, he said, "Doctor, I am dying;" and, with his expiring breath, ejaculated, firmly and audibly, "I have lived for my country."



PAUL S. PIERCE, Boston, Mass. N. Y.

Charles J. Wilson

These were his last words on earth; and they were true. Truly, he died full of honor and hope, when his setting sun had "all its beams entire—its fierceness lost." The worth of such a man is never fully known until after his death; and John Boyle's illustrious deeds and rare virtues, if faithfully recorded and transmitted, will be long remembered by approving posterity. And should a Tacitus ever become his biographer, his name will be as immortal, and at least as much honored, as that of Agricola.

MARSHALL, HON. THOMAS FRANCIS, Lawyer, was born June 7, 1801, in Frankfort, Kentucky, and was the oldest son of the distinguished Dr. Lewis Marshall. He received a fine education, which he completed in Virginia, under his relative, James Marshall. He studied law under Hon. John J. Crittenden. In 1832, he was elected to the Legislature, from Woodford County, and distinguished himself at that time by a report against nullification, in answer to a proposition from South Carolina to the States; in 1833, located in Louisville; was soon after elected to the Legislature, serving two or three terms; was beaten, in a race for Congress, in 1837, by William J. Graves; returned to Woodford County, and was again elected to the Legislature, for several terms; was elected to Congress, from the Ashland district, in 1841; subsequently canvassed the State, in favor of James K. Polk; in 1845, again made a race for Congress, and was beaten by Hon. Garrett Davis; served one year, as a captain in a company of cavalry, in the Mexican War; made the race for delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1849, but was defeated; advocated the election of Gen. Scott; was elected to the Legislature again, from Woodford County, in 1853, and from that time confined his attention to the successful practice of the law. He was unfortunately engaged in three duels: first, with John Rowan, Jr., of Nelson County; afterwards, with James Watson Webb, editor of the "New York Courier and Enquirer;" and, subsequently, with Gen. James S. Jackson, who fell, gallantly fighting for the cause of the nation, at the battle of Perryville. He was a man of the highest order of intellect; was capable of great deeds; was one of the most able lawyers of the State; was an orator of matchless fascination and eloquence; and, at the bar, in the public assembly, and in social life, he was always brilliant. He was exceedingly popular over the State; possessed an almost unbounded and an ever ready wit; was in great demand as a speaker, and, although belonging to a family of orators and distinguished men, he was in many respects the most able of the Kentucky Marshalls. Mr. Marshall died September 22, 1864, at his home near Versailles, in Woodford County, Kentucky.

HELM, HON. CHARLES J., Lawyer, was born June 21, 1817, at Hornellsville, near Rochester, New York, and was the son of Francis T. and Sallie B. Helm. His mother was the daughter of Col. James T. McKinney, who served in the same command with Gen. Lafayette in the war of the Revolution, and was connected with the commissary department of the army at Washington, when the British captured that city, during the war of 1812. Francis T. Helm, his father, served for a time in the United States navy; resigned, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the army; served in the war of 1812; was wounded in an "affair of honor" with Col. Carney, from which he never fully recovered; resigned his commission, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City for a time; he married in 1815; settled in Newport, Kentucky, in 1817; held several civil positions in Campbell County, and was the first Mayor of Newport. He died in 1873, at an advanced age. Chas. J. Helm was reared and mainly educated in Kentucky. The circumstances of his father early threw him on his own resources. After acquiring a good education, he began the study of the law under Hon. John W. Tibbatts, then one of the most considerable lawyers of Kentucky; was admitted to the bar at Newport, in 1842, and began the practice of his profession at that place, associated with his law preceptor; rose rapidly, and soon took rank among the first lawyers of Northern Kentucky. When the war with Mexico began, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment under Col. Tibbatts; served as aid to Gen. Wool; was distinguished for bravery, and was brevetted major for meritorious and gallant conduct on the field of battle. After the war he returned to Newport, again engaging with great activity in the pursuit of his profession. In 1852, he was elected to represent Campbell County in the Lower House of the Legislature, and at the opening of the session was a prominent candidate for Speaker. His ability and prominence soon gave him a high standing as a representative man in his party in the State, and, shortly after closing his term of service in the Legislature, he was appointed, by President Pierce, as Commercial Agent to the Island of St. Thomas; performed the duties of his position with great ability; brought about with the Spanish Government some modification of the import tax in favor of the shippers at the harbor of St. Thomas, and, for his services in that direction, received some substantial tokens of the esteem of the ship-masters. After the close of Mr. Pierce's administration, he was appointed, by President Buchanan, Consul-General to Cuba, distinguishing himself as in other positions, and, on offering his resignation at the opening of the civil war, was warmly commended by Mr. Seward, and urged to continue in office, receiving, at the hands of the Sec-

retary of State, a silk flag of the nation. But he had determined to cast his lot with the South, and was soon after sent, by the Confederate Government, as their financial agent to the Island of Cuba. He filled that responsible trust with ability and singular fidelity. His seat of operations subsequently being shifted to Canada, he handled a large sum of specie, and other funds in the interest of the Confederacy, with great exactness and honor to the last, even after the cause which he had espoused was lost beyond peradventure, and the authorities holding him responsible had ceased to exist. When the end came, and the smoke of the conflict cleared away, he still remained on the northern border, with Generals Early and Breckinridge, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and other distinguished Southerners, and finally fell sick and died, at Toronto, in February, 1868. He was not only a lawyer of ability, but possessed of uncommon executive and financial skill, and was distinguished for his superior diplomatic powers; was a man of great generosity of character; and was endowed with a high sense of personal honor. In person, Mr. Helm was slightly under six feet in height, and perfectly erect in carriage. His widow survives him, and now resides in Newport, Kentucky. His son, Charles J. Helm, who was born October 11, 1855, on the Island of St. Thomas, received a liberal education, at the Upper Canada College; after the death of his father, returned to Kentucky; studied law under William Stone Abert, now of Louisville; was admitted to the bar in the Fall of 1875, and at once entered into practice at Newport; is a young man of superior ability, and is regarded as one of the most promising young lawyers of his section of the State. In 1876, he was married to Miss Webster, an accomplished and beautiful daughter of F. M. Webster, a prominent lawyer of Newport, Kentucky.

CASEY, COL. WILLIAM, Kentucky Pioneer, was a native of Frederick County, Virginia, and removed to Kentucky early in the Winter of 1779, living during that Winter in a camp on the Hanging Fork of Dix river. He, with the Logans, McClures, and others, established Logan's Station, at Buffalo Springs, near the present town of Stanford. In the Spring of 1791, he formed a party of the Butlers, Montgomerys, Harveys, and other hardy pioneers, for the purpose of forming settlements south of Green river. On Russell's Creek they erected a block-house, and named it Casey's Station. This station was subsequently re-enforced by other families; and, although surrounded by the savage foe, and beset by hardships, they maintained themselves bravely, withstanding several determined attacks of the Indians. His farm was the first opened south of Russell's Creek.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1799, and was, no doubt, one of its most able members. On the formation of Adair, from Greene County, his residence was in Adair County, and the people of that county imposed upon him many responsible trusts. While making no pretense toward oratory, he was yet a speaker of great force and popularity. He possessed an honesty of purpose in life from which he never departed, and that, and his active exertion in every thing looking to the growth and prosperity of the new country, made the people place unbounded confidence in him. He was one of the most noble and valuable among the early pioneers of Kentucky. In person, he was far above medium size, and was commanding and attractive in appearance. Col. Casey lived over fourscore years, and left one son, Greene Casey, and several daughters, all of whom inherited many of his fine qualities and became valuable members of the community.

BISHOP, HON. RICHARD M., Governor of Ohio, and one of the leading business men of Cincinnati, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Kentucky, and came of Virginia parents, who were of English and German origin. He received only a fair English education, and in early boyhood entered upon his mercantile career. For many years with varying success, he carried on business in Kentucky; in 1848, removed to Cincinnati, and began the grocery business on a large scale on the Public Landing, under the name of Bishop, Wells & Co.; some years afterwards, Mr. Wells retired, and since that time his business has been conducted under the name of R. M. Bishop & Co., the company consisting of his three sons, W. T., R. H., and J. A. Bishop. Their house has been located for several years on Race and Pearl Streets, and is one of the best conducted establishments in the country, doing a business amounting to several millions of dollars annually. Notwithstanding his large business interests, he has been prominent in public affairs; and, although never seeking preferment in any way, he has been called to fill many responsible positions, both in politics, and in the commercial and business affairs of his adopted city. In 1857, he was elected member of the City Council; in the following year, became president of that body; and, in 1859, was elected Mayor of Cincinnati; holding the office for the term of two years, and refusing again to be a candidate, although being tendered the nomination by both political parties successively. In 1860, when the country was threatened with civil war, he took an active interest in every movement looking to the peace of the country, and, as Mayor of the city, was one of the foremost in his efforts to strengthen the cause of an undivided country.

In that year, when members of the Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, met at Cincinnati, to further cement the old bonds of National Union, he received them in a speech at Pike's Opera-house. In 1861, when Mr. Lincoln was on his way to Washington City, to enter upon his duties as President of the United States, Mayor Bishop received him in an address of great warmth. He was presiding officer of the great Union meeting which was held in the same year at Cincinnati. He was one of the few Mayors of Cincinnati who were bold enough to attempt to carry out the laws, and especially did the ordinance against gambling houses and the desecration of the Sabbath receive his attention; not hesitating in doing his duty, and carrying out the righteous laws for the government of the city, notwithstanding their repugnance to a large percentage of the population. And, although he did not succeed in establishing a sentiment in favor of those wholesome laws, or, indeed, any permanent tendency to respect them, he did for the time, to a great extent, suppress the pernicious liquor traffic on Sunday, as well as some other disreputable forms of mischief to the city. He also, though not without strong opposition, brought about some important changes in the management of some of the reformatory institutions of the city, and the police force; and his administration was conducted wisely, efficiently, and fearlessly; and he undoubtedly ranks as one of the most conscientious, just, able, and best Mayors of Cincinnati. During his mayoralty, he had the pleasure and so-styled honor of inviting to his city and receiving, in an address of welcome, the Prince of Wales, then visiting this country. He was, for many years, a Trustee of McMicken University; is a Director of the First National Bank; is connected with several insurance companies as a director; is a member of the board of managers of several benevolent institutions; and, in various ways, by the liberal use of his means and by his active participation, has been greatly beneficial to the city. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention of the State, held at Cincinnati in 1873; in 1871, was President of the National Commercial Convention; at Baltimore; and is one of the Trustees for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, having occupied that position from the organization of the work; and has not only been largely one of the responsible agents in the construction of that road, but was also one of the leading movers in obtaining charters from the Legislatures of Kentucky and Ohio, and in starting the great enterprise. Altogether, he has a record in business and in public trusts held, of which he may justly feel some degree of personal pride. At the Democratic Convention, held at Columbus, July 25, 1877, he received the nomination of his party for Governor of Ohio, and was elected, October 9, 1877, to the office of chief executive, the highest in the gift of the people of

the State, by a large majority over the Republican, Judge William H. West. From early manhood he has been a member of the Disciples' or Christian Church; his father's family being among the first and most determined defenders of the movement which resulted in the wide-spread reformation in the old Calvinistic Baptist organizations of Kentucky. He has long been not only one of the most consistent and earnest, but also one of the most liberal and influential, members of his Church. From 1859 to 1869, he was President of the Ohio State Missionary Society of his denomination; succeeded the venerable and distinguished Alexander Campbell as President of the General Christian Missionary Convention of his Church, holding that office until 1875; is one of the curators of the famous Bethany College, of Virginia; and is President of the Board of Curators of the Kentucky University, established at Lexington in 1865. The latter institution has not only felt the benefit of his ability in its management, but has largely shared his benevolence—he donating at one time five thousand dollars to its Bible College. Although his connection with Kentucky University would still, to a great extent, keep him identified with his native State, his business interests have thrown him into constant association with, and doubtlessly no business man of Cincinnati is so well known to, the men of Kentucky. His Church, in Cincinnati, is largely indebted to him for its flourishing condition; and, in fact, the Disciples' Church throughout the country has had few more generous or worthy defenders. His private life is also without blemish, and is marked by many most admirable traits. In manners, he is free from all tendency to pomp or display; is a plain business man in his style everywhere; has been exceedingly active throughout his life; and is disposed to handle any cause he espouses, or any work before him, with all his energy; is always ready to lend a helping hand to any good cause; is open and outspoken in his dealings, and in the advocacy of any cause; is attached to his religious and other principles, but never stoops to unfriendly opposition, or persecution of an opponent, and is too broad to tolerate such things in another, even when looking to his own party or sect. In person, he is six feet in height, and of dignified and commanding appearance. He was married, May 11, 1834, to Mary Threlkeld, in Fleming County, Kentucky. They have seven living children—three sons and four daughters. Three of their daughters are married. Ella is the wife of W. S. Dickinson, of Cincinnati; Mary A. is the wife of Rev. W. T. Moore, pastor of the Central Christian Church, Cincinnati; and Carrie V. is the wife of Charles H. Boaz. His sons are concerned with him in business, and are active and influential members of society. Mrs. Bishop is a woman of great goodness of heart and life, and has doubtless aided greatly toward her husband's success.

Through her they have dispensed much of their prosperity to the needy, and in various ways the Church and community have felt her noble virtues.

BULLITT, HON. ALEXANDER SCOTT, was born in 1761, in Prince William County, Virginia; and was the son of Cuthbert Bullitt, a lawyer of distinction, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia. Alexander S. Bullitt emigrated to Kentucky in 1784; and, after remaining for a time in Shelby, settled permanently in Jefferson County. He there entered a tract of land, on which he made his home, and where he resided during his life. In 1792, he was elected, from Jefferson County, as a delegate to the Convention which framed the first Constitution of Kentucky; after the admission of the State, he was elected to the State Senate, and presided over that body until 1799, when he was again chosen a delegate to the second Constitutional Convention, which met at Frankfort, and served as its president. In the following year, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Gov. Garrard, serving four years in that capacity. He was subsequently sent from his county to the Legislature, serving as Senator or Representative until 1808, when he retired from public life, and remained on his farm until his death, which took place April 13, 1816. Gov. Bullitt married the daughter of Col. W. Christian.

HOWE, REV. JOHN, Clergyman, was born December 31, 1769, in North Carolina, and was the brother of Rev. Joseph P. Howe, who was ordained over the Churches at Mt. Sterling and Springfield, Kentucky, in 1795, and died in 1830. John Howe came to Kentucky in 1794, and was installed as pastor of the Church of Beaver Creek and Little Barren in 1798; continued in that relation for several years; became pastor of the Church at Greensburg in 1805, at the same time carrying on a school at that place; subsequently returned to Barren County, on his former charge. In 1812, he purchased a farm near Greensburg, in Greene County, continuing as pastor of the Church until 1845; also had charge of the Church of Bethel and Ebenezer, and, for the greater part of thirty years, taught a school in New Athens Seminary, at Greensburg. Among his pupils who became distinguished men were Judge A. W. Graham, William V. Loving, Judge A. Barnett, of Greensburg, Judge Richard A. Buckner, Jr., of Lexington, Dr. Richard F. Barret, Hon. Henry Grider, Hon. Aylett Buckner, Rev. John Howe Brown, and a large number of other men who have become prominent over the

West and South. He was a man of fine scholarship, and was exceedingly popular as a teacher. In 1845, he removed to Missouri, and settled near Otterville, in Pettis County, where he died in 1857. He was a preacher of great earnestness, but made little pretense toward oratoric display, his sermons being practical, and were usually extemporaneous. He wielded a great influence in the community; was greatly beloved, and was without enemies, never having been known to have a dispute with any man. Some of his sermons were published, and were of great merit. In person, he was under six feet high; displayed great vigor of constitution, and continued actively engaged in the great work before him until the close of his life. Mr. Howe married a Miss Wallace, a lady of genuine intelligence and worth, who died in 1842.

SULLIVAN, JOHN T., Tobacco Merchant, and President of the Pound Gap Railroad, was born in the village of Dover, Mason County, Kentucky, August 25, 1822. He is of Irish extraction, his ancestors having emigrated to America at a very early day, and settled in Virginia. From this State, his father, Randolph Sullivan, who acquired his patronymic from the celebrated Randolph family of Virginia, with which he was connected on the maternal side, emigrated to Kentucky and settled on a farm in Mason County. Having acquired a preliminary education in the primitive neighborhood school of the day, he entered college with a view of preparing himself to follow the profession of medicine. But the necessary confinement and requirements attendant on the requisite course of study were repugnant to his active habits, and, abandoning his first project, he returned, in poor health, to the paternal farm, where he was employed in the culture of tobacco until he had attained his majority. He subsequently removed to the adjoining county of Bracken, where extra inducements were offered to tobacco-growers, in the shape of new and cheap lands. Here he engaged extensively in business, as farmer, store-keeper, and tobacco dealer; and, within a brief period, through his enterprise, integrity, and constant business intercourse with the people, acquired considerable influence throughout this region; and, by his personal efforts, by furnishing the latest and most reliable information as to the growth, handling, and packing of tobacco; also, by finding a market at their doors for all the sellers, where the highest prices were paid for every thing offered, succeeded in developing the tobacco interest in Bracken County until it became the staple, and that county was recognized as the "Banner County" of the district for fine tobacco. He resided there for many years, engaged constantly, in addi-

tion to his farming and store-keeping occupations, as the head of a large tobacco firm, composed of bankers and merchants, at Ripley, Ohio, and packed and shipped annually a thousand hogsheads of tobacco to all the markets of the United States. Even at that time, although living in a comparatively obscure rural district, he was widely and favorably known in the shipping markets of New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; and to the cutting men of Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago. The subsequent war having closed one of the chief sea-ports—New Orleans—to shipments, he sought a new field for his enterprise, and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the leaf-tobacco jobbing and commission business. To this point his old neighbors and acquaintances from the Mason County district followed him with their fine tobacco, and here, also, he soon took a place in the front rank of commission men and dealers. Quick to discern the demands of the cutting trade, he established a system of re-handling and re-drying all his tobaccos, thus insuring, beyond all contingencies, their sweetness. In the course of time, his tobacco became an article of necessity to cutters, and in this way he rapidly acquired control of the cutting trade. Country dealers, stimulated by his success, then began to bestow greater care on the preparation of their tobaccos, which were all shipped to Cincinnati, and which contributed greatly to the activity of the city tobacco trade, and ultimately made Cincinnati the center of attraction for cutters, who gathered here from all parts of the Union, and from Canada. Thus, largely through his instrumentality, a new era was inaugurated in the tobacco trade of the city, and it became the first market in the United States, if not in the world, for the cutting stock. Having now accumulated a large capital, he, in connection with his brother and brother-in-law, built a mammoth warehouse in Covington, and opened a warehouse business. For the proposed purposes, this structure was, as to location, a mistake, although in other respects admirably adapted to the ends in view. Yet, through indomitable energy and perseverance, it was made a pecuniary success, and eventually was the means of adding largely to the receipts of tobaccos from fields which, up to that time, were comparatively unknown in Cincinnati. His hands now being full of outside business—the conduct of a large farm in Illinois, the management of a gold mine in North Carolina, and divers enterprises in the vicinity of his home—he relinquished his interest in the warehouse, letting it pass into other hands, and contented himself with a smaller business, requiring less personal attention. But he yet takes a laudable pride and interest in the continuance of the success of the tobacco trade, with which he has been so importantly identified; and has never let pass a favorable opportunity to extend the area of its influence. At

the present time he is engaged in a most interesting experiment, having for its object the extension of the territory in which cutting tobacco may be grown. This movement is made in connection with an enterprising cutting house in Dayton, and is an effort to introduce and grow the Mason County white tobacco in a district of Ohio, on the Miami and Mad rivers, adjacent to Miamisburg and Dayton, hitherto entirely devoted to the production of Ohio seed-leaf; and also to demonstrate that, by growing and curing the latter product in the same manner which is adopted in the cultivation and curing of the Mason County tobacco, it would fully equal, for cutting, the former article. This is a measure involving important issues, and to its support he and several of his friends have devoted considerable capital. The following positions held by him are convincing evidences of the esteem in which he is held by fellow-citizens and associates in business: the Vice-Presidency of the Tobacco Board of Trade, held by him at his pleasure; a membership in the Council of Covington, and the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee of that body; and a membership in its School Board. Also, he is now President of the Covington, Flemingsburg, and Pound Gap Railroad—a very important road, penetrating the coal fields of Kentucky, and one which will add greatly to the wealth of this section, and the region through which it will pass. He is tireless in his efforts to make the enterprise a success, and, should the purposed ends be accomplished, the praise will justly be due chiefly to him. He is prompt to adopt new ideas, and ever ready to support them with labor and capital; and, as a business man and a citizen of extended views, possesses the respect and esteem of the entire community. His residence has long been in Covington, Kentucky.

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MCGOODWIN, WILLIAM H., Merchant, was born November 9, 1805, in Logan County, Kentucky. His father, Daniel McGoodwin, was of Scotch-Irish parentage; came to this country at the age of ten years; was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; settled in Tennessee in 1789; in 1792, removed to Kentucky, and was one of the most valuable among the early pioneers of the country. William H. McGoodwin received a good education, mainly in the schools of Russellville; and, in 1825, settled in Franklin, where he has since resided, with the exception of a year or two spent in Danville. In 1838, he associated himself with K. D. Salmons; and for a half century has been one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Southern Kentucky, and one of the most valuable business men and citizens of Simpson County. He was, for some time, deputy surveyor, under his brother; was master commissioner of the

county; filled other positions of trust, and is one of the most widely known and influential men of his community. Religiously, he is identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has been active in caring for its interest. He is a man of fine habits, not having tasted intoxicating liquor or tobacco in any shape for forty or fifty years. He is a man of mild and attractive manners; has been noted for his business integrity; has liberally extended his hand to every good work in his community; is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and has lived an active and valuable life. Mr. McGoodwin was married, March 25, 1828, to Miss Mary J. McClutchen, daughter of James McClutchen, of Logan County, Kentucky; and has four children, who fill honorable places in society.

REUTLINGER, ADOLPH, Banker, son of Matthew and Catherine Reutlinger, was born May 8, 1833, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. His father was a carriage-maker of that city. The son graduated, in his eighteenth year, in the schools of his native city, when his father's entire family, by reason of the political troubles of the time, left Germany to emigrate to this country. He then began learning carriage-making with the firm of Burr & Haight, at Bridgeport, remaining with them till 1853. He then left for Louisville; but, not finding work in his trade, went to Cannelton, Indiana, remaining there eight months. He then went into the employ of Enders & McRight, remaining with them till 1861. He then enlisted in the Federal army, as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Kentucky Infantry; was incapacitated for service by sickness; was discharged in 1862. After his recovery, he entered the German Insurance Company, as book-keeper, holding that position ten years. In 1872, he, in company with others, started the German National Bank, A. N. Struck being president, and himself cashier; in 1876, he was advanced to the presidency of the bank. This bank has been quite successful, from the time of its start. Mr. Reutlinger was two years Trustee of the Third Ward School. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., holding the office of Noble Grand, in Mozart Lodge, No. 149; is a member of Neptune Encampment, and a Knight of Pythias, in Uland Lodge, No. 4, having been Chancellor in the latter. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. On August 24, 1858, he was married to Miss Sophia, daughter of John Fischer, of Louisville; and has four children, one of whom is deceased. In 1874, he lost an eye, by an accident. His fortune is largely invested in bank stocks. Mr. Reutlinger is a man of great benevolence, and a model in his relations as a citizen and man of family.

STIRMAN, W. D., M. D., was born in December, 1824, in Washington County, Kentucky. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father, Capt. James Stirman, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and followed mercantile pursuits, and died in 1829, at Memphis, Tennessee. His mother, Elizabeth L. Dowell, came of an old English family long settled in Virginia; and, after the death of his father, she returned to Washington County, Kentucky. His only brother, O. F. Stirman, became a lawyer of distinction, and died at Louisville, in 1871. The subject of this sketch received a good education, and began the study of medicine under Drs. Polin and Linton, in Springfield, Kentucky. In 1842, Dr. Linton became professor in the St. Louis University, and he accompanied him to that city, where he continued his studies, and after taking two full courses of lectures, graduated in 1844. He was immediately after appointed Assistant Professor of Anatomy, and held the position for several years, engaging in the mean time, to some extent, in the practice of his profession. In 1849, he located at Owensboro, Kentucky, where he soon established himself in a large and valuable practice. In 1857, he received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, in Louisville, which position he occupied until the breaking out of the war, when he returned to his private practice, in Owensboro. He is greatly devoted to his profession, in which he has been exceptionally successful, and has taken rank as one of the first surgeons and general practitioners in his section of the State. While devoting himself closely to the duties of his profession, he takes great interest in all matters relating to the public good, being largely interested in the projection of the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad, and also taking an active part in the educational and other interests of the community. In politics, he was originally a member of the Whig party, and during the war sympathized with the cause of the South.

HILL, CAPT. SAMUEL EWING, Lawyer, son of Judge Daniel S. Hill, was born in Morgantown, Kentucky, January 30, 1844. His father was a mechanic and prominent citizen; became Judge of Ohio County, and held the position at the time of his death. Both of his parents were natives of Butler County, but were of Virginia parentage. He was raised in Hartford, Ohio County, and worked some on a farm; but, from his tenth to his eighteenth year, attended, at intervals, the Hartford Seminary. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the company raised by his brother, Capt. John W. Hill, which belonged to the Twelfth Kentucky Union Cavalry, com-

manded by Q. C. Shanks; was appointed orderly sergeant; served eighteen months; then, on the death of his brother (who was killed at Knoxville, in the service), was unanimously elected captain of the same company, a fact that he speaks of with pride; served with this company throughout the war; took part in the pursuit of Morgan in his raids through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio; was with Burnside in his campaign of 1863-4; was with Sherman in 1864; and, after the fall of Atlanta, was with Stoneman, in his expedition against the Salt-works of Virginia; remained with him till the close of the war; was brevetted major by the Governor of Kentucky, for meritorious conduct on the field; was mustered out of service in 1865; returned to Kentucky, and entered the law office of the Hon. H. D. McHenry, of Hartford; was admitted to the bar in the Spring of 1866, but continued his studies till October of that year; was then admitted to the Senior Class of Louisville Law School; graduated in the Spring of 1867, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws; returned to Hartford, and entered into partnership with Hon. J. W. Kinchloe, with whom he remained till 1872; then, the partnership being dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st of January, he united with his former preceptor, H. D. McHenry, with whom he still remains. He at once took a high position in his profession, and has built up an extensive practice. Capt. Hill married Miss Naomi Beard, daughter of Judge A. B. Beard, of Hartford, Kentucky, in October, 1869. He is a Mason, in good standing, and has held several of the highest offices of the order; is a Democrat, and has, for five years, been an active member of the County Executive Committee; is energetic in character; modest and retiring in manners; a hard student and thorough lawyer.

cMICHAEL, ROBERT, Merchant, was born August 8, 1827, near Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky. His father, James McMichael, was a respectable farmer, much esteemed by his neighbors for his genial social qualities, and was a very popular man throughout his district; he married Miss Nancy Boston, a daughter of Mr. Reuben Boston, who had been a soldier during the Revolutionary War, and received a pension, which he enjoyed for many years before he died. They had raised a family of twelve children—two girls and ten boys—to whom they gave as good an English education as could be obtained in those days in country schools. Robert McMichael spent the greater portion of his youth on his father's farm, and, when he grew to manhood, commenced teaching school, and continued in that capacity with success for four years. In 1852,

he moved to Lexington, Kentucky, where he has ever since resided. He accepted the position of clerk in the dry-goods house of I. W. Cook, then on Water Street. After a few months, he was offered a more advantageous position as salesman in the wholesale house of Johnson & Zimmerman, where he remained until 1855, gaining a thorough knowledge of all branches of their business. In 1857, he opened his first store, in the dry-goods business, near the corner of Main Street and Broadway, with a small capital; but, by industry and close attention, succeeded in gaining a large custom, thus laying the foundation of an extensive trade. In 1865, his business had so increased that he was obliged to look out for a more commodious location. He selected and purchased the lot where his present store now stands, at No. 17 West Main Street, and there built his present extensive business house. Thus has Mr. McMichael, by praiseworthy ambition and energy, risen, step by step, to the high position he at present holds among the first merchants of the city of Lexington, enjoying the esteem and confidence of a large community. By the most persevering industry he built up a large trade, and, by following steadily the direct line of his business, has become a successful merchant, now owning a large establishment, presenting an example worthy of respect and emulation. He never devoted much time to public affairs, yet he takes great interest in all matters relating to the welfare of his fellow-citizens, never refusing his name or help in any thing which could promote their temporal or spiritual advancement. He contributed largely towards the building of the Kentucky University, and many other charitable institutions in the city of Lexington, also the Orphans' School at Midway. He is a member of the Christian Church, and shows great devotion to his religion, and a watchful care for the Church of his choice; was also chosen one of its deacons, and has been a faithful member for many years, never forgetting his religious duties even in the midst of worldly prosperity. The Kentucky University, to which Mr. McMichael had given largely of his wealth, is an institution liberal in principles, and unsectarian in its benefits, but is largely maintained and controlled by the members of the Christian Church throughout the State. During the troubles in the management of the University, from 1870 to 1875, he stood by the Church party, at great inconvenience and pecuniary loss to himself; but acting from conscientious motives to uphold the cause which he believed right, and to support the interests of the University. He was one of the organizers, and has ever been one of the Directors, of the Fayette National Bank, and has also invested largely in the Mount Savage Furnace Property, in Carter County. In politics, he was a member of the Whig party as long as it existed, and, when it became extinct, he joined the Republican ranks, and has been

a steadfast adherent to the principles of that party. He carries out the same views in local politics, but, being a most conscientious man, often votes for a Democratic candidate, his knowledge of the man, and his fitness for the responsibilities of the position, being his sole guide. He was first married, in 1855, to Miss Fanny Mason, of Lexington, Kentucky; she died in 1857. In 1858, he married his second wife, Miss Rebecca Nichols, the daughter of Erasmus Nichols, of Lexington. There are four children by this marriage, three of whom are living—Sallie B., Robert J., and Gano. In 1875, Mr. McMichael bought "Oakland," a beautiful suburban residence, at the west end of Sixth Street, the former home of Hon. M. C. Johnson; and, later, the residence of Judge Thomas A. Marshall, where he spends his leisure hours surrounded by his family; and enjoying the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends.

PENDLETON, CYRUS NEVILLE, Lawyer, was born February 19, 1832, in Christian County, Kentucky. He was the youngest son of John Pendleton, who settled near Pembroke as early as 1812. He was one of the leading men of his time, having been elected to the State Legislature for several terms, and held the position of Clerk of the Bethel Association, from the time of the organization of that society until the date of his death, by which that charity lost a faithful and efficient officer. Young Pendleton received a liberal education, spending several years of study in Georgetown College, followed by a thorough course of instruction in Centre College, at Danville. Graduating in 1851, with high honors, he chose the law for a profession, as being suitable to his tastes, and immediately entered upon the task of qualifying himself. He commenced the study of the law with F. M. Bristow, at Elkton, and, after two years of diligent application, was licensed and admitted to the bar in 1854, by Judges Graham and Stites. He opened an office in Russellville soon after, rapidly advancing in popularity, and securing a fair practice. He was early drawn into politics; being a warm supporter of the Democratic party, which rewarded him for his zeal by placing him in the office of County Attorney of Logan County, in 1857, and re-elected him two years later. About this time the war began to engross the attention of the people of the State, and, pledging himself to the Confederate cause, he entered the army, joining Col. Woodward's cavalry. He served but a short time, however. He took up his residence at his father's old homestead near Pembroke, and, resuming the practice of his profession, was soon engaged in some of the most important cases occurring in his district. Among the many prominent cases in which he has been employed, may be mentioned the fol-

lowing: the Atkinson Will Case; and a case, which at the time, attracted considerable attention, of a negro, who was on trial for the murder of Dr. Childs; Mr. Pendleton was employed in this case as counsel for the defendant, and received a verdict of acquittal. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Ella P. Gorin, the accomplished daughter of John Gorin, of Russellville. They have had six children, five of whom are living. He is a regular attendant of the Baptist Church, and takes an interest in all that relates to the enlightenment of the community. Mr. Pendleton is a man of unquestioned ability and integrity; has always occupied a conspicuous position among his fellow-men; and, as a token of appreciation of his talents and sound character, he was in 1875, elected to the State Senate.

CLARKE, ASAHEL RAWLINGS, Lawyer, the only child of John and Nancy (Snodgrass) Clarke, was born February 22, 1844, in Harrison County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Ireland, a teacher by profession; came to America when quite a young man; followed his profession several years in New York; in 1840, located in Harrison County, Kentucky, where he married Nancy Snodgrass, daughter of Joseph Snodgrass; in 1842, followed his profession until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in which he held an important position under Gen. Taylor. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education at Wesleyan University, at Millersburg, Kentucky, leaving that institution in 1861, about the beginning of the war. He at once entered the Confederate army, as a member of the Second Kentucky Infantry. For a while his company was a part of the Fifth Infantry, afterwards changed to Ninth. He remained in the army until the close of the war, and was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg (siege of 1862), Baton Rouge, Stone river; and, in the Spring of 1863, was transferred to John Morgan's command; served with him until the capture of a considerable portion of his forces in Ohio; then spent eighteen months as a prisoner at Camp Douglas. He received a contused grape-shot wound in the breast at Baton Rouge, and a slight wound in the head at Shiloh. In 1865, he returned to Falmouth, and commenced reading law. In 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and, during the same year, entered upon the practice of his profession at Falmouth, where he has since resided, and been actively engaged in the discharge of the business of his profession. In the Fall of 1875, he received the appointment of aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gov. McCreary, and, during the Winter of the same year, became Private Secretary to the Governor. Mr. Clarke was married, in January, 1870, to Miss Anna

Swoope, a native of Pendleton County, and daughter of Major Samuel F. Swoope, lawyer, and member of Congress.

KETCHUM, CHARLES, Carpet Dealer, was born in Alleghany County, New York, in 1826. His father, Benjamin Ketchum, a farmer, moved to Burton, Ohio, and engaged in the boot and shoe business, about 1831. The son attended the schools at Burton. In his thirteenth year, he began clerking in a dry-goods store at Charleston, Ohio, continuing there two years. In 1843, he went to Louisville, selling goods for a Market Street merchant for a short while; leaving there, he spent a few months at Middletown, Kentucky. For the next three years, he traveled through Henry and Shelby Counties, selling goods on his own account. Emigrating to Jefferson, Texas, he opened a store, but his failing health forced him to return to Louisville. Forming a partnership with Josiah Bridgeman, they opened a store at New Castle; the death of Bridgeman, in 1850, induced him to buy the deceased partner's interest. In 1858, he returned to Louisville; and, forming a partnership with J. H. Wright, in fancy goods and notions, remained in active business till 1862. He then retired till 1864, when he entered into his present business, with Claudius Duvall as his partner; bought Duvall out in 1869, and has continued alone in the carpet business up to the present time, with much success. He is interested in lead and silver mining in Western Kentucky, and is anxiously laboring for the development of the mines. Mr. Ketchum is a Master Mason, in Clark Lodge, No. 57. He was married, July 15, 1861, to Mary A., daughter of George McCracklin, of Taylorsville, Kentucky, and has three living and two deceased children. Mr. Ketchum is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, very prepossessing in appearance and courteous in his manners.

STRUCK, ADOLPH NICHOLAS, Architect and Lumber Dealer, son of John Nicholas Struck, was born at Hamburg, in Germany, March 28, 1827, his father being a real estate agent in that city. He graduated from the Hamburg High-school, in 1842, having received a liberal education, embracing the German, French, and English languages. He then spent one year at carpentering, but, in 1845, started on a four years' tour through the great cities of Germany, studying architecture. From 1849 to 1852, he carried on business in his native city for his uncle; in February of the latter year, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, May 4, 1852; went to Columbus, Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky, and

Canada East, but finally located at Louisville. Here he was employed in his profession till 1862, by R. G. Van-Seggern. From 1862 to 1865, he was actively engaged in business with Martin Gast as his partner. He then visited "the old country" to see his venerable mother, returning after a three months' stay. Before his departure, he formed a partnership with Jacob Walker, and established the well-known "Louisville Planing Mill," on Washington, between Hancock and Clay Streets. The mill burning down in September, 1871, the firm rebuilt, at the corner of Chestnut and Garden Streets, and in March, 1875, Mr. Struck became sole proprietor. The firm made a specialty of taking contracts to build houses entire, from the ground, and has built over three hundred houses in Louisville. Mr. Struck is a member of Herman Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., and has for years been a director of the I. O. O. F. Insurance Society. He was also, for four years, President of the German National Bank. He has been twice married: first, to Miss Maria Heidorn, of Hamburg, whom he married, July 4, 1855, at Louisville; the second marriage was with Miss Louisa Mayer, of Louisville, on the 3d of May, 1866; by her he has one child. Mr. Struck is a pleasant, kind, and polite gentleman, rather brusque in manner, but intimate acquaintance reveals a genial affability in accord with his other qualities.

WENS, WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born May 4, 1773, in Fauquier County, Virginia. In 1783, he came to Kentucky with Simon Kenton, his uncle. He had few advantages for acquiring an education, and was emphatically a self-made man. He possessed strong native talent, an indomitable will, great perseverance; and, although not a learned man, in the common acceptance of that term, yet became one of the most influential and valuable men of his times in the State. He accompanied Gen. Wayne in his campaign against the Indians, as the commander of a company. He studied law, and practiced his profession in Mercer and adjoining counties, for several years residing at Danville. In 1807, he located at Columbia, Adair County, where he resided the remainder of his life. He represented Green and Adair Counties in the State Senate for several years, serving in that body from 1815 to 1824. In 1826, he was the opponent of Judge R. A. Buckner for Congress, but was defeated by a small majority. He was for many years Commonwealth's Attorney of his district. He was a prominent member of society; filled many important trusts in his community; was greatly esteemed for his integrity and general great social worth; possessed great benevolence, and a broad charity, which was felt by the poor and friendless wherever he went. He was prominently iden-

tified with several popular social orders. He died November 7, 1847. Col. Owens was married, in 1805, to Miss Mary McClain, of Henry County, Kentucky.

MORGAN, GENERAL JOHN HUNT, was born June 1, 1825, at Huntsville, Alabama. His father, Calvin C. Morgan, was a merchant at that place, and a native of Virginia, and his mother was the daughter of John W. Hunt, of Lexington, Kentucky. In 1829, his parents settled on a farm near the latter city, and he was the oldest of six brothers, five of whom devoted themselves and all they had to the cause of the South, in the late civil war. His brother, Calvin C. Morgan, acted as his agent in Kentucky; Col. Richard Morgan was Adjutant-General to A. P. Hill; Major Carlton Morgan and Lieut. Thomas Morgan belonged to his own command. Gen. Morgan went out as a private in the First Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Humphrey Marshall, in the Mexican War; fought with his command, as infantry, at the battle of Buena Vista, and was promoted second lieutenant for gallant conduct. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of jeans, linseys, and bagging, for the Southern market. In 1857, he was made Captain of the Lexington Rifles, a volunteer infantry company, which became a part of the State guard. At the commencement of the rebellion, he joined the South; collected a band of followers and escaped from Lexington, joined Buckner at Bowling Green, proceeded to Murfreesboro, and, not being allowed to operate as a partisan ranger, determined to do so without authority, and at once entered upon his wonderful career. In 1862, he received, from Gen. A. S. Johnston, his commission as a colonel, having, at that time, organized a regiment of men; and, in the same year, after the battle of Hartsville, Tennessee, was commissioned brigadier-general. He made celebrated raids through Kentucky, in August, September, and December, of 1862, and was captured during his great raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 26, 1863; escaped from the Ohio penitentiary four months afterwards, and was soon again at the head of his command in the South. He was killed at Greenville, Tennessee, September 4, 1864, being betrayed to the Government troops by Mrs. Lucy Williams, sister-in-law of Major Williams of his own staff, and daughter-in-law of Mrs. Williams, in whose house he was lodging. His style of warfare was chiefly that of the dashing ranger, carrying destruction and dismay wherever he went; but he engaged in quite a number of severe conflicts, in many of which he was victorious; often joined other commands, sometimes covering the retreating armies, but usually operating on his own responsibility, and gathering to his banner,

without trouble, such men as he needed; and, although not a great military man, he was a brave, generous, and dashing warrior. He was a man of attractive features, rather florid complexion, six feet high, broad-shouldered, and compactly built, and of admirable soldierly bearing. Gen. Morgan was married to Miss Rebecca Bruce, who died at the commencement of the rebellion, and this event largely influenced him in engaging in the war. December 4, 1862, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he was married to Miss Ready, daughter of Hon. Charles Ready.

HAYS, WILL S., American Ballad-writer, Editor, and Composer, was born July 19, 1837, in Louisville, Kentucky; and is the oldest son of Hugh Hays, a Pennsylvanian by birth, but, since 1832, a successful manufacturer of Louisville, Kentucky. He received a liberal education, at the colleges of Hanover, Indiana; Clarksville, Tennessee; and Georgetown, Kentucky. His father spared no means or pains to give him a fine education, allowing him, however, to follow his own inclinations; and, although his school life was somewhat erratic, he displayed uncommon ability, and his advancement in letters was such as to warrant him in selecting any course of life. But, long before his literary education was regularly commenced, he began to exhibit the talents which afterwards gave shape to his career, and which have since led to his recognition among the great, successful ballad-writers of the world. From early boyhood, he could play on almost any kind of of musical instrument; and it is quite certain that he never took lessons from any master in music, unless a few weeks spent with the famous violinist, Plato, be taken into account. Instructors in music, as in letters, seemed among the superfluities to him. While in Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana, in 1856, he wrote his first published ballad—"Little Ones at Home;" and, from that time, he began to write constantly, his ballads often appearing with great frequency, and seemingly without much effort on his part. Although "Little Ones at Home" was his first printed ballad, "Evangeline" was the first to which he composed the music. "Evangeline" is probably one of his most beautiful and long-lived productions, having already reached a circulation of three hundred thousand copies. As a writer of prose, he has established some reputation; and, as such, is noted for his wit and satire. At an early age, he acted as amanuensis to George D. Prentice; and was, for a time, one of the editors of the "Louisville Democrat," afterwards writing on the "Journal;" and, for many years, has been connected with the "Courier-Journal," his articles and daily Ma-



Josh Morgan

rine Column being among the attractive features of that paper. Although Mr. Hays is a natural mechanic, and turns this faculty to advantage in his home, and various interests outside of his literary pursuits, yet it is as a musical composer and writer of ballads that he will be known to the world, and as such will live until song itself dies. For ten years he was under contract with his publisher, Mr. John L. Peters, of New York, a native of Louisville, Kentucky; but now writes for Oliver Ditson & Company, Boston; and is one among the very few American ballad-writers who compose their own music; and writes under stipulated contract, both in this country and England. The combined circulation of his songs is supposed to have exceeded that of any other American author's compositions. Nearly four million copies have been printed and sold, of "Mollie, Darling," "Nora O'Neal," "Driven from Home," "Write Me a Letter," "Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane," "Susan Jane," "We Parted by the River-side," "My Southern Sunny Home," "Nobody's Darling," "You've been a Friend to Me," and "Shamus O'Brien," etc. In addition to those named above, there may be mentioned among the most beautiful and enduring of his hundreds of ballads, "The Wandering Refugee," "Do not Turn Me from your Door," "Good-by, Old Home," "Moon is out to-night, Love," and "Save one Bright Crown for Me." His songs are simple and melodious, and their great popularity justly entitles them to be considered as the *volkslieder* of America. As a poet, no other Kentuckian has ranked so high, and, as a ballad-writer, probably no man in the world has attained such distinction, and certainly, in America, his songs are more deeply and lastingly admired and cherished than those of any other author. Mr. Hays is a man of hardly medium stature, fine features; agreeable, easy, unstudied manners; with a Western tendency toward carelessness in dress and gait; but should, doubtless, be styled decidedly good-looking. He has always resided in his native city, and there, in 1864, was married to Miss Belle McCullough, a lady of great beauty of mind and person.



OWAN, HON. JOHN, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in 1771, in York, Pennsylvania. His father, William Rowan, a man of superior mind, was one of the most worthy of the early pioneers, and had filled the office of High Sheriff in Pennsylvania; and, having lost his fortune during the Revolutionary War, came to the West, with a view to bettering his circumstances. In 1783, he came, with his family, to Kentucky, and settled at Vienna Falls, on the Green river, where he built a fort, and resided until the Indians were driven from the coun-

try. He afterwards removed to Bardstown, and there John Rowan received his education, chiefly under Dr. Priestly, a celebrated teacher of his day. After completing his literary education, he studied law; and, in 1795, entered on the practice of his profession, at Elizabethtown, and in the courts of the adjoining counties; from his first efforts he was successful, and rose rapidly to be one of the first lawyers in the country. When commencing life, he was exceedingly poor, and labored under great inconveniences; but, his fine qualities having attracted the attention of old Judge Hill, he quietly proposed to assist Mr. Rowan, and afterwards gave him an interest in his own business. He began public life as a member of the Convention of 1799, which framed the second Constitution of Kentucky. In 1800, he removed to Frankfort, where he practiced extensively in the Court of Appeals, and was Secretary of State under Gov. Greenup. In 1807, he again returned to Bardstown, and was elected to the Lower House of Congress; afterwards, for many years, represented Nelson County in the Legislature. He finally located in Louisville, where he took a distinguished position in his profession, and soon became a member of the Legislature, and took a prominent part in its leading measures, looking to the benefit of the commonwealth. In 1819, he was commissioned Judge of the Court of Appeals, which position he resigned at the expiration of one year. In 1823, in connection with Henry Clay, he was appointed a commissioner to defend, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the occupying claimant laws of the State. In 1824, he was elected to the United States Senate, serving six years, as one of the most able men of that body. His last public service was as a commissioner, to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico. On the reorganization of the Kentucky Historical Society, in 1838, he was elected its president, holding the position until his death. In politics, he was a Democrat, but of the more conservative school. He was an earnest supporter of the great doctrines of Christianity, but was not a member of any organized Church. As a lawyer, few men in the United States were his equals; he came in contact with Clay, Joe Daviess, and Ben Hardin, and was never worsted by the comparison. He was a man of solid abilities; sometimes rose to eloquence in speech; was skillful, thorough, and scrutinizing; was a fine conversationalist, easy and attractive in his manners; and, altogether, was one of the most illustrious and admirable characters appearing in the history of Kentucky. Many of his law pupils, such as John Hays, James Guthrie, Henry Pirtle, and Judge McKinley, became men of national reputation. He was enabled, by his professional success, to maintain in comfortable circumstances his parents in their declining years; accumulated for himself a large fortune; and, every-where surrounded by honors, died

at a good age, July 13, 1843, at Louisville, Kentucky. Judge Rowan was married to a lady who was herself a model of domestic virtues. They raised a large family, of whom the only living member is the wife of Dr. J. R. Buchanan, a prominent physician and writer of Louisville.

ROBERTSON, REV. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Baptist Clergyman and Editor, was born August 4, 1818, in Shelby County, Kentucky, and descended from a line of old Virginians. His father, Archibald Robertson, was a farmer by occupation, and served honorably as a soldier in the war of 1812. He received a thorough education, graduating at Georgetown College, under the presidency of the distinguished Howard Malcom. He also studied theology under that divine; and finished his ministerial education, in 1846, under George D. Peck. In the latter year, he entered the ministry. In 1857, he was publisher of the "Christian Repository." In 1864, he became publisher and proprietor of the "Western Recorder," and continued as manager of that paper for many years. He was also, for some time, proprietor of a book-publishing house connected with his Church. In 1865, he located at Bardstown; but, for a number of years, has resided on a farm, dividing his attention between that and his ministerial duties. For over thirty years, he has been prominent in the affairs of his Church in the State; was long one of its most able writers; and, besides exerting great power in his Church, has been of wide-spread social influence, making his whole life a source of substantial benefit to his Church. In 1846, he was married to Miss Sarah Jean, and has six living children.

BARRET, JOHN G., Lawyer and Banker, was born August 29, 1829, at Greensburg, Kentucky. His father, John Barret, was of Scotch origin, a Virginian by birth; held the office of clerk of the courts, under the old State system, for fifty years; and was one of the most prominent men of his time. His mother was a daughter of William J. Wood, a gentleman of high standing, well known over the State, and a politician of note, who emigrated from Virginia to this State at an early day. John G. Barret received a good English education, and, while a youth, entered the clerk's office, where he remained until his twentieth year. During this time he engaged in the study of law, and afterwards continued his legal studies under Hon. Henry Pirtle, Hon. William F. Bullock, and Preston S. Longborough, and graduated in the law department of the Louisville University, at

the age of twenty-two. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with Nathaniel Wolf, of Louisville; but, after a short time, opened an office of his own, and soon established a fine, lucrative practice, in the course of a few years accumulating a considerable fortune. In 1862, he was compelled, by ill health, to retire from the active pursuit of his profession. About this time he accepted the position of Cashier of the Old Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, which position he held until the winding up of its affairs during the war. For his able management of the interests of the bank, he was highly complimented, and began to be looked upon as one of the first financiers of Kentucky. He at once organized the Citizens' Bank, and was made its president. In 1873, it became the Citizens' National Bank, of Louisville, and he has continued to occupy the position of president. He has refused all offers to engage in political turmoil, confining himself, with all his energy, to his own business interests, and to a lively participation in the business and social affairs of the city. As a lawyer, he was exceptionally successful; made a fine record, and stood deservedly high at the bar; and, as a skillful and far-seeing business man, he has few equals in Louisville. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and has, since early manhood, been an active worker in its interests. He is prominent in the leading charities of his Church and the community, and is one of Louisville's most enterprising, public-spirited, and valuable men. Mr. Barret was married, May 3, 1855, to Miss Ann E. Rodes, daughter of Clifton Rodes, of Danville, Kentucky.

BARBOUR, RICHARD N., M. D., was born September 12, 1810, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father, Thomas Barbour, was a native of Virginia, and settled in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in the year 1800. His mother was Mary Taylor, of Virginia, cousin of President Z. Taylor. He was the youngest of eight children, and received his education mainly in the private schools of the country. In 1833, he began the study of medicine, under Dr. William Taylor, of his native county, and graduated in medicine, at the Cincinnati Medical College, in 1835. In 1837, he also attended lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, under Pancoast, Robley Dunglison, and other eminent teachers. In 1838, he commenced the practice of his profession in Jefferson County, and soon established a large and lucrative business. In 1873, he removed to Louisville, where he continues actively and successfully engaged in the duties of his profession. He has been greatly devoted to his calling, and has not only been

successful in his private practice, but also gives considerable attention to the general welfare of his profession, attending many of its conventions, and acquitting himself with dignity, as well as, especially in the earlier years of his medical career, contributing frequently to the medical journals. For thirty-five years he has been an officer in the Presbyterian Church, and has largely given his means and influence for the spread of every good work. Dr. Barbour has been married three times. First, in 1839, to Miss Mary E. Bowles, daughter of the late J. B. Bowles, of Louisville. His second wife was the daughter of Dr. B. H. McCowen, of Anchorage, Kentucky; and his present wife is M. E. Richards, of Jefferson County, Kentucky.

BLATTERMAN, GEORGE WALTER, Druggist, was born August 3, 1820, in London, England. His parents were George Augustus and Maria (Deans) Clements, both natives of England. When he was three years of age, his uncle, Geo. W. Blatterman, an eminent scholar of Saxony, and an officer in the army of the great Napoleon, and his wife, whose maiden name was Charlotte Elizabeth Deans, having no children, adopted him and gave him their name. In 1824, through the solicitations of Thomas Jefferson, his adopted father came to America, with his family, and accepted the Professorship of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. This position he held with distinction until 1841, when he retired to his farm near Charlottesville. He died in 1850. By these adopted parents the subject of this sketch was liberally educated, graduating at the University of Virginia, in 1838, with the honors of his class. In the following year, he entered on his apprenticeship as a druggist, at Richmond, Virginia; after spending three years in this way, in 1841, he came to Kentucky; was for five years assistant teacher in the Maysville Seminary; had charge of a female school in Louisville for two years; in 1848, returned to Maysville, and successfully carried on the book and stationer's business, until 1867; in that year, he purchased his drug house, which has risen to be the largest establishment of its kind in Maysville, probably having the most extensive trade of any drug house in North-eastern Kentucky. He has taken great interest in educational matters; has been constantly and largely identified with movements of interest to the town and county; is of a most active temperament, quick in his judgments and movements, never idle; has splendid personal and social habits; and is one of the most energetic, active, and useful men in his community. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has long been prominent in its affairs. He is a conservative in politics; was a Whig; voted for Bell

and Everett, in 1860; and was a Union man during the great civil war. Mr. Blatterman was married, in 1843, to Eleanor Orr Collins, daughter of Judge Lewis Collins, the historian of Kentucky. In 1877, he was elected a delegate to the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, which convened in New Orleans.

PRICE, GEN. SAMUEL W., Artist and Soldier, was born at Nicholasville, Kentucky, August 5, 1828. He is the son of Daniel B. Price, who held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and of the County Court of Jessamine for about thirty-five years, commencing with the year 1816; and probably no citizen of that county was ever more generally and familiarly known, or more universally respected. At a very early age, the subject of this sketch evinced a strong inclination for art. His first attempts at drawing were from engravings he chanced to meet among his father's books. When but ten years of age, while seated near his father's desk in the court-room, during the trial of a man for the killing of his wife, his attention was called by the sheriff, Campbell Willmore, to a well-known old farmer, Capt. John Scott, who presented the attitude of an earnest listener (with mouth wide open) to the eloquent appeals of the illustrious Tom Marshall; at the same time, asked him to try a sketch of him, which he complied with; and, to the great astonishment of the sheriff (as it was the young artist's first attempt from life), produced a perfect counterpart of the original. The sheriff was so much pleased with it that he handed it to the judge; and from the "court" it took the rounds of the large audience, causing great merriment. From that moment, he looked more to nature for his subjects. As he grew up, his love for art became more and more manifested; but his father, instead of encouraging him, endeavored to warp his mind in another direction, fearing that his devotion to art would distract his attention from his studies at school. While proud of his son's talents, he considered the first and most important duty was to have him taught in the sciences—at least, in the rudimental studies. To give his children an academic and collegiate education was his great ambition, believing it to be an essential basis for any calling or pursuit in life. Notwithstanding his father's opposition, he diligently used his recesses and vacations in drawing. About the age of fourteen, he became ambitious to try his hand in colors, but could not indulge his inclination for the want of material, and his independent nature prevented him from asking his father for assistance, and, of course, he had to depend on his own crudely prepared canvas, and common house paints; but relief soon came to him, as if Providence favored him in his extremity. An itin-

erant portrait-painter, by the name of Brown, was found dead on the public road-side, a short distance from Nicholasville. His effects were sold, by order of the court, at auction; and a friend by the name of Jefferson Brown, proprietor of the principal hotel in the village, purchased the artist's materials, for a very small sum, and presented them to Price. The young artist, with heart full of gratitude to his benefactor, took the gift home, and, on examination, found thirty silver dollars, in a long tin box, concealed in the effects. At the advice of his strictly conscientious father, he returned the treasure to the commissioner, feeling that he had procured a treasure without the silver. After attending the academy at Nicholasville for several years, at the age of sixteen, his father sent him to the Kentucky Military Institute, where he completed his education. While pursuing his studies in the junior and senior courses, he was made professor of drawing at this institution. At the completion of his collegiate course, he was placed in the studio of Oliver Frazer, an artist of celebrity at that day. He was for some time employed in copying, which he did with great fidelity. He did not long continue to copy, however; but soon began to paint, and progressed so rapidly, that, at the advice of Mr. Frazer, he went to New York City, and studied in the Art School of Design for several months. From New York he returned to Lexington, and opened a studio. His talents were now sufficiently displayed to warrant the brightest auguries as to his future success in his profession. In a few months after he commenced painting as a profession in Lexington, he was called to Louisville, Kentucky, to paint a prominent and wealthy citizen and family of that place. After the completion of these portraits, he got quite a number of commissions from other citizens, which kept him employed in that city for several years. Feeling confident of his ability to support a wife, he offered his hand to Miss Mary Frances Thompson, daughter of R. Coleman Thompson, at that time surveyor of the customs of that city, and they were united in marriage on the 26th of May, 1854. Soon after his marriage, he was invited to Nashville, Tennessee, to paint a few portraits; and, after a sojourn in the "Rock City," he went to Clarksville, Tennessee, to paint Brice Stuart and family, a prominent and wealthy citizen of that place. He remained there for two years. While in that place, he was commissioned by the Fillmore and Donelson Club to go to Buffalo and paint Millard Fillmore's portrait, who was then making the race for the Presidency. From Clarksville, he went to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to paint Gen. James S. Jackson and family, and was occupied in that place for several months. In 1857, he returned to Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He promptly threw down the brush and took up the sword, ready to stand by his country when the threatened hos-

tilities had assumed a reality. At the beginning of the rebellion, he commanded a company, called the "Old Infantry," at Lexington. John Morgan and Roger W. Hanson commanded other companies in the same regiment, which formed a part of the "State Guard." He subsequently withdrew from the regiment with his company, and entered the "Home Guard" organization, believing that the "State Guards" would be used to further the purposes of secession. He took an active part in the equipment and arming of the "Home Guards;" and, with his company, went to Frankfort, to protect the Legislature when threatened by the "State Guards," under General Buckner; and, when Kentucky was first called upon for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, by President Lincoln, he joined Col. E. L. Dudley to recruit a regiment for the service. But their fragment of a regiment was united with another, recruited in the southern part of the State by Col. B. A. Wheat, and he consequently lost his prospective position of major in the regiment. On the death of Col. Dudley, in the Spring of 1862, Capt. Price was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He took command of the regiment under embarrassing circumstances, and when it was in an imperfect state of discipline, and being largely scattered over the State, owing principally to the death of its gallant colonel. He at once sought permission to move his regiment to the front for active service; and was ordered, by Gen. Buell, to proceed with his regiment to Nashville. At that place he reorganized his regiment, and put it in efficient shape. He subsequently commanded the post at Shelbyville, Tennessee, for several months; in July, 1862, he was brigaded with the Twenty-third Brigade, then a part of Gen. Nelson's Division, stationed at Murfreesboro, Tennessee; shared the hardships of Buell's march to Kentucky; and, after Bragg was driven from the State, returned with his regiment to Nashville. December 9, 1862, the regiment, while foraging with other regiments of the brigade, under command of Col. Stanley Matthews, near Dobbin's Ford, was attacked by Wheeler's Cavalry, and, after a sharp engagement, was repulsed; Col. Matthews being disabled in that engagement, the command of the brigade fell to Col. Price, who occupied that position at the battle of Stone River, and for some time afterwards. In the battle of Stone River, his brigade performed conspicuous service; losing in killed seventy-eight, and wounded three hundred and eleven men, bearing the brunt of the charge of Breckinridge's Division, and, fighting gallantly, aided greatly in the ultimate defeat of the enemy. Early in the engagement, being stationed at the river, he was asked, by Gen. Rosecrans, if he could hold the ford, and replied that he would die in the attempt; was again asked, by the commanding general,

if he would hold the ford, when he replied that he would; and he was able to make good his promise. A few days after the evacuation of Chattanooga, the Twenty-first Kentucky was stationed at Whiteside's, on the railroad, fifteen miles west of Chattanooga, and, from some oversight, omitted, and did not participate in the battle of Chickamauga. On the first day of October, three days after reaching Chattanooga with his command, he was ordered, by General Rosecrans, to march with his own regiment to the Sequatchee Valley, to protect a train of supplies, and, early the following morning, the train was attacked by Wheeler's Cavalry; while coming up with his regiment a sharp engagement ensued, but, having great odds against him, was obliged to retreat, with a loss of thirty-eight men captured, but not until he had inflicted upon the enemy a severer loss in killed and wounded. He afterwards participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, in the division of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, and subsequently marched to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. Of his conduct in the Knoxville and other campaigns, in recommending him for promotion, Gen. Davis said to the Secretary of War: "On several occasions the enemy was met by this regiment, and gallantly driven back. So conspicuous was the conduct of Col. Price and his regiment in the engagement at Chickamauga Station, that it attracted universal admiration throughout the division. Especial mention is made of their conduct in my report." In January, 1864, with three-fourths of his regiment, he re-enlisted. After the expiration of its furlough, the regiment rejoined its brigade at Cleveland, Tennessee, and participated in the toils and hardships of the Atlanta campaign, being engaged in numerous skirmishes, and several charges and pitched battles. On the 20th of June, at the head of his command at Kenesaw Mountain, he charged a rebel position, which he captured, and while holding the position sustained seven separate assaults, in attempts of the enemy to recover their loss, his brigade being engaged from early morn until midnight. Towards the close of this day's fighting, he was wounded and carried from the field. After his recovery, he remained in charge of the post at Lexington, Kentucky, until the close of the war. Before retiring from the service, he was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious service, and for gallantry on the Moulton and Dallas roads, and at Kenesaw Mountain. He made a fine record as a soldier, was a thorough disciplinarian, and yet had the universal respect of his men, and characterized his conduct during his connection with the army as a Christian officer. At the solicitation of the friends of the Constitutional Amendments, he was a candidate for the State Senate, in 1865, but was defeated. After recovering from his wound, he resumed his profession as an artist at Lexington. He was appointed postmaster early in the administration of President Grant, and held the position for

seven years; finally being removed, without cause, under the peculiar workings of President Grant's "Civil Service Reform," leaving the position with the confidence of the post-office department, of the Government, and the citizens of Lexington. Among his best composition paintings are, "The Young Artist," "Not Worth Mending," "Caught Napping," "Night After Chickamauga," "Fixing for Sunday," "Civil Rites," and other pieces indicating superior talents. But, as a portrait-painter, he has been most widely known, and in that line of art skill probably has few if any superiors. Probably his most celebrated picture is "Old King Solomon," the gravedigger of 1833, and long one of the "institutions" of Lexington. His portraits of Gen. George H. Thomas and President Fillmore have been very favorably received, and are widely regarded as among the finest works in portraiture ever executed in this country. He has recently turned his attention to some extent to painting animals, to meet the demand of the "Blue Grass" region. Gen. Price has spent most of his time in Lexington, where he now resides, and has shed honor on the art history of Kentucky.



SATTERWHITE, THOMAS P., M. D., was born July 21, 1835, in Lexington, Kentucky; and was the son of Dr. Thomas P. Satterwhite, a distinguished physician of that city, who died in 1845. His mother was Mary Cabell Breckinridge, daughter of Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, and was a native of Kentucky. His father was a Virginian by birth. His parents raised but two children; his sister, now deceased, was the wife of Dr. W. H. Miller, of Louisville. Dr. Satterwhite received his early education at Lexington, but subsequently took an irregular course in Centre College, and, in 1855, commenced the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, and graduated in the University of Louisville, in 1857. In the same year he began the practice of his profession, at Louisville. He was six years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisville, having previously carried on a dispensary. After withdrawing from his position in the University, in connection with Dr. Goodman he built and operated a dispensary on the University grounds. For several years he has devoted himself exclusively to his private practice; has performed a number of difficult surgical operations, and taken a prominent position as a surgeon and as a general practitioner. He is a member of the State Medical Society; is a member of the Medico-surgical Society; served for one year as its president; is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville; is a member of several other organizations of his profession, in which he has filled

important positions. He has been several times offered a professorship in the Louisville Medical College, but has declined, preferring to devote his attention to the active pursuit of his private practice. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and occupies a valuable and honorable place in society. Dr. Satterwhite was married, January 14, 1858, to Miss M. P. P. Rogers, daughter of Col. Rogers, of the United States army. They have five living children.

ELL, HON. JOSHUA FRY, Lawyer, was born November 26, 1811, in Danville, Kentucky; and died there, August 17, 1870. His father, David Bell, of Newry, Ireland, was, for fifty years, a leading merchant of Danville; and his mother, Martha Divers Fry, of Virginia, was the daughter of Joshua Fry, distinguished for his literary attainments, who, after his removal to Kentucky, acquired a high reputation as an educator of many of the great men of the State. The father of Joshua Fry was a colonel in the Virginia line during the Colonial War; and his mother was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, who was the first white man, it is said, who penetrated the interior of Kentucky; and, as early as 1750, he surveyed the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee. At a very early age, Joshua Fry Bell gave evidence of fine mental powers, and began his education in a boys' school under the tuition of Duncan F. Robinson; was subsequently prepared for college by his grandfather, Joshua Fry; and, in 1828, when only sixteen and a half years old, graduated at Centre College, then under the presidency of Rev. Gideon Blackburn. He read law with Judge John Boyle; graduated at the age of nineteen; traveled several years in Europe, and returned to Danville, where he commenced the practice of his profession. He soon established a large and lucrative business, and rose to distinction as an advocate and jurist. In 1845, he was elected to Congress, serving one term; became Secretary of State, under Gov. Crittenden, in 1850; in 1859, ran for the office of Governor, as the candidate of the Opposition party, and made a brilliant race, being defeated by only a few thousand votes, when the State was largely Democratic. In January, 1861, by a unanimous vote of the Senate, and eighty-one to five in the House, he was chosen one of the six commissioners to the Peace Conference, at Washington City, and there pleaded eloquently for "peace between embittered and hating brothers;" May 4, 1861, was elected one of the delegates to the Border State Convention; was nominated for Governor by the Union Democratic State Convention, held at Louisville, March 19, 1863, receiving six hundred and twenty-seven votes to one hundred and seventy-one for

Acting Governor James F. Robinson; but, in the following April, declined the nomination, believing that his elevation to the gubernatorial chair would be more owing to the existence of Government troops in the State than the free suffrage of the people; several times received a large vote in the Legislature for United States Senator; was one of the five members of the Lower House of Representatives appointed in committee, January 14, 1865, to visit President Lincoln for the purpose of laying before him the disturbed condition of Kentucky; and his last public service was as a member of the Kentucky Legislature, from 1864 to 1867; in May, 1867, a new county was organized and named after him. From the outbreak of the war, he was a zealous supporter of the Union. In politics, he was a Clay Whig, and to the end of his life was true to the principles of that party, never for a moment yielding himself, for policy, to the Democratic or Know-Nothing party, against the latter of which he especially was violently opposed. After the dissolution of the Whig party, and after the war, he was identified with what was known, in Kentucky, as the Third party, which was claimed to be a conservative branch of the Union party; and subsequently, although not appearing actively in politics, co-operated mainly with the Democracy. He was a man of fine literary attainments, and superior ability as a lawyer; as an orator, stood among the first in the nation; was a close, logical, powerful pleader, and the smoothness and beauty of his eloquence gained for him the appellation of "Bell of the silver tongue." Few men rose so rapidly to position, and few were less injured by popular applause. As a man, he was distinguished for his geniality, benevolence of heart, and undoubted integrity of character; and, both in private and public life, his many charming qualities endeared him to the people. From early boyhood he was an earnest Christian, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bell was married, in October, 1836, to Miss Mary Montgomery Helm, the only daughter of Thomas Montgomery Helm, of Lincoln County, Kentucky, both of whom are descendants of influential Virginia families. Of this union, three daughters and one son were born—Mrs. Mary Bell Allen, Mrs. Fanny J. Lee, Mrs. Pattie B. England, and Thomas H. Bell.

ILSON, REV. ROBERT, Clergyman, was born in Virginia, in 1772, and came as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church to Kentucky, in 1798. He settled at Washington, in Mason County; organized the Churches at Maysville and Augusta; labored for the congregations of Smyrna, Flemingsburg, and other points; was possessed of great piety; was wholly devoted to the great work of

his life; was unremitting in his efforts, leaving no opportunity to pass unappropriated to some good cause or work. He was greatly esteemed; and died at Washington, Mason County, October 31, 1822.

ERRELL, JOHN ALLEN, Merchant, Mechanic, and Inventor, was born June 1, 1824, in Shelbyville, Kentucky, and is of Norman-French ancestry on his father's side. His mother was a descendant of the Moores and Abbotts, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father was a physician, and a man of great mechanical ingenuity. He gave his children every opportunity early to gratify their taste for scientific and mechanical study. John A. Terrell removed, when young, to Indiana with his parents. He received a good literary education; and, after engaging for some time in learning the printing business, in 1839, he apprenticed himself to the draper and tailoring trade, at Columbus, Indiana. He soon became an adept in that trade, in the mean time not relinquishing his interest in, and natural taste for, philosophy and mechanical science. About 1843, the explosion of the cannon "Peacemaker," on board the "Princeton," caused him to turn his attention to the idea of making a gun of large caliber which could be fired rapidly without the danger of explosion. He succeeded at once in making a model which he believed would ultimately lead to success. In 1844, for the purpose of furthering his knowledge of iron casting, he visited the foundries of Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. In that year, he located at Bloomfield, Kentucky, and engaged in business with his uncle, A. A. Terrell. In 1848, having met with success, he purchased his uncle's business, which he continued alone until 1852, when he connected with him a Mr. Shaw. Soon after, in the same year, he exhibited at Washington City, in the Ordnance office of the Government, his small model of "Terrell's Perforated Re-enforce Breach-loading Cannon." Not until 1868 did he take out letters patent on his invention, owing, in part, no doubt, to the opposition raised by the Ordnance Bureau; on grounds, as he always believed, wholly untenable, and as he demonstrated ably and fully in a pamphlet which was published, setting forth the great advantages of the invention, and the error in matter of fact, and on scientific principles, of the arguments against it. Although meeting little encouragement from the Government, he still had faith in the principles of his invention, and quietly continued his business, waiting for the developments time might bring in his favor. In 1859, he erected a large business house, and extended his trade, from the manufacture of men's clothing, to include the general dry-goods trade. The civil war coming on, he stood by the old flag, and

served for some time as deputy provost-marshal in the county, the duties of which office he conducted with satisfaction to his superior officers and the community. In 1864, his business partnership was dissolved, owing greatly to the disturbed condition of the country. In 1865, he again resumed business alone. The war again revived his interest in his gun, which he placed on its merits before the navy and army boards, in 1872, and, although meeting with decided opposition, he yet believes it will be introduced into the armies of the world. His invention has been brought prominently before the Government and the scientific world, and from the latter, especially, has met with most favorable criticism, and only two out of seven members of the Ordnance Board voted to reject his theory. In politics, Mr. Terrell has always been a member of the Whig party, and is now identified with its successor, the Republican party. Religiously, he is in harmony with the Christian or Reformed Church. He has been a successful business man, and is a valuable and useful member of society. He was married, in 1846, to Amanda M. Busey, of Shelby County, Kentucky. She died in 1861. He was subsequently married to a sister of his first wife, and, as the fruits of this marriage, they have one son and three daughters.

RIGSBY, GEN. J. WARREN, Lawyer and Soldier, was born about 1820, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. He entered the Virginia Military Institute when he was but twelve years old, and graduated at the age of sixteen. He then became editor of a paper in his native county, which position he filled with signal ability for about four years. At the early age of twenty he was appointed Consul at Bordeaux, in France. He remained abroad in this service during two Presidential administrations, and for a part of a third. Upon his return to America, he studied law, and practiced his profession in New Orleans for about four years. About the year 1850 he was married to Miss Susan Shelby, of Kentucky, a granddaughter of Gov. Isaac Shelby. Since then he has resided in Lincoln and Boyle Counties, in this State, with the exception of four years' absence, in the Confederate service. At the breaking out of the war, he raised the Sixth Kentucky Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, and attached himself to the command of Gen. Wheeler. With him he remained until March, 1863, when he was transferred to the command of Gen. John H. Morgan. He was severely wounded at Melton, Tennessee, while charging a battery, at the head of his regiment. He accompanied Gen. Morgan on his raid through Indiana and Ohio, and escaped at Buffington Island, with about four hundred of his command, by

swimming the Ohio river, after Morgan's surrender, at Cheshire. After reaching the Confederate lines, he commanded a brigade of cavalry, and performed gallant service on the retreat of Gen. Joseph Johnston from Dalton, Georgia. He was subsequently appointed inspector-general of all the cavalry in Johnston's command, which position he held until the close of the war, when he returned to Kentucky and lived in retirement with his family, at Traveler's Rest—his estate in Lincoln County—until about three years ago, when he located at Danville and engaged in the practice of law. Gen. Grigsby was tendered the Democratic nomination for a seat in the Lower House, in the present Kentucky Legislature, was elected, and was a member of that body at the time of his death, which occurred January 12, 1877, at Lexington.

PRATT, CLIFTON JONATHAN, Lawyer, was born February 10, 1845, in Woodford County, Illinois. His father, W. S. Pratt, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated from that State, at an early day, to Illinois, where he followed the occupations of a farmer and mechanic. He removed to Kentucky in the year 1849. His mother was a member of the Collins family, and a sister of Elder O. Collins, a talented divine of the Christian Church. Clifton J. Pratt was liberally educated, attending the best schools to be found in his neighborhood, being long a pupil of Prof. H. Boring, at Madisonville, Kentucky. Upon completing his studies, he chose the law as his profession, and immediately began its study. In 1866, he entered the office of O. Waddill, the leading lawyer of Madisonville, Kentucky. He was duly admitted to the bar in 1867, and at once began the practice of his profession. His legal ability and learning soon placed him among the most successful advocates at the bar of his county, securing a large practice. He has been engaged in some of the most prominent cases tried in his county, and has always acquitted himself in a manner indicating the possession of fine ability as a pleader. During the rebellion, he was a staunch friend of the Union, and gave his services to the cause of his country. He entered the Union army, joining the Third Kentucky Cavalry, Company E, and participated in some of the prominent battles of the war. He took an active part in the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, and was in a number of engagements in the eastern portion of that State; he was with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and in his celebrated campaign through the Carolinas. At the close of the war, he returned, with an honorable record, to resume the duties of the peaceful citizen, and recommenced his professional practice, in which he has been since engaged. In 1875, he was earnestly solicited, by his numerous friends,

to become a candidate for the State Legislature upon the Republican ticket. The contest was close, and, although he fell behind his opponent a few votes, he ran largely ahead of the Republican State ticket. He has considerable merit as a writer, and is a frequent contributor to the public press. He was married, in January, 1870, to Miss Sally M. Waddill, daughter of O. Waddill, a lawyer of prominence at Madisonville, Kentucky. Mr. Pratt is an active member of the Christian Church, and takes a deep interest in its affairs.

BOISSEAU, PATRICK HENRY, Lawyer, was born November 18, 1800, in Chester County, Virginia. As will be perceived by the name, he is of French extraction, a descendant of a distinguished family, which achieved renown both in this country and the old. His grandfather, John Boisseau, came to this country with the celebrated Marquis de Lafayette. He was with Lafayette at the battle of Yorktown, and during that battle was severely wounded. Patrick Henry Boisseau came, with his parents, from Virginia to Kentucky, at an early period of its history; his father settling on a farm in Barren County, where the son passed the early part of his life. He received a liberal education. At the age of twenty years, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Warren County, under Atwood Hobson, and held this position for two years. He decided to enter the profession of the law, and at once began its study. When he had passed through the necessary preliminary preparation for the profession, he was admitted to the bar, in 1826. He shortly afterwards opened an office in Glasgow, Kentucky, and soon established an extensive and lucrative practice. He remained in this place but a short time, however. He took up his residence in the town of Franklin, where he resumed his practice and soon rose to distinction. In 1835, he was appointed Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts, and held the position for many years. When the new State Constitution was put in force, one of the provisions provided for the transfer of the appointing power, which had control of his office, from the magistrates to the choice of the people. At the ensuing election he was again placed in the office he had so long and faithfully filled. After the service of one term he resigned, his locality about this time being in a state of great commotion, owing to the near approach of the war. Beginning to feel the infirmities of old age, he was constrained to remain inactive during the progress of the rebellion, saving the management of his own affairs. He was endowed with an extraordinary memory, which was an exceedingly valuable faculty to him in his business, and the constant



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W. O. Bradley

source of wonder and admiration of all his friends and acquaintances, some of his feats of memory seeming alike astonishing and incredible. He was a profound classical scholar, being almost as familiar with the dead languages as those of the present day. In all matters of local history and affairs connected with his office, he was looked upon as an indubitable authority; and he was frequently called upon to settle matters in dispute by citizens; and even judges on the bench often found occasion for submitting to him the solution of some point in controversy. He was able, after perusing a book, to lay it aside and repeat page after page of its contents, such was the prodigious power of his mind in this direction. His library was well filled with a choice collection of books, and was considered the finest private library in his section. He was an eloquent and polished conversationalist, having great flow of language and command of numberless themes of discourse; and his genial, social disposition, with his varied accomplishments, made his home the scene of many a pleasant social gathering. He was married, in 1828, to Miss Harriet Stevenson, the daughter of Hugh Stevenson, of Russellville, Kentucky; and a sister of V. K. Stevenson, who, at one time, was the President of the Tennessee Railroad. Soon after the war, he suffered the loss of his estimable wife, by death. He was sorely troubled by this great affliction; and, from this time, never regained his accustomed spirits, but steadily declined, in both bodily and mental vigor, until his death, which took place shortly after that of his estimable wife, in 1866. Mr. Boisseau was a man of uncommon natural traits; and his memory will long be cherished as one of the most remarkable men of his day.

RADLEY, WILLIAM O'CONNELL, Lawyer and Politician, was born March 18, 1847, near Lancaster, Kentucky, and is the youngest child and only son of R. M. and Ellen Bradley. He is of Irish ancestry, as his name indicates, his paternal great-grandmother being a relative of the Irish patriot and agitator, Daniel O'Connell. His parents are both Kentuckians by birth; and his father, Robert M. Bradley, one of the oldest and ablest lawyers of Kentucky. When he was quite young, his parents removed to Somerset, where they lived until the initiation of the civil war; he then quit school, and entered the Union army, first as a recruiting officer in Pulaski County, and afterwards, at Louisville, as a private soldier; remained in the service but a short time; returned home, and commenced reading law with his father, at Lancaster; and was prepared for practice long before the legal age for admission to the bar. The Legislature then passed an act authorizing any two

Circuit Judges to grant him license to practice, on the recognition of his competency; this being the first special act of the kind ever passed in the State, the general law requiring the applicant to be twenty-one years of age. Immediately after the passage of the act, he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered on the practice of his profession, associated with his father, at Lancaster. In 1867, July 11, he was married to Margaret Robertson Duncan, daughter of Dr. B. F. Duncan, of Lancaster, and grand-niece of Chief-Justice Robertson; in 1870, made a brilliant race for prosecuting attorney, and was elected; served with credit to himself and acceptably to the people; was nominated, by the Louisville Convention of 1872, as Grant and Wilson Elector for the Eighth District; made the race that year as the Republican candidate for Congress, in his district, and reduced the Democratic Congressional majority of over two thousand, in 1870, to six hundred and fifty; in the Winter of 1875, he was nominated, in the Legislature, for United States Senator, and received the vote of his party in that body; and, in the Fall of 1876, made the race as the Republican candidate for Congress, but was defeated, receiving, however, nearly three thousand more votes than ever were polled before for any candidate of his party. Mr. Bradley is a lawyer of rare ability, and already stands in the front rank at the bar; is a man of fine executive ability, personal daring, and unflinching adherence to his principles; and, although not disposed to be aggressive in his social habits, is a man who would make his mark in any great social or political movement. At the age of fifteen, he started out as a recruiting officer in the Federal army, and has made an admirable record. He was admitted to the bar when eighteen years of age; made his first race for Congress at the age of twenty-five; and received the votes of his party, in the Legislature, for United States Senator, before twenty-nine years of age.

NEAD, JOHN S., Merchant and Banker, was born in 1784, in Accomack County, Virginia, and was the only child of Thomas and Elizabeth Snead. He received a limited education; came to Kentucky early in this century, locating at Winchester. In 1818, he removed to Lexington and engaged in general mercantile business, engaging largely in the tobacco trade, which was then in its infancy in the State. He subsequently moved to Louisville, forming a partnership with James Anderson, under the name of Snead & Anderson. In 1828, Coleman Duncan was admitted to the partnership, the firm taking the name of Anderson, Duncan & Company, dealing in groceries and queen's-ware, at wholesale, which they carried on with great success during the

early days of the city. The business of the house was finally separated, the grocery department going into the hands of T. G. Rowland & Co., and the queen's-ware to Bruce & Casseday, Mr. Snead still remaining a partner. In 1835, he dissolved his connection with these houses, forming a partnership with Thomas J. Martin & Co., combining with their heavy grocery trade a dry-goods business. In connection with Robert Graham, James Anderson, and Stephen Duncan, he built and operated successfully for some time, a cotton factory in Louisville. After disposing of his interest in that enterprise, he again entered the grocery trade. On the organization of the Bank of Louisville, he was made its first president, filling the position with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the stockholders until his death. He died in 1840. He was a man of uncommon business capacity, great energy, and fine judgment; was largely concerned in the early growth of the city; built quite a number of its business houses, and was one of its most enterprising and valuable citizens. Mr. Snead was married, in 1817, to Miss Martha A. Postlewaite, who survived him eight years. He left seven children—Thomas, Charles S., Samuel P., John S., Mary S., Sarah E., and Martha A. Snead.

JONES, JAMES B., President of Harrodsburg Female College, was born April 30, 1844, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. His father, J. D. Jones, was a native of Fayette County, and his mother a native of Jessamine County, and of English and Scotch extraction. He received a liberal education, mainly in the academy of Nicholasville. He studied medicine with Dr. W. O. Sweeney, of Lexington, Kentucky; and, in 1867 and 1868, took a course of lectures at Bellevue College, New York, and practiced medicine one year in Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky. In 1870, he commenced teaching in Antioch, Garrard County; subsequently spent three years in that capacity at Irvine, Estill County; in 1875, located at Harrodsburg, and established the old Harrodsburg Female College, which had flourished twenty years before, under the Rev. John Montgomery. The institution, conducted on a thorough collegiate plan, is again taking its place among the valuable schools of the State. In 1877, Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Millersburg, conferred on him the degree of A. M. He is a man of fine ability, is a thorough scholar, is fully up with the most advanced methods of education, is earnestly devoted to his profession, and justly ranks among the most earnest, energetic, and able teachers of the country. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and takes an active part in the local affairs of his denomination, and is an exemplary and valuable man in

his community. Mr. Jones was married, August 20, 1873, to Miss Belle Overstreet, daughter of William F. Overstreet, a prominent farmer and stock-trader of Garrard County, Kentucky. She is an assistant in the institution, and is a graduate of the famous Tevis or Science Hill School, at Shelbyville, and is a lady of excellent qualities of mind and heart.

WILGUS, JOHN B., Merchant and Banker, was born March 22, 1824, within three miles of Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky; and is the fifth child of William Wilgus, a farmer of that county, who died in 1836, leaving his wife (who was a daughter of Gerrard Davis, also of Fayette County), and five daughters and two sons. He was twelve years old at the time of his father's death, and his limited means gave him little opportunity for acquiring a liberal education. The care of his mother's family fell largely upon him, and he early learned the lessons of hardship and poverty. His ambition and manly efforts were not unnoticed, and among his early friends, whom he remembers with great kindness, was John W. Hunt, one of Lexington's best men. Through his instrumentality he obtained a position as clerk in a store. He applied his earnings to the support of his mother's family, and after several years spent as a clerk, mainly in the house of John J. Dudley and John Carty, he was enabled to start business for himself, principally through the friendship of his former employers. He met with such marked success that, in course of three years, with the net capital of eight thousand dollars, he formed a partnership with B. G. Bruce, now editor of the "Live-stock Record," continuing the partnership with success until 1856. He afterwards carried on his business under the name of John B. Wilgus & Company, until 1866, when he retired from active mercantile pursuits, having acquired a considerable fortune, and gained a reputation of being one of the most successful and upright business men of the community. When the war broke out, he owned largely in slave property, which did not in the least weaken his attachment to the cause of the Union. Sixty days after the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, he freed all his slaves, and generously provided for their wants, and at once took strong grounds in support of the Government, using all his influence toward giving Kentucky her proper position in the great conflict. When Secretary Chase visited Kentucky, to consult with leading Republicans as to the status of the State in the war, he was chosen, with the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, to meet that gentleman at Lexington. He was largely instrumental in raising a company for service in the army, and, although surrounded by dangers and social

oppositions, he maintained his principles to the end, and was greatly beneficial to the cause which he supported with such personal disadvantage. In 1865, he was elected Vice-President of the Lexington City National Bank, holding that position for five consecutive years; was then elected its president, serving in that capacity for two years; and, in 1872, organized the banking-house of John B. Wilgus & Co., which he still continues. He took a leading interest in the Big Sandy Railroad, thirty or forty miles of which have been finished, and made valuable to Lexington. He has favored every movement looking to the growth and prosperity of Lexington and the country at large; and has long been one of the influential men of his community. In 1846, he organized the People's Gas Company, of Lexington, receiving a charter from the Legislature, designing to bring about a reasonable reduction in the price of gas to the people, on the expiration of the chartered privileges of the old company, in 1877. He is a man of fine business and executive qualities; readily grasps every question of importance brought to his view; has ready at all times a great fund of experience and common sense; is able at all times to give a reason for the faith within him; is unaggressive in his manners; avoids display and is unpretending; is above committing an act that would not be regarded as manly and just; has been broad and liberal in the use of his means, supporting freely every good cause in the community, in which he has long been numbered as one of the most successful and useful members. Mr. Wilgus was married, in 1847, to Miss Lucy T. Cox, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.

ALLEN, COL. ROBERT DICKINSON, Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute, at Farmdale, near Frankfort, Kentucky, was born January 19, 1836, at Washington, District of Columbia. His father is Col. R. T. P. Allen, who founded the Military Institute, in 1845, and was, for a quarter of a century, its first superintendent. The Allen family was of Irish ancestry, who had settled in Maryland early in the eighteenth century. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Julia Ann Dickinson, of Tennessee, who was related to Gen. Andrew Jackson. The early education of Robert D. Allen was obtained under his father, in the same institute, where, after a thorough course, he graduated, in 1852. After finishing his literary education, he began the study of medicine; attended lectures under the celebrated Dr. Delamater, of Cleveland, Ohio, and finished his medical preparation at the Louisville University, from which he graduated, in 1856. He studied with the view of teaching medicine in the Military Institute; but, in 1857, he engaged in the Bastrop Military

Institute, in the State of Texas. In 1861, he entered the Confederate army, as Captain of Company A, Seventeenth Texas Infantry; was afterwards promoted major, in which rank he served until 1864, when, after the fall of Vicksburg, he was honorably discharged, on account of ill health. He returned to Bastrop Institute, and, in 1866, took charge of the Kentucky Military Institute, where he has since been engaged in its management. Col. Allen is the author of a work on moral science, which has excited much favorable comment from the advanced thinkers of the country. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has always taken a leading part in the Church, and has contributed largely to the denominational press. In 1859, he was married to Laura Sims, of Bastrop, Texas, and by this union has three children. Col. Allen is now in the prime of manhood, and especially as a successful educator is prominent among the people of his State, and now ably carries on the institution long conducted by his father, who was also an officer in the Confederate army, and now resides in Franklin County, Kentucky.

SMALL, GEORGE W., Merchant, was born in 1815, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, near Louisville. His father, Richard Small, was a native of Maryland; settled in Kentucky at a very early day; was a farmer, and afterwards a merchant in Louisville; and, in his store, his sons received their first lessons in business. George W. Small obtained a good English education, which he largely increased through an industrious and active business life. After spending some time as a clerk in his father's store, he started for himself as a carpet merchant, in connection with his brother-in-law, Capt. William Hite, under the firm name of Hite & Small. By great perseverance they succeeded in establishing a fine business; and this house became the first in that trade, in its day, in Louisville; and he took position as one of the most reliable, energetic, upright, public-spirited, and useful citizens of that city. During the days of the old volunteer fire department, he was Captain of the Mechanics' Company; and, in every way throughout his life, took an active interest in the welfare of the community. He was a man of fine, muscular, attractive physique, being perfectly erect, and nearly six feet in height; and was attractive, courteous, and graceful in manners. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, and died when on a business trip to New York City, in 1863. Mr. Small was twice married; first, to Miss Eliza Ann Hite, and by their union had three children, two of whom are still living. His second marriage was to Miss Phœbe J. Athy, who still survives.

ORM, JOHN, Mechanic and Inventor, was born February 15, 1822, in Hardy County, Virginia, where his father, Joseph Orm, was a farmer. He received a limited early education, but, by close application in after life, acquired a fair knowledge of the practical sciences. His parents died while he was yet a child, making his first efforts a struggle for existence. After reaching the age of twenty, he learned the business of steamboat carpenter, in which he continued successfully for eight or ten years. He subsequently engaged in the management of a saw-mill in Hardin County, Tennessee; afterwards, in connection with a planing-mill, carried on that business in Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois. In 1858, he located at Paducah, Kentucky, where he has since remained, actively associated with the firm of Langstaff, Orm & Co., now one of the most extensive lumber, sash, door, and blind manufacturers on the Ohio river. He is the inventor of "Orm's Patent Eccentric Saw Swage," of "Orm's Automatic Trucks," also of "Orm's Steam Cylinder Log Canter." These inventions he has applied with great success in the operation of his own mills, and by his skill has made his mill one of the most complete and successful establishments of its kind in the country. Mr. Orm was married, in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of the late Samuel Brown, a noted saw-mill man of Mt. Holly, New Jersey.

HAYS, HON. RANDALL GREEN, Lawyer and Merchant, was born January 1, 1823, in Hardin County, Kentucky; and is the son of Hercules Hays, who was also a native of the same county; was a farmer by pursuit; was many years justice of the peace, and was at one time high sheriff of the county. R. G. Hays received a thorough English education, and acquired a good knowledge of Latin, mainly at the seminary in Elizabethtown, under Robert Hewitt, a teacher of great popularity in his time. He chose the profession of the law, and studied under his brother, Hon. James W. Hays, and the late Gov. John L. Helm. In 1850, he was elected, from Hardin County, to the Lower House of the Legislature, and served one term in that body, when his brother and law partner represented the county in the Senate. He practiced his profession successfully until 1856, when, on account of ill health, he abandoned the law; and, in 1866, removed to Louisville, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he still pursues, with moderate success. During the first years of his professional life, he was elected for two terms as attorney for Hardin County. At the regular Fall election of 1875, he was chosen, without opposition, to the State Senate, from the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District, embracing the

Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards of Louisville; and is now a member of that body. In person, he is six feet high, and is powerfully and admirably built; is strongly devoted to his convictions and principles; is thoroughly and well informed on the topics of the day; has a vigorous and active mind; is a man of fine ability, and should make himself felt in any legislative or social capacity.

MANN, RUSSELL, Lawyer, was born November 3, 1839, in Nicholas County, Kentucky. His parents were E. Mann and Ellen (Snodgrass) Mann. The former a native of the same county, and a farmer, and the latter a native of Harrison County. He worked on the farm until he was eighteen years of age; but, choosing the legal profession, he received a liberal literary preparation; and, in 1868, graduated in the law department of the Kentucky University. In the same year, he located at Paris, where he has since engaged in the successful practice of his profession. In 1862, he entered the Confederate army, and remained a member of Company C, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, until the close of the war. He saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; and was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, and around Atlanta, besides many skirmishes and lesser engagements. At the close of the war he located in Millersburg, but soon afterwards established himself in Paris. In 1870, he was elected County Attorney for Bourbon County; was re-elected, in 1874, and now holds that position. In politics, he is a Democrat. Religiously, he is associated with the Christian or Reformed Church. Mr. Mann was married, May 25, 1870, to Kate B. Hutchcraft, a native of Bourbon County, and daughter of James B. Hutchcraft, a farmer and trader of that county.

THOMSON, DAVID D., M. D., was born January 6, 1824, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. His parents were both Virginians. His father was one of the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of Lincoln County, and was a man of high standing in his community. Dr. Thomson attended the best schools of his native county; and, after thoroughly preparing himself, entered Centre College, where he graduated, in 1846, under the presidency of Rev. John C. Young. He chose the medical profession, and entered upon its study, under Dr. Weisaker, of Danville; in 1847, attended his first course of lectures at Louisville, and graduated in medicine, in 1849, having previously been a student of Dr. S. D. Gross; spent

the first year after graduating in perfecting his medical knowledge, associated with that distinguished surgeon; in the Spring of 1850, entered upon the active duties of his profession at Louisville, Kentucky; in 1860, removed to Paducah, where he remained until 1875, actively and successfully engaged in the medical practice; in the latter year returned to Louisville, where he now resides, and where he has not only taken a favorable and valuable position in his profession, but has also been an energetic and useful member of society. He has taken a prominent part in advancing the interests of the public-schools, and, in 1856, was elected President of the Louisville Board of Education, serving two years in that capacity; was, for several years, vice-president of that board, and has been greatly instrumental in bringing the schools to the present high state of perfection. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of some other organizations, taking an active interest in their affairs. He is a man of fine personal appearance, good address, and would make himself felt in any community. Dr. Thomson was married, February 9, 1859, to Miss E. A. Enders, daughter of Henry Enders, of Paducah.

RAY, WILLIAM R., Lumber Merchant, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, August 15, 1828, his father, Sismond Ray, being a farmer of that county. His education was limited, owing to the meagre advantages of the schools of that period; and his life was spent on his father's farm till his seventeenth year, when he obtained the position of mate on a steamboat plying on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, where he remained two years; returned to farming for four years. He then came to Louisville, Kentucky, and, for a time, was in the ice business; then served on the police force, was appointed deputy marshal, and soon after chief of police, which position he held till 1861. During this time he acquired means sufficient to enable him to enter into business, and he associated himself with Nathaniel B. Connell in the Champion Saw-mills, and they conducted the business together, with some changes, till 1873, when they united with two other mill-owners, John P. Young and Joseph Hall; which partnership is still existing, with Mr. Ray as manager, doing the largest business of the kind in the West, and employing two hundred and fifty men. In 1868, he was elected Director of the Citizens' National Bank; and is also a member of the Louisville Sinking Fund Committee, that being a post of honor, as three of the most trustworthy and respected citizens comprise the board; was elected Director of the Kentucky River Navigation Company; also Vice-President of the Red River Iron Works; in 1872, was made Director of the Louisville and Bourbon Stock-yards, both

of which are conducting a large business; in January, 1876, opened a stone-quarry on the Narrow-gauge Railroad, near Louisville, in partnership with R. C. Kerr, and supplies all the paving stone to the city. He is one of the most active business men in Louisville; and the positions of trust which he has held and still holds prove his high standing among his associates. His life has been a success, and gives evidence of the energy and perseverance that has made him a man of mark in the community. In 1845, Mr. Ray was married to Miss Mary A. Neil, daughter of David Neil, of Jefferson County, Indiana.

SHANKS, JOHN HENRY, Banker, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, December 16, 1828. His ancestors were natives of Virginia, and came to the West at the early date of 1790, settling in Lincoln County, Kentucky. His father was for many years a farmer of this county. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Baughman. John was the fourth child of a family of twelve children, and was brought up on his father's farm. He attended the common-schools of his home, and obtained a fair education for the times. At the age of nineteen years, he resolved to leave his father's farm, and seek employment in the busy walks of a mercantile life. He came to Stanford, Kentucky, and soon became a partner with J. A. Lytle, in the business of a merchant. This partnership continued for several years, when, Mr. Lytle retiring from the business, Mr. Shanks became sole proprietor. He kept up the business for some time on his own account; but, after a time, entered into partnership with a gentleman named Campbell, and his brother, S. H. Shanks, under the firm name of Shanks, Campbell & Co. This firm continued to do a prosperous trade for several years, when he, desiring to retire from the business to engage in farming, sold out his interest in the concern, and purchased a farm near the town of Stanford. He followed the occupation of a farmer until the breaking out of the war, when he espoused the Confederate cause, and, entering the army, took an active part in many of the great battles of the war. He was appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Hawes at Corinth, and took a prominent part in the memorable siege of that place. He was also aid to Col. Tra-bue, who was acting as brigade commander in Gen. Breckinridge's division, at the siege of Vicksburg. He was a member of the Provisional Government of Kentucky, having taken an active part in its organization; and, after the siege of Vicksburg, returned to Kentucky, to assist in the perfecting of the organization of this government. It was, however, but a short time until he had rejoined the army—this time in Grigsby's regiment of the famous Gen. John Mor-

gan's command. He was with Morgan in all his raids from this time, up to his capture in Ohio. He was made prisoner while on one of these raids, and was quartered at Camp Chase and afterwards placed in prison at Camp Douglas. He was detected in an attempt to escape, and, as a punishment, was thrown into what was known as the "White Oak Dungeon," with twenty-four other prisoners. While they were confined in this dungeon, they were offered a parole within the camp, if they would take oath not to attempt to escape, but they indignantly refused to accept the offer. After a short time in the dungeon, a plan was formed for escape by digging a tunnel under the walls of the prison, and he was chosen to superintend the work. Every thing had to be conducted with the utmost caution and secrecy to avoid discovery by the guards, but at length they succeeded in completing the tunnel without being detected. And, on the night of the 21st of October, every inmate of the dungeon passed successfully through the under-ground passage, reaching the country unperceived, and made his way safely to the Confederate lines. After reaching Kentucky, he joined a remnant of General Morgan's command, under Colonel Adam Johnson, and commenced a march through Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. During this march they were engaged in several desperate skirmishes, in Alabama, with General Rousseau. These were followed by several more lively engagements, in one of which he was very badly wounded, the ball passing through his liver and kidneys, and he was left lying upon the field for dead. He was discovered by the enemy, however, and made prisoner, and, after passing three months in the hospital at Hopkinsville, was exchanged for a Federal captain. After his exchange, he again entered the service, taking command of a company in General Lyon's division. He served with this general in his Kentucky campaign, and took part in all the engagements of this, one of the severest and most deplorable of Winter campaigns. He participated in the battle of Selma, and soon afterwards laid down his arms, the following being an authentic copy of his parole document:

"No. 1223.—I, the undersigned prisoner of war, belonging to the Army of Mississippi and East Louisiana, having been surrendered by Lieutenant-General Taylor, C. S. A., commanding said department, to Major-General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi, do hereby give my solemn parole of honor, that I will not hereafter serve in the Army of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged, in such a manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

"Signed, J. H. SHANKS,
 "Capt. Co. F., Eighth and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry."

"Done at Columbus, Mississippi, this sixteenth day of May, 1865. Approved by W. H. JACKSON, Brigadier-General, C. S. A., E. S. DENNIS, U. S. A., Commissioners.

"The above-named officer will not be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as he observes his parole, and the laws in force where he resides.

"Signed, BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. S. DENNIS,
 "Commissioner for the United States."

After his surrender, he returned to his home to resume his peaceful occupations. In 1866, he entered into partnership with his brother, S. H. Shanks, in the mercantile business. Several years later, in 1870, he was chosen President of the Farmers' National Bank, of Stanford, which position he at present honorably fills. He was married, 1868, to Miss Louisa Bailey, the gifted daughter of the late Hartwell Bailey, Esq., of Shelby County. Two children grace this union, named Anna H. and William Carroll Shanks. Mr. Shanks possesses many excellent traits of character, and stands high in the estimation of the community. As a business man, he was fair and conscientious in all his dealings; as a soldier, he displayed the coolest bravery on the field of battle; undejected in times of misfortune, and always prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duties; and, when the great conflict was forever settled, cheerfully acquiescing in the result, and with commendable alacrity returning to his home, to assume the duties of an upright citizen of the Republic.

HITE, WILLIAM PRICE, M. D., was born April 21, 1845, in Greensburg, Kentucky; and is a son of Dr. D. P. White, formerly a physician of note in Southern Kentucky, and now a business man of prominence, in Louisville. (See sketch of Dr. D. P. White.) His mother was Miss Nancy F. Clark, of Burkesville, Kentucky; and, of their four living children, he is the oldest. In 1859, he entered Georgetown College, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, and was instrumental in closing that institution, by the prominent part he took in raising over it a secession flag. He immediately after entered the Second Arkansas Confederate Cavalry, under General Sterling Price, and served throughout the entire war; participating in the battles of Lexington, Prairie Grove, Booneville, Pilot Knob, and Independence, Missouri, and various other engagements in Arkansas and Louisiana. At the close of the war, he completed his literary education at Georgetown College; studied medicine in the office of Dr. David Yandell; graduated in the University of Louisville, in 1869; and entered on the practice of his profession at Louisville. He was, for several years, a member of the Board of Health of that

city; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky, by Gov. P. H. Leslie, and still holds that position by appointment from Gov. McCreary. He is a member of the Louisville Academy of Medicine; member of the Physicians' Protective Association; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Louisville; and a member of the State Medical Society; takes an active interest in the affairs of these organizations; and is one of the most enterprising, active, well-read, and successful members of his profession.

BRIGGS, JOSEPH BENNETT, Banker, was born November 20, 1842, in Franklin, Tennessee. He is a lineal descendant of some of the most distinguished families of the country. His father, Isaac W. Briggs, was a native of Virginia, and came to the West at an early day, locating in Franklin, Tennessee, where he followed mercantile pursuits. His mother's maiden name was Dorothy Madison Bennett, and she was a niece of Dorothy Madison, wife of President James Madison. She was also related to Commodore Maury, whose scientific investigations have proved so highly beneficial to navigators, and whose name will ever be famous as a scientist. Joseph Bennett Briggs received a liberal education, and commenced his business career immediately upon the completion of his studies, at the age of fifteen years. He went into the store of his father, who was the leading merchant of the town, and there procured a thorough business training. He remained with his father until their trade was interrupted by the breaking out of the war. He espoused the Confederate cause, and entered the army, joining Gen. Forrest's cavalry. During the war, he served on the staff of Generals Armstrong, Dibiell, and Wheeler; and accompanied Mr. Davis on his retreat from Hillsboro. At the close of the great conflict, he accepted the result; laid down his arms, and returned to the arts of peace. He at once set about recovering his broken fortune; re-established himself as a merchant, and soon secured an extensive business. After a stay of one year in Franklin, he removed to Memphis, where he became a wholesale merchant. In 1867, the time when the city suffered so terribly from the yellow-fever scourge, he took up his residence in Russellville, Kentucky, where he has since resided. He became a partner in the firm of N. Long & Co., Bankers, and, by reason of his industry, ability, and perseverance, has rapidly advanced in prosperity. This firm, in 1870, effected the purchase of the Russellville Flouring-mill, and, by additions to its facilities and capacity, have made it one of the best equipped mills in the West. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Annie Long, the accomplished daughter of

Nimrod Long, one of Russellville's most honored citizens; and three children grace their union. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and gives his hearty co-operation in the cause of religion. Mr. Briggs is a gentleman of unquestioned ability, and possesses many excellent traits of character. His success is due solely to his own untiring endeavors, and, considering the numerous obstacles with which he had to contend, reflects the greatest credit upon his efforts. He is a natural business man, gifted with rare discernment and sagacity, and seldom or never fails in his undertakings. Generous, kind, and of a genial, social disposition, he is widely known and universally esteemed.

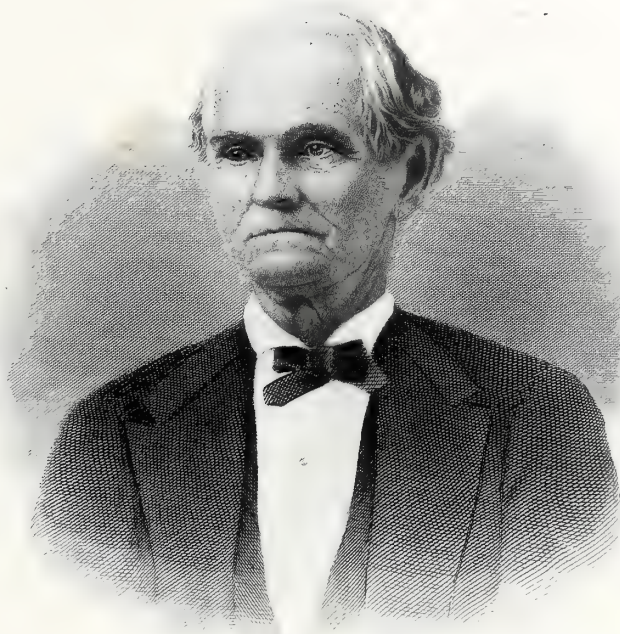
BARBOUR, JAMES HERVEY, M. D., was born February 29, 1824, at New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio. His father, Nathaniel Barbour, was a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey; followed mercantile and agricultural pursuits; settled at Cincinnati just before the war of 1812, in which he participated as a member of the Cincinnati Light Horse Cavalry. He died in the Spring of 1849. The Barbours of New Jersey were among the early settlers of that State, and conspicuously participated in the Revolution against England. His mother was Hannah (Ashburn) Barbour, a native of Bolton, England, daughter of Thomas Ashburn, an early settler of Cincinnati. His parents were married by old Dr. J. L. Wilson, and were members of his Church, the First Presbyterian, of Cincinnati. This subject was raised on a farm. At the age of seventeen, having attended the Winter schools of the country, he entered Clermont Academy, where he studied the greater part of the time, for three or four years; 1846 and 1847 he spent in a more thorough course of classical and scientific studies, in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. During the several years spent in acquiring an education, he was compelled to devote some time to teaching, in order to obtain means to defray his school expenses. In 1848, he came to Falmouth, Kentucky, for the purpose of reading medicine with Dr. Daniel Barbour, a noted physician of that place. Having taken two regular courses of lectures, he graduated, in 1852, at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Falmouth, where he has since resided, and established a large, valuable, and reputable practice. He is a member of the Pendleton County Medical Association; has been in the advance with all movements of interest to the profession in his section, and has contributed largely to the medical journals and literature of the day. His first Presidential vote was for Gen. Taylor; in the days of Whiggery in Kentucky, he belonged to that party;

and, at the election preceding the war of the rebellion, voted for Bell and Everett. He then naturally fell into the Republican ranks, and, throughout the war, was a staunch and unflinching supporter of the cause of the National Government. He is a Presbyterian, and has been for many years an elder in that Church; has maintained an unimpeachable character; has been a useful and valuable member of community; greatly devoted to his profession, and untiring in the discharge of his duties as a citizen and physician. Dr. Barbour was married, October 27, 1852, to Emeline Hauser, daughter of Daniel T. Hauser, a prominent deceased lawyer of Falmouth, Pendleton County.

MARTHUR, JAMES MADISON, Capitalist, was born January 31, 1810, in Scott County, Kentucky. His father, Peter McArthur, was a native of Scotland; came to America in 1790; lived near Georgetown, Kentucky, until 1815; in that year removed with his family to Campbell County, near Newport; was a surveyor and farmer by pursuit; he died July 21, 1828. His mother was a Miss Michie, a native of Louisa County, Virginia, and daughter of James Michie, who participated in the war of the Revolution. James M. McArthur received a liberal education, which he completed at Centre College, Danville, in 1827. After the death of his father, he was occupied in the care of his property; also engaged in the real estate business, and in various pursuits and speculations for the advantage of his estate. He was elected a magistrate for Campbell County, in 1833; held the office four years; while residing in Newport, served ten years as President of the Council, filling the position through this unusual length of time with ability, and greatly to the satisfaction of the people; was elected from Campbell County, as a Democrat, to the Legislature, in 1846, serving one term; was again elected to represent Campbell County in that body, in 1873; was elected President of the Council of Dayton, Kentucky, serving four years; and has been President of the Newport and Dayton Street Railroad Company since its organization, in 1870. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, and, at the Presidential election preceding the initiation of the civil war, voted for Stephen A. Douglas. In religious matters, he is decidedly liberal, and, although not belonging to any Church, is a friend and supporter of all Churches, and all moral and beneficial influences of society. He is a successful financier and business man; is a man of fine personal and social habits, and one of the most useful and influential citizens of Campbell County. Mr. McArthur was married, March 28, 1837, to Mary J. Stricker, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NEWCOMB, WARREN, Merchant, was born October 15, 1814, at Barnardston, Massachusetts, and was the son of Dalton and Harriet Newcomb. He received a good English education, and emigrated to the West, where he spent several years as clerk of a boat, owned and run by his brother Hezekiah, on the Tennessee river. He then engaged with his brother, H. D. Newcomb, in Louisville. The house met with great success, and finally engaged extensively in the sugar, molasses, and coffee trade. He passed several years in New Orleans, as purchasing agent. Their business was conducted with such signal ability that, in a few years, they had not only succeeded in accumulating a large fortune, but in establishing themselves as among the most far-seeing and successful business men of the county. Being a man of liberal education and refined manners, he carried into his every-day business the agreeable manners and bearing of a gentleman. Although never at any time losing sight of the advantages and best interests of his business, he never neglected the demands society makes on its enterprising members; and was warmly identified not only with the welfare of his adopted city, but also took an active interest in the affairs of the South. In 1863, having accumulated a large fortune, he retired from business, and took up his residence in New York City; but, after spending some time with his family in Europe, he again engaged actively in business, opening a house in New York, under the name of Warren Newcomb & Co., and continuing with his brother, in Louisville, as H. D. Newcomb & Brother. Mr. Newcomb died August 28, 1866, leaving behind him a record of which his family might well be proud, having taken a place among the merchant princes of the country.

READ, HON. JOSEPH B., Lawyer, was born October 2, 1829, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His father emigrated from Virginia, and was one of the well-to-do honest farmers, who lived a useful and exemplary life, and died universally respected. Joseph B. Read obtained a good English education; read law with his brother, W. B. Read, now resident at Hodgenville, and a distinguished member of the leading profession in Kentucky; was admitted to practice in Louisville, in 1859, and soon took an honorable position at the bar. In 1867, he was elected member of the Lower House of the Legislature, serving his constituency faithfully; in 1868, was elected member of the Board of Education in Louisville, in the Ninth Ward; in 1875, was elected to represent Louisville in the State Senate, now holding that position; and, in politics, is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. Religiously, he is associated with the



Engr. by J. H. Smith, N.Y.

James M. McArthur

Methodist Church; is also connected with some other social organizations; and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public good. Mr. Read was married, February 28, 1860, to Miss Lucretia A. Brown, and has six living children.

HAMILTON, JOHN ARMSTRONG, M. D., was born November 16, 1833, in West Union, Adams County, Ohio. The Hamiltons came from Virginia, and settled in Kentucky at an early day, his father being the only member of his branch of the family who settled in Ohio. His father married Miss Matilda G. Armstrong, and reared two children. His parents dying when he was ten years old, his early education was conducted under the care of his relatives at Midway, Kentucky. He subsequently entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he completed his literary education, and, in 1857, began the study of medicine in Woodford County, under Dr. John Sutton, graduating from the medical department of the University of Louisville, in 1861; entered on the practice of his profession at White Sulphur Springs, in Scott County; in 1870, located at Georgetown, in that county, where he has since resided, closely, actively, and successfully engaged in the medical practice, associated with Dr. John A. Lewis. He has written a number of valuable papers for the medical journals, and, although devoting himself mainly to the duties of his profession, he has given a share of his attention to public interests, having been Chairman of the School Board, several years a member of that board, President of the Georgetown Gas Company, and actively connected with other local organizations, standing deservedly high among the most useful men of his community, as well as occupying a prominent position in the medical profession. He is elder in the Presbyterian Church; is Superintendent of its Sunday-school; is identified with every movement looking to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the town; and is a man of exemplary and upright life. Dr. Hamilton was married, in 1862, to Miss Virginia W. Hamilton, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Hamilton, of Woodford County, Kentucky. They have six living children.

LEWIS, JOHN ALEXANDER, M. D., was born in 1841, in Franklin County, Kentucky, and is the son of Caldwell and Elizabeth (Patterson) Lewis. His family, on both sides, were Virginians. Dr. Lewis received a thorough literary education, which he commenced in the country schools of his native county, and completed at

Georgetown College, where he graduated, in 1862, under the presidency of Dr. Campbell. In that year, he entered the Confederate army, as a private, in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, under the command of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge. He was afterwards promoted second and first lieutenant, and was subsequently promoted adjutant, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He participated in the engagement, under Morgan, at Cynthiana, in 1862, and accompanied that general in most of his famous raids. After the capture of Morgan, in Ohio, he was attached to the command of Gen. Wheeler, participating in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and the engagements about Atlanta; belonged to the cavalry covering the retreat of the army from Dalton to Atlanta; followed Sherman in his march to the sea; was in the engagement before Columbia, South Carolina; was at the battle of Bentonville, and was with the escort of Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet to Washington, Georgia. After returning home, he engaged for a short time in teaching school; studied medicine, and graduated, in 1868, at the Medical College of Virginia; at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and soon after located at Georgetown, Kentucky, where he has since actively and successfully continued the medical practice. He is a member and officer of the Baptist Church, and takes a prominent part in its affairs. Dr. Lewis was married, in 1868, to Miss M. J. Scott, daughter of John R. Scott, of Franklin County, Kentucky.

EARLE, JOHN B., Lawyer, was born January 3, 1823, in Hopkins County, Kentucky. His father, Samuel B. Earle, was a highly respected farmer of that county, and was one of its leading citizens. He held the office of justice of the peace of his county for a number of years; and, in the latter part of his life, went to Missouri, where he died in 1856. His mother's maiden name was Jane Woodson, and she was a woman of many excellent qualities, a devout member of the Methodist Church, and possessed a remarkably pleasant and kindly disposition. John B. Earle was brought up on his father's farm, and his early education was such as could be procured in the primitive log school-house of the neighborhood. But, by self-application, and losing no opportunities he encountered for adding to his knowledge, he at length acquired a good education. At the age of twenty years, he taught school, for a short period; and was afterwards appointed Assessor of Muhlenburg County, Kentucky. After leaving this office, he engaged in the flat-boat trading on the river—a business which was very extensively carried on about that time. Upon his return home, he at once entered upon the study of the law. He commenced his study in the office of John Cook, a well-known lawyer

of his town; and, after passing two years in familiarizing himself with the rudiments of his profession, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Madisonville, Kentucky. In 1855, he was elected county attorney, and remained in this office for four years. He was a member of the old Whig party in his politics; and, upon the organization of the Republican party, became identified with that. He was married, in October, 1849, to Miss S. Woolfolk, daughter of J. L. Woolfolk; and has five children. His oldest son, Lucien Earle, is associated with his father in his profession, and gives promise of attaining distinction at the bar. Mr. Earle has met with a fair degree of success in his profession; and his career has been marked by the firmest adherence to justice, not only in his professional duties, but in all his relations to his fellow-men. He possesses a keen business foresight, and has engaged considerably in trading, in which he has met with uniform success.

ARRIS, JOSEPH NELSON, Merchant, was born August 27, 1843, in Franklin County, Ohio. His ancestors were natives of the northern part of Ireland, and were a distinguished family. He is a direct descendant of Miles Standish, one of the early Puritan settlers of New England, and inherits many of the excellent traits of his hardy forefathers. He is related to the well-known Ewing family. His father, Hiram Harris, was a man widely known and esteemed for his numerous virtues, and qualities which placed him high in the estimation of his fellow-men. Joseph Nelson Harris received his early instruction in the common-school of his home, and his studies were entirely of a practical nature, best fitting him for the pursuits in which he was to engage in after life. During his youth, he was under the care of a devoted and considerate mother and grandmother, and their teachings had a great influence in shaping his character and subsequent career. He was, at an early age, thrown upon his own resources for support, and battled successfully with every obstacle, never becoming despondent at any turn of fortune against him, but always taking encouragement at his reverses, and cheerfully renewing the struggle. Upon the breaking out of the great rebellion, he responded with alacrity to the call of his country in its hour of peril, and joined the loyal citizens in the great conflict for the preservation of the Union. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, later, became Adjutant in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the battle-field, and in all times of danger, he displayed the most undaunted courage, and was always prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duties. When he left the service, it was with the high opinions and good will

of his superiors and comrades. At the close of the war, he returned to the peaceful duties of the citizen, and resumed mercantile pursuits, and now occupies a prominent position in the business community. He is President, for Kentucky, of the American Board of Transportation, and is Corresponding Secretary of the Co-operative Union, and a member of all its boards. He is a Director of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company. He is independent in politics; favoring the candidate having the best qualifications for the office, irrespective of his party proclivities. He possesses considerable merit as a writer, and is an occasional contributor to the press. Mr. Harris was married, shortly after the close of the war, to one of Louisville's most accomplished and fairest daughters, Miss Sydney A. Carll, and their union has been one of unmarred happiness. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church at Louisville, where he has long resided, and takes a deep interest in the advancement of the moral welfare of the community. He is also an honored member of numerous philanthropic and other societies, and is always prompt to give assistance to the suffering and needy. He is yet a comparatively young man, and, with his eminent ability and many virtues, gives every indication of a bright future career.

CCLAINE, JACKSON, Farmer, was born October 5, 1816, in Henderson County, Kentucky. His ancestors were natives of Scotland, and came to this country at an early day. His father, James McClain, was born in Henderson County, Kentucky, and followed the occupation of a farmer until the time of his death, which occurred in 1839. His mother's maiden name was Butler, her father being a farmer and wheelwright by trade. Jackson McClain received a fair English education, the best obtainable in the common-schools of his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-three years, he suffered the loss of his father, and was left in charge of the family and the management of the estate. He is one of the most prominent and leading citizens of Henderson County, and has always been an active promoter of all enterprises for the amelioration of the condition of its citizens. When the line of railroad connecting Henderson and Nashville was first projected, he was one of the warmest supporters of the road; and his earnest efforts and influence in favor of the line were instrumental in bringing about an early consummation of the enterprise. Upon its completion he was made a director of the road, and discharged his duties with fidelity to the best interests of the community. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Henderson; and his connection with this institution is an evidence of his high standing and trustworthy char-

acter. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Mary Watson, daughter of John Watson, a worthy farmer of Henderson County; and was again married, in 1869, to Miss Carrie S. Hunt, daughter of a prominent merchant of Warsaw, Illinois. Four children live—one by his first marriage, and three by his second. He has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years, and evinces a deep interest in its welfare. In his political preferences, he has always been allied with the Democratic party, and is a staunch adherent to its principles. Mr. McClain is a man of irreproachable character, sound judgment, and undoubted ability; and his long and eventful career has been marked by the most commendable conduct in all matters. His many excellent qualities endear him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and he enjoys the highest regard and esteem of the community.

MEIKLE, THOMAS, Mechanical Engineer, was born November 17, 1827, in Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland. His father, James Meikle, followed the trade of a blacksmith and boiler-maker, in his native town. Thomas Meikle enjoyed the advantages of the educational facilities afforded by the common-schools of his native town, and obtained a thorough knowledge of the practical branches of learning. After leaving school, he became an apprentice in the trade of a machine blacksmith, working at fitting and erecting machinery and boilers. After finishing his trade, he traveled over the country, being employed in various shops, until he acquired an extensive acquaintance with his business, in all its departments. In 1858, he resolved to leave his native land, to seek his fortune in the new world. Upon his arrival in this country, he made his way to Detroit, Michigan, where he was successful in finding employment at his trade. He worked at that place for about nine months, when he went to Chatham, in the province of Ontario, Canada, where he remained but a short time, when he returned to the United States, going to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1860. He was employed, by Ainslie, Cochrane & Company, in the capacity of foreman of their extensive establishment; and was with this firm for over three years. Having accumulated a sufficient amount to enable him to commence business upon his own account, he formed a partnership with the well-known iron-worker, Mr. J. Smith, the firm assuming the name of Meikle & Smith. They did business until 1866, when the firm was dissolved. He then started a small machine and bolt manufactory, continuing until the destruction of his establishment by fire, after having been in operation for five years. He then established himself in his present location, at the corner of Tenth

and Munroe Streets, beginning with but limited facilities. W. B. Belknap was for some time associated with him as a partner; but he having withdrawn, the firm is now known as Thomas Meikle & Co. In 1876, to accommodate his steadily increasing trade, he erected a large foundry, which is kept in constant operation. He possesses great inventive talent; and has made numerous valuable and important additions to the labor-saving machines and appliances used in the various departments of industry. He has made useful improvements in the different agricultural implements; is the inventor of a plow called the "Iron-beam Double-shovel Plow," which is becoming widely recognized. He has engaged in the building of steam-engines, and his work is always done in the most approved and thorough manner, giving him a well-earned reputation for excellence in this branch of mechanical construction. He has originated some useful improvements in the machinery of hydraulic elevators, and is extensively engaged in their manufacture. He was married before departing from his native land, and has two children; one of whom has reached the age of manhood, and has charge of his father's large establishment. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church; and has, for many years, taken a leading part in its movements for the relief of the suffering and needy, and is always prompt in rendering assistance to his fellow-creatures. Mr. Meikle has, by his own indomitable perseverance and untiring energy, arrived at a degree of success that is highly flattering; and, considering the humble start he had in life, this result not only shows him to be a gentleman of ability, but is also the just reward for his long and patient labors. His disposition is most generous and kind, and his many excellent traits have won for him the utmost confidence and friendship of the community. He maintains the strictest regard for justice in all his transactions, and his reputation for integrity is without blemish.

HOLLADAY, JUDGE JAMES H., Lawyer, son of William Holladay and Margaret (Hughes) Holladay, was born October 16, 1820, in Nicholas County, Kentucky. His father was a Virginian by birth; came to Kentucky in his youth, and settled in Bourbon County (now Nicholas), and followed agricultural pursuits through life. He died in 1832. The father of William Holladay was a soldier through the long struggle for American liberty. The mother of this subject was a Bourbon County woman, and daughter of David Hughes, who was one of the old pioneers from Virginia, an old Indian fighter, and was prominently identified in various ways with the early history of Bourbon County. After attending school in Carlisle for four years, in

1839, the subject of this sketch went to Missouri; in 1840, he returned to school in Nicholas County; and, after completing a pretty thorough course of instruction, in 1841, began the study of the law. In 1845, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Carlisle, in partnership with Moses Hopkins. He has resided at Carlisle since, and has made a large and valuable practice; and has been, for over thirty years, prominently and honorably connected with the bar of Central Kentucky. In 1847, he recruited a company for the Third Kentucky Volunteers, and went with the regiment to Mexico; was with Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and throughout the latter part of the Mexican War. In 1848, he resumed his law practice, and was elected to represent Nicholas County in the Legislature. In 1851, he was elected Circuit Clerk in his county, and was re-elected in 1856, holding the office about twelve years. In 1866, he was elected County Judge of Nicholas County; but, on account of impaired health, resigned in 1869. He was a Whig in the good old days of Whiggery in Kentucky. Since the war of secession, he has been identified with the Democratic party. He has been largely connected with all matters of interest in his community, and has been one of its most valuable citizens. Capt. Holladay has been twice married: in 1848, to Miss Mary Winston, of Bourbon County, who died in 1851, leaving one child; and, in 1870, to Mrs. Fanny Tully, of Montgomery County, Kentucky.

DOBYNS, HENRY BASCOMB, was born April 2, 1830, in Sharpsburg, Kentucky. His father, George W. Dobyns, was a native of Fleming County, a saddler and stock-trader, and son of James Dobyns, an early settler in that county, from Virginia. His mother, Rebecca (Coulter) Dobyns, was a native of Wheeling, Virginia, and daughter of William Coulter, one of the early teachers and farmers of Mason County, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch worked some on the farm, and went to school up to the age of twenty-three or twenty-four, when he began teaching in Fleming County. In 1857, he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature; in 1859, was re-elected, and served till the expiration of his term, in 1861. In the Fall of 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Confederate Infantry, and served with the regiment until it was disbanded, a year afterwards. He served in this regiment in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, and was promoted to the position of second lieutenant in his company, and was in the battle of Ivy Mountain and Middle Creek. He then accompanied Company C of Johnson's Mounted Infantry Battalion

until the close of the war, and was in various engagements in Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. In 1864, while under Morgan, he was captured near Cynthiana, and was kept in the Government prison at Rock Island for nearly a year. He was then exchanged; but the end had come, and he now returned home and resumed teaching. In 1868, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Fleming County; served his term, and was re-elected in 1874. He also acts as Clerk of the Criminal Court of the county. Before the war, he voted for Breckinridge for President, and John S. Williams for Congress, and is a Democrat. He is, religiously, associated with the Methodist Church. Mr. Dobyns was married, May 17, 1871, to Miss Nannie Goodman, daughter of Fielding L. Goodman, a Fleming County farmer.

BARTH, COL. GEORGE W., Soldier and Musician, was born March 10, 1813, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany. Sebastian Barth, his father, a farmer and brewer, was also a hotel-keeper in that city. George received his early education at a school near his native city, but at the age of thirteen began a three years' apprenticeship as a baker. In 1831, with his father's family, he came to America, landing at Baltimore, and locating at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; becoming dissatisfied, the family moved to Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, and he there commenced his business as a baker. In 1834, he and five other members of the family, in conjunction with others, formed a band, traveling throughout many of the Southern States in the concert line. During the troubles of the Indian war, in 1836, they were employed to play at the recruiting rendezvous. Later, they engaged as part of the orchestra of "Parsons & Russell's Theater," traveling through the lower river cities. In 1839, he established the third brewery built in Louisville, known as the "Louisville Spring Brewery;" he invented the original of the present beer wagon. In 1844, he sold out his brewery and distillery business, and the subsequent year commenced a tanning and leather store. In 1843, the band of which he was a member celebrated the opening of the first railroad built in Indiana. In 1853, he moved into the country, near Louisville, and farmed till 1861. In the early days of the civil conflict, he recruited Company C of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers. The regiment saw little active service in the field till the latter part of the war. In May, 1864, Capt. Barth was made major. At Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, he took command of the regiment, and continued to command for five months. He distinguished himself highly at Peach Tree Creek; and was complimented in the report of Col. Blake, of the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, to the Department Head-

quarters. On July 5, 1864, he was made lieutenant-colonel, and served efficiently till mustered out at the close of the war. He has been a Mason since 1853; has taken many degrees, and is now "Grand High Chancellor in the Grand Imperial Council of the State of Kentucky, in the Order of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine," is also a member of the "A. O. U. W." In 1842, he united with the Methodist Church. December 23, 1839, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of James C. Pendleton, of Bullitt County, Kentucky, and has three living and five deceased children. After the close of the war, Colonel Barth was two years a United States gauger. By his industry and care he has accumulated a considerable property, and occupies an honorable position.

CHISM, ISAAC M., Lawyer, son of Michael and Didama (Smith) Chism, was born June 20, 1842, in Cooper County, Missouri. His father was a native of Barren County, Kentucky; but early in life went to Missouri, where he followed farming. During the civil war, he went to Arkansas, and there died, in 1870. The mother of this subject was a Bourbon County woman by birth, daughter of Daniel Smith, a Delawarean, who afterwards settled in Cooper County, Missouri. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and acquired a fair education in the private schools of the country. May 11, 1861, he enlisted in the Missouri State Guard (McCullough's regiment); served six months, and was in the battles of Booneville, Carthage, Oakville, and the siege of Lexington. At the expiration of this enlistment, he entered Roberts's company, acting escort to Gen. Parsons, in Price's command, and remained in the Confederate army until the close of the war; serving in Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, and the Indian Territory; and engaging in the battle of Walnut Grove, Marmaduke's raid (raid of Cape Girardeau), and in numerous lesser engagements and skirmishes. In October, 1862, he was wounded by a shot through the right thigh, and taken prisoner in the cavalry skirmish at Yellville. He soon after escaped and was again wounded in the thigh, in a skirmish in Louisiana. In 1864, at Little Rock, he was wounded in the right arm. After returning home, he came to Kentucky, attended the high-school at Carlisle; and, during the next two or three years, taught school and read law. During 1868, he attended law lectures at Transylvania University, and graduated in the following year. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Carlisle, where he has since resided. In 1869, he was elected school commissioner for the county. In 1870, he was appointed County Attorney for Nicholas County, and elected to the office in 1874. He is a Democrat in poli-

tics. Mr. Chism was married, in November, 1870, to Emma Parker, native of Nicholas County, and a daughter of John Parker, a farmer of that county.

HALL, RIBEIRO DE SA, Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1840. His father, Orris Hall, was a native of Vermont, but, from the twentieth year of his age, has been a resident and done business in Pennsylvania, where he still lives. R. D. Hall received a plain English education, and, at an early age, was employed by his father in the lumber business. His employment consisted principally of rafting lumber down the Ohio river, until the breaking out of the war, when he joined the United States army, under Gen. George B. McClellan, and, during his service, participated in the battles of Drainsville, Virginia, the seven-day fight on the Peninsula, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, and Cold Harbor. At the close of the war, he returned home, and, shortly after, went to Louisville, Kentucky, and engaged in the lumber business, with W. H. Dix & Co. After a space of two years, he purchased the interests of his partners, and has since continued in his own name. He has always led an active life, and manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the city. In 1874, he was elected to represent his ward in the City Council, and is now serving his second term. He is a member of no Church, but attends the Presbyterian with his family. In November, 1864, he was married to Miss Abbie Moore, daughter of Henry Moore, a prominent citizen of Carroll County, Kentucky; and is the father of two children, Roscoe A. and Lewis Henry Hall. He is a man of a retiring disposition, slow and sure in his movements, possessing an even temper and a quiet vein of humor, and is, withal, a highly respected and useful citizen.

CHAMBERS, DAVID S., Merchant, son of David and Sarah Chambers, was born August 16, 1787, in Brooke County, Virginia. He received a good education, which he completed at Cannonsburg College, Pennsylvania, and soon after became clerk in a bank at Marietta, Ohio. In 1817, he came to Louisville with a stock of dry-goods, and was soon connected with Milton Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson & Chambers. After several years of successful business, that connection was dissolved, and, associated with William Garvin, under the name of Chambers & Garvin, he started the wholesale business, which he carried on with success until 1835, when he

temporarily retired from active pursuits. He subsequently accepted the position as Secretary of the Franklin Insurance Company, which he filled with energy until the company's business was withdrawn from Louisville. Although his estate was seriously involved in the reverses of Garvin & Co., which compelled him for a time to continue actively engaged, failing health caused him to retire entirely, in 1862. He was characterized for his great industry, sound judgment, agreeable manners, and great uprightness of character. He died March 13, 1873, and due respect was shown to his memory, as one of the oldest and most valuable of the business men of Louisville. Mr. Chambers was married, in 1829, to the daughter of John Postlewaite, of Lexington, Kentucky. She died March 27, 1847. Two daughters survived him, one of whom is the wife of W. F. Pragoff, a tobacco merchant of Louisville.

BULL, DR. JOHN, son of Edward Bull, long a respectable farmer of Kentucky, and descended from an old and worthy family of Virginia, was born in 1813, in Shelby County, Kentucky. He received a good education in the schools of his native county; and, at the age of fourteen, left his father's home, and went to Louisville, with the purpose of studying medicine, and was assiduously engaged, for several years, under old Dr. Schrock, of that city. Yet it seems that his early matured plan was not to practice medicine as a profession, but eventually to turn his entire attention to chemistry and pharmacy. Of this early purpose he never lost sight, and, with fine ability and a natural taste for his business, he soon became one of the first pharmacists of Louisville, and was largely selected by the physicians to compound their most difficult prescriptions. Soon after completing his chemical and pharmaceutical studies, he formed a partnership with J. B. Wilder, in the drug business. After several years of successful business, he withdrew from the connection, but subsequently continued in the same house with other associates. But, being bold and adventurous, he labored under serious difficulties in maintaining timid partnerships, and, after a few years of dear experiences, he started alone in the manufacture and sale of some of his compounds, which afterwards became generally known and valued throughout the United States. Although starting in a very small way, he was exceedingly successful, and was soon compelled to enlarge his facilities and remove into more commodious quarters. He again rented the same house in which he had first started business in Louisville, and, through his great energy and business ability, had become well known over the country, established a large patronage, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He

was now induced to return to partnership business, which, as before, resulted unfavorably to him. While in New York, establishing a branch house and opening up more satisfactory arrangements for supplying the great demand for his medical preparations in the East, his misfortunes again commenced at home, and, by the dishonesty or treachery of those in charge at Louisville, he was soon greatly involved and forced to start again as a poor man. But, with great determination and unbroken energy, he again commenced, and, when the civil war broke out, had accumulated another fortune and established a business throughout the entire country, being especially extensive in the South. At this time the great bulk of his business capital was in the hands of men throughout the seceded States, who met his demands upon them with a worthless currency and universal business bankruptcy. And again he found himself in reduced circumstances, and compelled to start life anew. He accepted the position of provost-marshal, at a salary of seventy-five dollars a month, and held the office for three years. He now saw an opportunity to start up his business again; this time directing his attention to the North and West. With his great business energy, and the recognized value of his medical compounds, he soon freed himself from embarrassment, and went steadily forward with great success, until, long before his death, he had accumulated a princely fortune. He was, doubtless, the most successful compounder of what are known as "patent medicines" in America, and, with a wonderful perseverance, overcame obstacles and lived through reverses which would have annihilated less sanguine, hopeful, and energetic men. He never faltered, never vacillated; but, believing in the intrinsic worth of his specifics, aimed at the highest success, and, through cloud and sunshine, never lost sight of his original purpose. Although connected with the proprietary medicine business for many years, his final fortune was gathered during the last ten years of his life, his income at that time being greater than that of any other man in Kentucky. His annual net profits in his business, during his last years, reaching from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, probably placed him among the millionaires of the country. He was a plain, unassuming man in his every-day walk; was never hardened by his misfortunes or successes, and was always ready to give a helping hand to any good cause. He was generous, open-hearted, and philanthropic, and was just entering the most valuable period of his life as a citizen. In his last years, he built quite a number of fine houses in Louisville, and was largely making himself felt as one of the most valuable men of the city. He was a man of fine personal appearance; six feet high; slender, muscular, and erect; with a singularly fine combination of business qualities. He died, at his residence in Louisville, April 26, 1875,



John Bull

quite suddenly, being apparently in good health a few hours previously. Dr. Bull was married, in 1843, to Miss Mary A. Batchelor, daughter of L. B. Batchelor, of Louisville, Kentucky, a lady of great worth of character, who stood by him, as a pillar of strength, through all his misfortunes; and who, with four of their nine children, still survives him.

APPLEGATE, ELISHA, Merchant, was born March 25, 1782, in Jefferson County, Kentucky; and was the son of Thomas and Mary Applegate, who emigrated from Pennsylvania, and were sharers in the early dangers and hardships of Kentucky. Elisha Applegate commenced life for himself at the age of eighteen, when he built a flat-boat, at the mouth of Salt river, which he loaded with produce and carried to New Orleans. After completing his first successful trip, he engaged for some time in manufacturing salt. In 1808, he removed to Louisville, then a mere village, and began the business of brewing. But, after a few years, he engaged in the tobacco trade, and was the pioneer in that now most important branch of mercantile business in Louisville. He remained actively connected with the tobacco trade during his business life. He built the first tobacco warehouse in Louisville, which was soon after burned down. In 1831, he built a hotel on Main Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, which he called the United States, but he never engaged in the personal management of the hotel. He accumulated a large property, which he divided among his children after the war. He was prominently concerned in the organization of the old fire department of Louisville, and was actively identified with almost all of the early movements looking to the improvement of the city. He lived an exceedingly active life, never being satisfied unless actively engaged, either in his own affairs or those in some way advancing the interests of the community. He was several years a member of the City Council; and, in politics, belonged to the Jackson school of the Democracy, during his long life never casting a vote outside of his own party. He was a man of fine business habits, was conscientious and upright in his dealings with men, was open and generous in his charities, and, being a Unitarian religiously, contributed largely towards the erection of the Unitarian Church in Louisville. He died in 1874, universally respected. Mr. Applegate was twice married—his first wife lived but a few years, and from that marriage one child survives; he was subsequently married to a Miss Morrison, who also died several years ago; from this marriage two daughters are living—one, the wife of John T. Moore, and the other of Richard Burge.

WELSH, GEORGE WISTON, Merchant and Banker, was born September 16, 1809, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. His father, John Welsh, was a native of Pennsylvania, came to Kentucky about 1790, and settled in Lincoln County, where he was an influential and successful farmer. George W. Welsh received an ordinary English education in the best schools afforded in his native county at that period. At the age of twenty-one, he began life as a merchant's clerk, in Palmyra, Missouri; soon afterwards continued mercantile pursuits in Illinois; in 1839, returned to Kentucky, and settled in business as a general merchant, at Hustonville, in Lincoln County; and, in 1853, removed to Danville, where he has since continued his active business career. Although mainly occupying his means and ability in business pursuits he has given his attention freely to public affairs, taking an active part in every thing looking to the advancement of the business, social, and religious welfare of the community. In 1854, he became a member of the City Council of Danville, and held his seat, by re-election to that body, for ten consecutive years, sharing largely in the movements necessary to the growth and prosperity of Danville. For fifteen or twenty years, he has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Danville Theological Seminary and Caldwell Female Seminary, at Danville; few men in the country having taken a greater interest in the advance of education, or been of more service to the educational institutions of his community. In 1866, his fine business and financial ability secured for him the election to the Presidency of the First National Bank of Danville, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has long been an elder and leading worker. Mr. Welsh was married, in 1834, to Miss Mary Breath, daughter of Capt. James Breath, of New York City; and, of their eleven children, six are now living; his eldest son, George W. Welsh, Jr., is Cashier in the First National Bank of Danville; and his son James B. is a partner in his mercantile business at that place.

ATKINSON, REV. JOHN, Clergyman and Educator, was born September 30, 1797, in Flemington, New Jersey. His ancestors were all Quakers; his grandfather, Timothy Atkinson, was an Englishman, and emigrated to this country, settling in Maryland, in the seventeenth century. Mr. Atkinson received his early education in one of the best grammar-schools in the country, and, by diligent application and fine natural abilities, became a first-class scholar. He studied theology, exhibiting remarkable ability in that direction; and, at the age of

seventeen, regularly entered the ministry, in the sparsely settled regions of New York, also extending his labors into the North-western Territory. In 1838, he was married, and soon after removed to Kentucky. From 1844 to 1864, he was Principal of the Bardstown Female Institute, excepting for seven years of that period, in which he was connected with Atkinson High-school at Louisville. For a number of years he has resided at Benton Harbor, Michigan, and is yet earnestly and actively engaged in teaching, and in the work of the Great Master, which he began sixty years ago. He has three living children: Mrs. Dr. Winans, of Benton Harbor, Michigan; the accomplished Mrs. E. B. Newcomb, of Henderson, Kentucky—a lady of fine literary attainments; and Charles T. Atkinson, his son, is a lawyer of Bardstown, Kentucky.

BALDWIN, JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Virginia, in 1842, and resided in that State until 1869. He is self-educated, never having attended an institution of learning of any kind, excepting three months spent in a district-school in early boyhood. But, by his unaided exertions, he has become a fair classical scholar, having acquired a good knowledge of Latin, Greek, German, the higher mathematics, and some of the physical sciences. At the age of sixteen, he began teaching for a livelihood, and continued in that profession for a matter of eighteen years. From 1870 to 1873, he was Principal of the Howard School, at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1873, he was editor of the Clarksville (Tennessee) "Chronicle;" and, in 1875, he was, for a time, editor of the "Commonwealth," a weekly paper of Covington, Kentucky. In the Fall of 1875, he was admitted to the bar at Falmouth, Kentucky, where he shortly afterwards began the practice of the law, and where he now resides.

MITCHELL, THOMAS, Banker, was born June 13, 1830, in Paris, Kentucky. His ancestors were from Pennsylvania; they having been among the first hardy pioneers who emigrated from that State to brave the perils of a life in the wilderness of Kentucky. His father settled in Bourbon County; and, in the latter part of his life, became engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he met with a fair degree of success, being considered one of the most prosperous merchants of his locality. He married Ann Mitchell, the daughter of one of the earliest inhabitants of this region. He was a man of genuine integrity, with a character beyond reproach; and died in 1837, mourned by a large circle

of friends. In Kentucky, at this time, the facilities for obtaining a liberal education were very limited. Mr. Mitchell, however, received such education as the best schools of his home could furnish. Entering the academy of his district, he obtained a sound, practical education. Leaving the school-room to enter the paths of an active business life, he took a clerkship in a leading dry-goods house of his native town; where, by reason of his fidelity to employers and manifest business capacity, he was retained for five years. In his twentieth year, he left his employers in Lexington, to accept a position as clerk in the Northern Bank of Paris, a branch of the old Northern Bank of Lexington. It was not long before his evident talent and ability were recognized; for, after serving faithfully as clerk for one year, the Board of Directors advanced him to the position of teller of the bank. He discharged the duties of this position, with his accustomed energy and efficiency, for the space of seven years; at the end of which time, he received the appointment of teller of the main bank in Lexington; he having been identified with the interests of this place from that time. In 1865, after having served as teller of the Northern Bank for a period of seven years, he organized and established the First National Bank of Lexington, he taking the position of cashier. The inauguration of this enterprise gave a still wider scope for the exercise of his business sagacity. He took every measure to insure the success of this undertaking; and by his judicious management has carried its fortunes safely through all crises; and it is now classed among the most reliable institutions of its kind in the country. This bank has been in operation for twelve years; and has been managed with such wise discretion and prudence, that, during the whole of that time, only the comparatively insignificant sum of seventy-five dollars had to be charged to "profit and loss" account, as bad debts; and it has always paid its stockholders handsome dividends. In 1874, he with others, under the firm name of H. Gilbert & Co., engaged in the pork-packing business, in Lexington, erecting a large establishment, the first of its kind in Fayette County. The venture proved successful, their operations increasing rapidly; and they are now doing an extensive and profitable business in this line. In 1853, he was married to Miss Mary Smith, granddaughter of Captain John Throckmorton, of Nicholas County, Kentucky. They have one child, a daughter, Annie Mitchell. He has been honored with a term of a year in the City Council of Lexington, has filled the position of Treasurer of the Sinking Fund Committee, of Fayette County, and has been for a number of years a member of that body. He has not sought office; but has declined many positions of honor, trust, and profit, which have been tendered him, rather than forego the more congenial pursuit of business. He is a member of

the Presbyterian Church, and assists with his sympathies and means every movement for promoting the welfare of the community. Mr. Mitchell is a man of vigorous health, and has a robust constitution; his cheerful and affable disposition has won for him a host of friends, and he is now in the best years of his life.

STRATTON, SAMUEL S., Soldier, and Manager of the Kentucky Branch of the Hall Safe and Lock Company, was born May 17, 1830, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father is Elder W. P. Stratton, a well-known minister in the Christian denomination of that city, for many years past.

His early education was in the common and high schools of his native city, completed by his graduating, in 1855, at Woodward College, Cincinnati. In 1856, he commenced clerking in the office of the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company, remaining with them, excepting the time of his service in the army, for a period of twelve years. In 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers; was appointed lieutenant-colonel; was stationed at City Point, near Petersburg, Virginia, and at Salisbury, North Carolina; remained in the army until the close of the war. After two years' service in the Gas Company, at Cincinnati, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1868, taking charge, as manager, of the Hall Safe and Lock Company. This house is the only one of the kind in the State, and the firm has extensive demands for its safes as far south as Texas and Arkansas. The extreme tests which the "Hall Fire and Burglar Safe" has successfully withstood make it a standard and gigantic manufacturing interest; and, under Col. Stratton's business management, the Louisville house has quadrupled its trade, since the year when he assumed charge. Col. Stratton is a Knight Templar—member of De Molay Commandery, No. 12; also Past Chief Patriarch of Mount Hope Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., of Louisville. In 1856, he joined the Christian Church, and is now a member of Fourth and Walnut Street Christian Church, in Louisville. Col. Stratton is a gentleman of fine appearance; dignified, affable, and courteous; attentive and successful in his business relations.

FRYER, JOHN HAMILTON, Lawyer, was born May 5, 1832, in Pendleton County, ten miles north of Falmouth, Kentucky. He is the oldest child of William Fryer and Eliza (Barker) Fryer. His father was a farmer, a native of Maryland; came with his father, Walter Fryer, who was a soldier in the Revolution, to Kentucky in

1804, and settled in Pendleton County, where he lived till his death, June 6, 1856. Eliza Barker, his mother, was a daughter of John H. Barker, a Kentuckian, who represented Pendleton County in the Legislature for one term, and was magistrate and sheriff of the county for several years. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and enjoyed the advantages of the best private schools of the country. He also attended Moscow Academy, in Ohio, for one year. In 1851, he taught school in his native county; in the following year, taught in Missouri; and, in 1853, returned home, where he continued teaching for several years. On March 22, 1857, he was married to Miss Frances A. Norris, a native of Pendleton County, and daughter of George W. Norris, a farmer and merchant of that county; and from that time, for six years, devoted himself to farming. In 1863, he resumed teaching in the county; and, in 1867, entered the law department of Michigan University; in the following year, returned to Falmouth, was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He has since resided at Falmouth, and been actively engaged in a large and valuable legal practice. In 1872, he was elected Police Judge of Falmouth. For many years he was assistant examiner for the schools of Pendleton County. He belonged to the Whig party till its dissolution; since has been a Democrat, and, during the war, took the side of the South. Mr. Fryer is a man of fine personal habits, unpretending in his manners, able as a lawyer, of great integrity of character, and deservedly ranks as one of the most energetic and useful men of the county.

TRIPLETT, GEORGE W., Lawyer, was born February 18, 1809, in Franklin County, Kentucky. His great-grandfather, John Triplett, was a surveyor, in Virginia, and held a commission under George III, and, with five of his sons, participated in the Revolutionary War. His father, Hedgeman Triplett, one of the five brothers, was a lieutenant in the Continental army, and was a native of Culpepper County; married Nancy Popham, removed to Kentucky in 1794, remained for several years in Scott County, and afterwards settled in Franklin, where he died in 1837. His son, George W. Triplett, received his early education under the best teachers then in the country, and afterwards became a fair scholar. In 1827, he began school teaching; was subsequently deputy County Surveyor for some years; in 1833, removed his family to Daviess County, where he engaged in farming and surveying; from 1836 to 1840, carried on a wood-yard, at Bon Harbor, near Owensboro; held the office of County Surveyor for seventeen years; was elected to the Legislature in 1840; in 1848,

was elected to the State Senate, and was a Whig in politics. In 1861, he entered the Confederate service; was for three years connected with the Army of the Tennessee; was a Captain in the First Kentucky Cavalry; was afterwards promoted major, and served on the staff of Gen. Helm, and subsequently occupied the same position under Generals Breckinridge and Forrest, distinguishing himself as a brave and faithful officer. In 1864, he was elected member of the Confederate Congress, and continued in that capacity until the close of the war. After the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Owensboro, and was chosen Judge of Daviess County, and still occupies that position. He is identified with the Democratic party, and is a man of great strength and probity of character, and is deservedly held in high esteem by the community. Judge Triplett was married, October 18, 1827, to Miss Amelia A. Head. He has six children, some of whom are active business men of Owensboro.

BRADLEY, CLARK, Carriage Manufacturer, was born May 15, 1817, at Milford, Connecticut. His father, B. Bradley, a wheel-maker of Connecticut, is yet living, at the venerable age of eighty-eight. The son attended, until his sixteenth year, the Milford schools, and was then apprenticed as a carriage trimmer, with D. Beach & Co., of Milford, the most extensive coach and carriage manufacturers of the town. He remained with them till of age; then removed to New Haven, spending one Winter working at his trade. In 1839, he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, engaging at his trade with I. F. Stone. One year later, he became Stone's partner, the firm continuing for five years, when he bought the interest of Stone, and set up, by himself, in the coach and carriage manufacturing. He has never since had a partner; is very skillful in the making of fine carriages; and, before the war, had a large trade in the South, supplying his own work. During the war, he lost a large fortune, but is now doing well in his life-long business. His losses by fire have always been fully covered by insurance. In his business relations, he mentions with pride his never having had his note protested, and his ability always to pay all his obligations in full. On April 15, 1845, he married Elmira T. Moore, daughter of John R. Moore, of Jeffersontown, Kentucky; and by this union has eleven children, of whom six are living. From his sixteenth year he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church; has been an elder about twenty-five years, and holds that office, at the present time, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Louisville. He is an earnest worker in the Church; and is a valuable and influential citizen.

TODD, LYMAN BEECHER, M. D., was born April 16, 1832, in Fayette County, Kentucky, and is the son of James C. and Maria (Blair) Todd. His father was also a native of Fayette County, of which he was sheriff, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His grandfather, Levi Todd, emigrated from Pennsylvania, and became the first Clerk of Fayette County. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Blair, one of the early prominent lawyers of Fayette County, to which he had emigrated from Pennsylvania. Dr. Todd was liberally educated, graduating at Centre College, in 1851. He immediately afterwards began the study of medicine, attending lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; graduated at that institution in the Spring of 1854; soon after located at Lexington, Kentucky, and has since resided in that place, actively and successfully engaged in the duties of his profession. He served as postmaster of Lexington for eight years, receiving his appointment in 1861, from President Lincoln. He has for several years been city physician of Lexington, but has never sought or held a political office, devoting his time and energies mainly to his profession. He has written a good deal on medical and kindred subjects, and is earnestly devoted to the best interests of his profession. Until the dissolution of the Whig party, he was identified with it, but, since the breaking up of the old organization, its principles being mainly those of the National Republican party, he is now affiliated with that political organization. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian. Dr. Todd was married, October 3, 1854, to Miss Sarah Frances Swift, of Lexington, Kentucky.

FALCONER, DAVID GRAY, Lawyer, was born in Early Vale, Mid-Lothian, Scotland, December 14, 1837. He came to New York in 1856, where he lived several years, and finished his education. He joined the Seventy-ninth New York State Militia soon after its organization; went with the regiment, under Col. McDougal, into the field at the beginning of the civil war, and participated with his regiment in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Lewinsville, Virginia; Port Royal, Coosa river, Pocataligo Bridge, South Carolina; Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg; Vicksburg, and Jackson, Mississippi. His regiment wore the Scotch Highland costume before and after the war, but was obliged to put on the regular army suit in active service. At the battle of Bull Run, his regiment was one of the last to leave the field. At Antietam, Mr. Falconer was wounded in the right hand and right knee, resulting in amputation of his leg; after recovering, was attached to the veteran reserve corps, with

which he remained until the close of the war. He then came to Kentucky, and entered the law department of Kentucky University, at Lexington; graduated, and was admitted to the bar, in February, 1868; and, has practiced ever since, successfully, at the Lexington bar. He was married in March, 1863, to Miss Martha S. Thornton, of New York. Mr. Falconer is a member of the Catholic Church, is an active Christian, a man of strong convictions, and his life is guided by a high ideal of right; is of steady habits, quiet and unostentatious, of reliable legal ability, and has won the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives.

GARDNER, WILLIAM HARRISON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born September 18, 1813, in Barren (now Hart) County, Kentucky. His parents were both native-born Kentuckians, his father being of Irish descent and his mother of Virginia parentage. His father was a farmer, and he himself was bred in that occupation. His early education was limited, and was confined to the poor common-schools of that period of his native country. He entered the Louisville Medical School, in the Fall of 1839; pursued his medical studies for several years, under the direction of Drs. Ford and Sweeney, of Edmonson County, engaging, in the mean time, in teaching school for his support; graduated, in the medical department of the University of Louisville, in 1845; and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and now resides at Rowlett's Station, Hart County, Kentucky. He commenced life without education, wealth, or any other help; and, through his natural ability and great perseverance, has not only arrived at an honorable position as a medical practitioner, but has also become quite scholarly in his attainments, few men in the country being more generally well informed, or thoroughly posted in the history of the times. He has practiced medicine over a large scope of country; has performed many important surgical operations; is independent, original, and thorough in his modes of practice; and is doubtlessly second to no man in his section in any branch of medical practice. He served as surgeon of the Thirtieth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, during the civil war. Although greatly devoted to his profession, he has taken an active interest in public affairs; and, in 1850, was elected to the Legislature; and was again elected to that body in 1865, serving two terms, and acquitting himself with honor. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; and, although connected with no Church organization, he is a man of unapproachable character, standing high not only in his profession, but also as a citizen. Dr. Gardner was married, April 8, 1846, to Miss Martha

Robertson Jett, daughter of Dr. H. D. Jett, of Muncfordsville, Kentucky; and has three daughters and one son, his son being connected with the "Sunday Argus," of Louisville.

POWELL, HON. LAZARUS W., Lawyer, and Governor of Kentucky, son of Lazarus Powell, was born October 6, 1812, in Henderson County, Kentucky. His father had some time previously settled on a tract of land twelve miles from Henderson, on the Morganfield road. He lived to a great age, and was a man of vigorous mind and great energy, and succeeded in accumulating a large property, which he divided among his children. His mother was the daughter of Captain James McMahon, of Henderson County, who served in the war of 1812, and was a man of eccentric manners and strong natural talents. Both of Governor Powell's parents were persons of ordinary natural endowments, and enjoyed little of the advantages of mental culture. He was their third son, and at an early age began to exhibit those traits which gave him distinction in after life. He obtained his early education at Henderson, in his native county, mainly under George Gayle, a teacher of considerable reputation. In 1830, he entered St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky, and graduated in the class of 1833. He had long previously determined upon a course of life, and, a few days after finishing his literary studies, he entered upon the study of the law at Bardstown, under Hon. John Rowan; in the Winter of 1834, he entered Transylvania Law School, then under Justice Robertson and Judge Mayes; and, in the following Spring, opened his office for the practice of his profession, at Henderson. His success was beyond his expectations; he rose rapidly to distinction, and, by his profession mainly, accumulated a fortune. A few months after beginning practice, he formed a partnership with his townsman, Hon. Archibald Dixon, which continued till 1839. In 1836, he was elected to represent Henderson County in the Lower House of the Legislature; was defeated by the Whig candidate, in his race for re-election; in 1844, was defeated as Presidential Democratic District Elector; was placed at the head of the Democratic ticket as candidate for Governor, in 1848, but, after an exciting contest, was defeated by Hon. John J. Crittenden; in 1851, was again candidate for Governor, against his former law partner, Hon. Archibald Dixon; was elected by a small majority, running ahead of his ticket; and was inaugurated September 5, 1851. His administration was a just, wise, and good one, and was well received by the people of the State. In 1858, he was sent to Utah by President Buchanan, as one of the commissioners to settle the rising rebellion among the Mormons; in 1859, he was elected, by his party in the

Legislature, to the United States Senate for six years; made a notable record in that body; when the rebellion broke out he opposed secession, but was also opposed to coercion, and believed that war meant eternal separation; favored Kentucky's neutral position; opposed the policy of the Government to the last, and doubtlessly sympathized strongly with his section; a resolution to expel him from his seat in Congress failed, and he served out his term, but was defeated, in the Legislature, for re-election. As a lawyer, he stood among the first in the State; his social traits were admirable; was greatly attached to his family; was hospitable to the last degree; was the friend of the needy, the supporter and patron of every good work and cause in his own community; and was one of the most able and upright men of his time. His public acts and services were above those of the mere politician, and place him deservedly among the statesmen of Kentucky. Although Governor Powell was not connected with any Church, it appears that he was a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity. After a few days' illness, he died, at his home in Henderson, Kentucky, July 3, 1867. In the following year the Legislature authorized a monument to be erected at his grave. He was married, November 8, 1837, to Miss Harriet A. Jennings, daughter of Captain Charles Jennings, an esteemed citizen of Henderson County, Kentucky. She died, in 1846, leaving three sons. Three of his brothers and one sister survive him.



WOODWARD, HON. GEORGE W., Lawyer, and late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born March 26, 1809, at Bethany, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. His family had settled in that State previous to the Revolution, having emigrated from Connecticut to the valley of the Wallenpawpack, in 1774; from which they were driven, several years later, during the massacre of Wyoming—the women and children finding shelter in New York, and most of the men joining the Continental army. After the close of the war, his father became Sheriff of Wayne County; was afterwards Associate Judge of the County Courts; and was a prominent farmer. The facilities for schooling in Wayne County, in those days, were not the best; and, after spending some time under the tuition of his brother, Judge Woodward entered Geneva Seminary (now Hobart College), New York, having among his classmates, Henry S. Randall and Horatio Seymour. He subsequently entered Wilkesbarre Academy, under Dr. M. P. Orton; and, after completing a thorough classical and scientific course, graduated in 1828. He began the study of the law with Thomas Fuller, of Wayne County; completed his legal studies with Hon.

Garrick Mallory, at Wilkesbarre; and was admitted to the bar in the Fall of 1830. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Scott, a young lady of marked loveliness of person and character, whose father was a physician of large practice in Wilkesbarre and its vicinity. In the following Spring, Mr. Mallory became Judge of the Burks Judicial District, and he succeeded him in his extensive professional business, at the age of twenty-three. His father had been elected Sheriff of Wayne County by the Democracy, and his family were adherents to the doctrines of that party; and, in 1836, he was elected, as a Democrat, to the convention called to revise the Constitution of the State—a body composed of the ablest men of the commonwealth; and, although being the youngest member, he displayed such ability as to rank him, with no unfavorable comparison, with John Sargent, James M. Porter, Thaddeus Stevens, William Findley, and William M. Meredith. As a member of that convention, he held to the Democratic motto, that "the world was governed too much," and was an earnest, able advocate of reform in the Constitution and State laws. He distinguished himself, during the sessions of the convention, on the question of nativism, and other important subjects, displaying great power as a debater and manager. In 1841, in consequence of failing health from his arduous professional labors, he accepted the appointment from Gov. Porter as Resident Judge of the Fourth Pennsylvania Judicial District, composed of six counties, and, territorially, the largest in the State; holding the office until the expiration of the term, in 1851, discharging its duties with great energy and ability. While presiding on the bench, he was debarred, to a great extent, from participating in political contests; notwithstanding, taking an active interest in public events, and warmly supporting Mr. Polk, in 1844; in the same year being the nominee of the Democratic members of the Legislature for United States Senator, to succeed James Buchanan, but was defeated by a coalition in favor of Simon Cameron. In the following March, President Polk nominated him for the Supreme Bench of the United States, but the Senate failed to ratify the appointment. In 1852, on the death of Judge Coulter, Gov. Bigler offered him the seat on the Supreme Bench of the State, which he accepted; and, in December of that year, the office having become elective, he was chosen to that position, by the Democratic vote of the State, for the full term of fifteen years. This was the first occasion presented for submitting his merits to the people of the whole State; and, receiving the nomination by acclamation in his party, was elected by a very large majority, discharging the duties of the office with great dignity and uprightness until 1867. In 1863, he became the Democratic candidate for Governor, against Andrew



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Geo. W. Woodman

G. Curtin, but was defeated, his own county giving him a majority of over twenty-seven hundred, his friends claiming his election. Four years prior to the expiration of his term on the Supreme Bench, he became Chief-Justice by seniority, and, one year before, gave notice that he would not be a candidate for re-election. In 1867, while absent in Europe, he was elected to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Denison, and was re-elected in 1868, having a majority in his own county of over three thousand. During his Congressional service, he abandoned the free-trade doctrines of his party, and distinguished himself by his able efforts in favor of protection. In the Fall of 1870, he removed his office from Wilkesbarre to Philadelphia, where his name became prominent in the great contests at the bar. While practicing law in Philadelphia, he was elected a delegate at large on the Democratic ticket to the last Constitutional Convention, and was Chairman of the Committee on Private Corporations, and member of various other committees, and, from his long experience on the bench and great legal attainments, was one of the most valuable men of that body. In 1873, he resigned his seat in the convention, which not being accepted, after a short visit with his family to the West, he again appeared on the deliberations of the convention. In 1871, he married the widow of Edward McAllister (*née* Eliza Brand), only daughter of John Brand, a man of note and large fortune in Lexington, Kentucky, and, with his accomplished wife, passed much of his time, towards the latter part of his life, at that city. In October, 1874, he again went to Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Woodward and her niece, Miss Brand, of Kentucky, joining there his daughter, Miss Woodward, who had preceded him; and, after visiting various parts of England and Europe, settled in Rome, where he died May 10, 1875. His death was announced by cable, and was received as a national calamity, and followed by every demonstration of popular regard in his native State. He was a man of the highest integrity of character, carrying throughout his life the absolute confidence of his people. He was an able legislator, a profound judge, a writer of great ability, especially on legal science; gained an eminent position in his profession; was characterized by great courtesy and urbanity; was remarkably affectionate and indulgent in his family; was a man of strong religious convictions, being a member of the Episcopal Church, in whose affairs he took great interest; was physically as well as mentally cast in a large mold, being a man of large and attractive form, dignified and manly bearing; and died universally loved and esteemed, having taken a place among the first jurists, and most able and upright men of his native State. By his former marriage, four sons and three daughters survived him. The wife of his second marriage now resides in her native city, Lexington, Ken-

tucky, where she not only lends a charm to society by her many accomplishments, but is present in every noble work of the city, being prominent in all its active charities, and carrying sunshine and comfort into the homes of the poor.



ROBINSON, HON. JAMES FISHER, Lawyer, Farmer, and one of the Governors of Kentucky, was born October 4, 1800, in Scott County, Kentucky. His father, Jonathan Robinson, was a native of Pennsylvania, and there married his mother, a daughter of Capt. John Black, and began his married life as a farmer, in Cumberland County of that State, on a tract of land given him by his father and father-in-law, in the vicinity of their own residence. Shortly afterwards, the war of the Revolution commenced, and, during its first year, he volunteered; was commissioned captain, and served until the restoration of peace. In 1785, he visited Kentucky, and bought a farm of six hundred acres, in Scott County, upon which he erected cabins for his residence; and, having returned to Pennsylvania in the following Spring, removed with his family to his new home, in Kentucky, where he continued to reside, as one of the substantial and influential citizens, until his death, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Gov. Robinson came of English and Scotch ancestors; his great-grandfather being a Dissenter, located in Ireland; and there his grandfather, George Robinson, was born, and married a Scotch lady. The entire family moved to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, about the middle of the seventeenth century. His grandfather, many years after his father settled in Kentucky, also removed to his State, where he passed his life on an adjoining farm, in Scott County, and there died, at the age of eighty-seven. He was an ardent Whig during the Revolution, and served some time as a volunteer during that war. Gov. Robinson's education was commenced under a private teacher, at his father's house; was continued under the Rev. Robert Marshall, one of the most scholarly among the early Presbyterian ministers of Kentucky; and his academic education was completed at Forest Hill Academy, under the celebrated Samuel Wilson. He subsequently entered Transylvania University, where he graduated, in 1818. He immediately began the study of the law at Lexington, under Hon. William T. Barry, one of the most able men who ever flourished in Kentucky. A few years afterwards he obtained license, and began the law practice at Georgetown, in his native county; and there has continued, actively engaged in his profession, until the present time, excepting short intervals of political life. In 1851, he was elected, without opposition, to the Senate of Kentucky, to represent the district composed of Scott and Fayette Counties, and served one

term. In August, 1861, after a warmly contested canvass, he was again elected from the same Senatorial district, defeating Hon. James B. Beck. This canvass was made when the clouds of civil war were gathering over the country, and the great subjects of vital importance to the people were discussed; such as the right of secession, the impending rebellion, the value of the Union, and the proper place to be occupied by Kentucky in the inevitable conflict. In 1862, Governor Magoffin, the Governor of Kentucky, resigned the office of chief executive, and, there being no Lieutenant-Governor, he, being a member of the Senate, was immediately elected Speaker, thereby becoming Acting Governor of the State, and as such was at once qualified, and entered upon his duties, serving as Governor until the end of the term. The period of his administration was filled with troubles, difficulties, and perils, known to no other before or since. His conduct was in accord with the administration of the National Government; and his unflinching devotion to the Union, and his strong, manly guardianship of the affairs of the State, brought the best possible good out of the evils of the times. Doubtlessly but few men in the State were better suited to control its affairs at such a time—reared as he had been, in a school of patriots, and from early life having espoused the Whig principles of National Government, possessing eminently the firm, unexplosive, and temperate elements of character, and, withal, being greatly attached to the best interests of his native State. He has been a farmer as well as a lawyer for the last twenty-five years, and now resides at “Cardome” (from *cara domus*), his fine farm, consisting of three hundred acres, adjoining Georgetown, in a part of that most beautiful region called the “Blue Grass.” He has been without political ambition, having lived too busy a life to give his attention to the higher aims of the statesman, and being unwilling to become a mere politician. Although importuned to accept public office at different times, he has usually declined, preferring to devote himself to his professional and agricultural interests. As a lawyer he has taken a place among the most learned and able in Kentucky. He has been concerned in many of the great law cases of the State, and so thoroughly did he become identified with the interests of his clients that his business grew to great proportions, and gave him little time to devote to politics, had he possessed the inclination. Had he given himself to public affairs with that earnestness, learning, and wisdom, which characterized his professional life, he would have taken rank among the first statesmen of his day. He possesses in a high degree many broad and noble traits, which not only gave him strength and dignity in the court and before the jury, but, during his difficult term of office as chief executive of the State, enabled him to administer its affairs with great impartiality and

justice; firmly suppressing wrong, and protecting the people, regardless of their peculiar sympathies, in their just demands as citizens. He is a man of commanding person and noble presence; and probably no man of the old school is now living in Kentucky who would have been able at any time to add more dignity and honor to any position in the gift of the people. Gov. Robinson is now living with his third wife, and has eight living children.

JOHNSTON, HON. JOSIAH STODDARD, Secretary of State, is the second of the same name who has held honorable positions in the annals of the country. Though a native of Louisiana, he is of a family that emigrated to Kentucky in its earliest settlement. His grandfather, Dr. John Johnston, and Edward Harris, his grandmother's father, were among the original settlers of Mason County. His father, John Harris Johnston, was born at Washington, in that county. The oldest son of Dr. Johnston, Josiah Stoddard Johnston, emigrated to Louisiana, and speedily acquired wealth and reputation as a lawyer and politician. He represented that State in Congress, and, after twelve years of service as Senator, died, during his third term. He was a Whig in politics, and was Mr. Clay's second in his duel with John Randolph. His brother, John Harris Johnston, also emigrated to Alexandria, Louisiana, and became Probate Judge there—a very lucrative and important office in that State—and was, in 1829 and 1830, Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives. He was a very handsome and agreeable man, and universally esteemed for his amiability, probity, and intelligence. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was the youngest brother of this family. Judge Harris Johnston married Miss Eliza Davidson, of New Orleans, who died before him. He was himself cut off in mid career, by the fatal influence of the climate, leaving three little children—John Pintard, Josiah Stoddard, and Harris Hancock. These boys were brought up by their mother's sister, the wife of Col. George Hancock, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who did a mother's part by them. The Johnstons never had great wealth, extensive and powerful connections, or any very special popular talents. Vigorous intellects, moral elevation, and the power to be useful, raised them to eminence. Josiah Stoddard Johnston was born, in New Orleans, February 10, 1833. He passed several years at the excellent classical school of Samuel V. Womack, at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and several more at the Western Military Institute, then a flourishing and useful school, at Georgetown, Kentucky. In September, 1850, he entered the Sophomore Class of Yale College, and graduated with honor, in 1853; a class which turned out many men since dis-

tinguished. He graduated at the law school in Louisville, in 1854. He was married, June 13, 1854, to Miss Eliza Johnson, daughter of the chivalric George W. Johnson, of Scott County, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who died in the Confederate ranks at Shiloh. Stoddard Johnston, as he has always been called, planted cotton, in Arkansas, from 1855 to 1859, with such success as to accumulate a large fortune. But his heart was in Kentucky, and, as soon as he was able, he purchased a beautiful farm in Scott County, moved to it, and there lived from 1859 to 1862. Although his feelings were warmly enlisted in the Southern cause, a multitude of influences prevented him from taking part in the first outbreak of the war. Among these, it is by no means a reflection on his honor to say that a naturally pacific and domestic temper was not the least. When, however, it became evident that a peaceful solution was no longer possible, he entered the Confederate army, when the auspices seemed favorable neither to himself personally, nor to the success of the cause. Nevertheless, his merits met a speedy recognition, and Gen. Bragg assigned him to his personal staff. As a major and assistant adjutant-general, he served with Bragg at Perryville and Murfreesboro, and until June, 1863. He enjoyed much of Gen. Bragg's confidence, and used his influence, with great tact and fidelity, to smooth down the asperities that unfortunately arose between his chief and Gen. Breckinridge. A more trying position can scarcely be conceived; yet he filled it not only without reproach, but so as to retain the friendship and esteem of all parties. At length, he felt it to be his duty to retire from the staff of Gen. Bragg, lest his conduct might be deemed equivocal. Bragg parted with him unwillingly, but continued for him his regard. After serving for some time upon the staff of Gen. Buckner, being with him at the battle of Chickamauga, he was transferred to that of Gen. Breckinridge, December, 1863. He was with Buckner in the forefront of battle at Newmarket, second Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, Monocacy, and Winchester (September 19, 1864). In all these, as in the great battles in the West, where he had served with Bragg, he was mentioned specially for gallantry on the field, in the official reports. But ready as Major Johnston was to expose himself to the hazards of the battle-field, it is not too much to say that his services in the administration of the army were even more valuable. He had Gen. Breckinridge's entire confidence, while acting as his chief of staff, and used his large powers with singular discretion and fidelity to the public interests. There was no officer in the Southern army more trusted, and none who gave greater satisfaction to both the authorities and the public. Much of the success and popularity of Gen. Breckinridge's administration in his difficult fields of command was due to the able and zealous assistance of his chief of staff.

When Gen. Bragg was called to Richmond to give President Davis the aid of his military counsels, he offered Stoddard Johnston, who had served without promotion—which was difficult to obtain, above the grade of major, in the adjutant-general's department—the rank of lieutenant-colonel on his staff. Johnston, who was with Breckinridge, declined the appointment. Nevertheless, when Breckinridge went to Richmond as Secretary of War, he remained in the field. He went with the Kentucky troops from South-western Virginia as far as Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1865; and offered to follow the fortunes of Jefferson Davis and Breckinridge to the bitter end. But the Confederacy was already dissolved, and he returned to Greensboro, North Carolina, with the command to which he was attached, and gave his parole, May 1, 1865. Since that time he has been a loyal citizen of the United States. In the last days of the war, he received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel. After the war, Colonel Johnston practiced law in Helena, Arkansas, until the Fall of 1867. In that year, he removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, when he became editor of the "Yeoman." His entire estate had been swept away in the war, but he entered cheerfully, and without repining, on a career of steady labor. His position threw him naturally into the political currents of the times. His large capacity for labor and fine executive talent were speedily called into requisition; and, from 1868 to 1875, he was Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, a position of great responsibility in the party, and requiring an immense amount of unremunerated labor. Under the able management of the committee and its secretary, Republicanism has become powerless in the State, and the Democracy have been consolidated into an influential power throughout the country. Much of this has been due to the wise, safe, conservative yet liberal counsels of Stoddard Johnston. He was Adjutant-General of Kentucky in 1870 and 1871; in 1875, he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and the favorite of a very large and respectable flank of his party; but he failed to receive the nomination; in July, of the same year, he was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Leslie, and was reappointed to the same office by Gov. McCreary, in September, 1885; he is the present incumbent. In 1870, he was unanimously chosen President of the Kentucky Press Association, and, having been annually re-elected to that position, has performed its duties with dignity and intelligence. His public services have thus been varied and valuable; but in none of them has he been more useful to the public than as editor of the "Yeoman;" in this capacity, he has been the friend of every public improvement and every liberal measure; and yet has held fast to the time-honored traditions of his party, to the principles of constitutional liberty, and to an honest administration of public affairs; it has not

been in his power, nor has it been his wish, to give personal direction to every public movement. He has rarely been found giving bad advice, but he has helped greatly to smooth over mistakes of policy in his party. Much of his influence and success has been due to an exceedingly sunny and genial temper, and to a nature just, tolerant, and benevolent. His household contains five promising children, and in the domestic relations he is honored and beloved. He is a good neighbor, a pleasant companion, an instructive public teacher, a clear, vigorous writer, and a forcible speaker. Col. Johnston's personal appearance is well known to most Kentuckians; of middle stature, with plenty of brawn and muscle, his countenance is striking, as the reflex of the man just described. With fair hair, gray eyes, and Roman nose, his well-cut features are pleasing and handsome; decision, composure, and benevolence are strongly marked in his countenance. It is not astonishing that in his career and character are to be found elements composing a man very useful as a citizen, very popular in social life, and very successful as a man of affairs and as a politician. With perhaps less adventitious backing than any man in Kentucky, few will be found with more solid influence on the public weal.

HUDSON, HOMER, Tobacco Manufacturer, was born March 5, 1824, in Covington, Kentucky. His father, John Hudson, emigrated from Virginia at an early day, and became one of the influential farmers and land-holders of Boone and Grant Counties, residing a great part of his life on his farm, on the Lexington Pike, several miles south of Covington. Homer Hudson was educated at the private schools of Boone County, and at Kemp's Academy. He afterwards studied law under Judge James Pryor, at Carrollton, Kentucky, and, in 1846, entered upon the practice of his profession. Two or three years subsequently, he abandoned the law practice, and began merchandising, which business he pursued with success for several years. He afterwards became owner and proprietor of the Empire Tobacco Works of Covington, which he has carried on for many years with great success, and which, under his management, has become one of the most extensive and valuable manufactories, in its line, in Kentucky. In 1867, he was elected President of the Covington City Council, and filled the position, with credit to himself and acceptably to the people, for one term. He has devoted his time and energies mainly to his business interests, and, while taking an active part in affairs of general importance to the community, has not aspired to political position. He is liberal and independent in his views on all subjects; is thoroughly posted in the affairs

of the day; is refined in his tastes and habits; and few men of his community are more generally well-informed on the great questions that concern the human family. Mr. Hudson was married, March 5, 1851, to Esther Jane Fowler, of Covington, Kentucky, granddaughter of Major Jacob Fowler. They have three living children—two sons and one daughter.

DICKINSON, JOHN A., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky, on the 27th of July, 1830. His father, William C. Dickinson, was a native of Caroline County, Virginia, and a teacher by profession, being engaged as professor in the old Lancastrian School, of Lexington, Kentucky, after his removal to that State, which occurred in 1825. He died in Cincinnati, in 1832, having been regarded during his life as an accomplished teacher and a good citizen. His brother, John Dickinson, was a celebrated lawyer of Fredericksburg, Virginia; and another brother, Samuel Dickinson, was the first town clerk, and also first Superintendent of the Public-schools, of Louisville. John A. Dickinson's mother, Ellen Lafayette Murdock, was a daughter of William Murdock, of King George County. She was a woman of great force of character and sound judgment, and instilled the correct principles of life into the minds of her two sons, John A. and William S. Dickinson, the latter now a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, and one of her most prominent merchants. Her brothers were, respectively, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, George Washington, Charles Carroll, and John Thornley Murdock, all of whom were named, patriotically, for distinguished Americans. The family were tenacious adherents to the old Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy. John A. Dickinson received his education at Morgan Academy, in Burlington, under Prof. S. S. Mead, and graduated with distinction, in 1845, at the age of fifteen years. Shortly after, he went to Cincinnati, to learn the upholstering trade, and, after two years, rented a house, at five hundred dollars per year. With a capital of ten dollars, he commenced on his own account in his trade, on Water Street, between Main and Walnut; and, at the end of one year, had three hundred dollars in cash. He then removed to Cassilly's Row, in the same city, and continued the business, in partnership with his uncle, Thomas J. Murdock, for one year, when the firm was dissolved, and a new one formed, with his only brother, and the business was conducted on Third Street, between Sycamore and Broadway, for two years. Although successful, he now removed to Louisville for the benefit of his health, and carried on the same business, adding, in 1858, the carpet and furnishing departments. He was also during this time in-

terested in building and operating steamboats in the Mississippi, Ohio, and upper Red river trades. At the outbreak of the civil war, he wound up all his affairs, to meet the emergencies of the times. In 1863, he formed a partnership with Henry Wehmhoff (lately deceased), in the upholstery and steamboat outfitting business, which lasted for one year, when he established a branch house at Memphis, Tennessee, and prosecuted a profitable business at both places. In 1864, he invested some surplus funds in the manufacture of agricultural implements, under the firm name of Dickinson, Bennett & Co., and individually purchased a square of ground in the western portion of the city, upon which he erected a large wooden building, supplied with steam power. This was completed in February, 1865, and on the 23d of June following, when just fairly under way, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of twenty thousand dollars above insurance. Bringing into play his nerve and energy, he at once directed the accumulation of the serviceable fragments, and, the next day, rented a warehouse on Fourth Street, which was soon in full operation. In the following year, he rented the house No. 120 Main Street, and added the furniture business to that of upholstery, and continued it, in several localities, until September, 1873. He then rented the warehouses at Nos. 78 and 80 Sixth Street, where he is now engaged. In 1875, he bought out a furniture manufactory on Jacob's Street, between Hancock and Clay, which he is now operating. In January, 1877, he was made President of the Dickinson Furniture Manufacturing Company, organized on the 15th of that month, and now in successful operation, producing all kinds of staple furniture, for the jobbing as well as the retail trade. During his twenty-nine years of business experience, he has fitted out more steamboats than any man in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and his is the oldest establishment in that line in the West. In addition to his active business interests, he has contributed largely toward beautifying and adding value to the city of Louisville, having, during the last fifteen years, built forty-five houses—a number of them elegant and costly. He has studiously avoided the acceptance of any public office, believing that his duties to his family, his Church, and his business necessarily required all his time. In politics, he has been a life-long Democrat, but is hardly a strict partisan. At the age of twelve years, he made the profession of Christianity, under the ministry of Elder John T. Johnson, of the Christian Church, of which he is still an active member. From youth, he has constantly and enthusiastically been engaged in the Sunday-school work. On the 23d of November, 1856, he rented a room in the west end of the city, and opened a Mission Sunday-school, at which he labored, with many discouragements, for twelve years, at the end of which the effort was crowned with success, and a new congre-

gation of Christians established, at the corner of Fifteenth and Jefferson Streets. In this work, he had the hearty co-operation of the following brethren: J. P. Forbin, Robert, William, and Benjamin Skene, E. H. Bland, and James McGee. Believing that the Gospel is preached with the most purity in the Christian Church, and that the Church should be the dispenser of all charities, he has always adhered to that Church, and used his influence and means in its behalf. He was married, in 1852, at Cincinnati, to Miss Sarah E. Owen, daughter of William J. Owen, formerly an extensive wholesale and retail boot and shoe merchant of that city. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, have blessed the union. Mr. Dickinson is a man of genial disposition, scrupulous in all his dealings, and has always, through his business life, aimed to give perfect satisfaction, and to oblige, to the fullest extent, all his patrons. He is now one of the most prominent, useful, and respected citizens of Louisville.

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GIVENS, HUGH LOGAN, M. D., was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, September 19, 1802. His father, Alexander Givens, emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia in the early days. His mother, Nancy Logan, was a niece of Gen. Ben. Logan; and both the Givenses and Logans were distinguished in the early annals of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." The subject of this sketch during boyhood worked on the farm, or spent his time in the country schools. Afterwards, he was sent to some of the higher schools, and acquired a fair education, which he enlarged and completed during a long and active professional life. In 1824 and 1825, he studied medicine in the office of Drs. Nuchols & Moore, of Shelbyville; and, in the following year, entered the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, and graduated. He at once opened his office at Old Port William, or Carrollton, where he remained for several years; 1834 and 1835 he spent in Missouri, but, his health failing, he determined to return to Kentucky, and accordingly again took up his residence at Carrollton. In 1837, he removed to La Grange, in Oldham County, where he remained, in active practice, for thirty-three years, and until near the time of his death, on the eighteenth day of May, 1870. He established a large and lucrative practice; and was, for many years, most active and prominent in all matters pertaining to his profession, in his part of the State. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the State Medical Society, and was, in fact, one of the representative men of his times and profession. He was not only a critical and exhaustive thinker, but a writer of ability, and contributed largely with his pen to the

medical literature of the day. His practice extended over a large tract of country, as was customary in the laborious country practice of the times. He was a member of some of the social orders of the country, and a prominent and active worker in the Methodist Church. Dr. Givens was a man of fine presence, being nearly six feet in height, but of somewhat delicate mold; with pleasing address, and gentle and faultless manners in dealing with his patients. Altogether, he was one of those men so necessary in his time and day as to leave a gap in the community by his death. In February 23, 1836, he was married to Miss Fannie M. Middleton, daughter of John M. Middleton, a lawyer of Gallatin County, who now survives him, and lives in their home at La Grange, in company with his sister, Mrs. Sarah A. Armstrong, the widow of Judge George Armstrong, a prominent lawyer of Oldham County.

ROWLAND, DE WITT CLINTON, General Superintendent of Transportation of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was born July 13, 1829, in Hartford, Connecticut; and is the son of Benjamin Rowland, a merchant, and a man of fine literary ability. De Witt C. Rowland received a good education, in the public-schools of his native city, and, after spending several years in learning and working at a mechanical trade, in 1851 he began railroading on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Mobile, filling minor positions in the transportation department at that city, and as conductor on that road and the Nashville and Decatur division of the Louisville and Nashville road. In the Spring of 1861, he was appointed assistant superintendent, and, after the evacuation of Nashville by the Confederates, he was for a time general manager of the United States military roads in that region, and subsequently accepted the assistant superintendency of railroads in the department of the Cumberland, embracing the Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and a portion of the Memphis and Charleston, roads. The duties of this position, at such a time, were onerous, and, in the Spring of 1864, he was forced, by reason of broken health, to retire for a time from active business. After a rest of a few months, he was appointed general agent at Louisville, Kentucky, for the army freight line operated by Adams Express Company, and held that position until the close of the war. In November, 1865, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, afterwards holding the position of Superintendent of Transportation until 1875, since which he has been General Superintendent of Transportation, and now holds that place on that road, and is one of the most active, wide-awake, and efficient

railroad men of the country. He has long been quite prominently identified with several social organizations; is a man of fine habits; possesses first-class executive and business qualities; is systematic and thorough; takes a deep interest in public affairs, but mainly devotes his time and energy to his business; is a man of fine manners, and at all times exhibits himself to advantage by his genial and affable address. Mr. Rowland was married, in 1851, to Miss Eliza Page, daughter of Jeremiah Page. They have a family of four children—two sons and two daughters.

MCMURTRY, ROBERT P., M. D., son of Joseph and Mary (Peace) McMurtry, was born February 17, 1820, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His grandfather, William McMurtry, emigrated from Virginia, and became one of the prominent actors in the Indian troubles of the early days of Kentucky. His father was born in a fort in Jessamine County, about 1785. His mother emigrated with her parents from Maryland over eighty years ago. The subject of this sketch received his education at Elizabethtown, chiefly under Robert Hewitt. At the age of twenty-two, he left the farm, and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Harvey Slaughter, at Elizabethtown. After reading two years, he commenced to practice in Hardin and adjoining counties. After ten years of hard and successful practice, in 1853, he attended lectures in the University of Louisville, and graduated in medicine. For eight years, he practiced his profession near Louisville, after which, he removed to Hardin County, where he now resides. He has been thirty-two years in active practice, and is probably the oldest regular physician now in business in the county, and has certainly been one of the most earnest, industrious, highly esteemed, and successful. After receiving the degree of M. D. from the University of Louisville, he was offered the Obstetric Chair in that institution, which he declined. While residing in Jefferson County, he was nominated for the Legislature, but, on account of professional duties and personal inclinations, declined to make the race. He has devoted himself mainly and passionately to his profession, with all the interests of which he has been so long identified. He is a member of the local organizations of the profession, and was for a time President of the Hardin County Medical Society. During the war, he took no active part in any way, although his sympathies were with his section. He has mainly lived on a farm, in which he has always taken a great interest, and which he has carried on quite successfully. For thirty-four years, he has been an active member of the Baptist Church. Dr. McMurtry has been three times married: in 1846, to Miss Eliza Wortham, of

Grayson County, who died in three years afterwards; in 1851, to Mrs. Adaline Barnes, of Nelson County, who died three years afterwards; and, in 1857, to his present wife, Mrs. S. A. Shirley, daughter of Dr. Robert P. Gest, of Louisville. From his first marriage, he has two sons: James W. McMurtry, a farmer of La Rue County; and Joseph McMurtry, a lawyer of Colorado. From his present marriage, he has one daughter.

BUCKLER, J. AUGUSTUS, Lawyer, was born February 11, 1844, in Fleming County, Kentucky. His parents were Robert and Sarah (Huff) Buckler, and he was the oldest of their family of eight children. His father, a branch of a large Maryland family of that name, is a native of Nicholas County, and followed agricultural pursuits through life. His mother was a Fleming County woman by birth, and daughter of Samuel Huff, an old settler of that county, and a soldier of the war of 1812. He remained on the farm until his nineteenth year, and received his elementary education, of Winters, in the schools of the neighborhood. In 1863, he entered the Ohio University, at Athens in that State, where he remained three years. During 1866 and 1867, he was engaged in merchandising, in Mason County, at Sardis, occupying his leisure time in reading law. In 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after located at Mt. Olivet, in Robertson County, and entered on the practice of his profession. In the Fall of 1873, he removed to Paris, in Bourbon County, where he now resides, actively engaged in his profession. Mr. Buckler has made but one political race, in which he was defeated by only a few votes, as candidate for Judge of Robertson County, in 1870. He is a Democrat in politics; and, at present, is one of the firm of Buckler & Paton, attorneys at law.

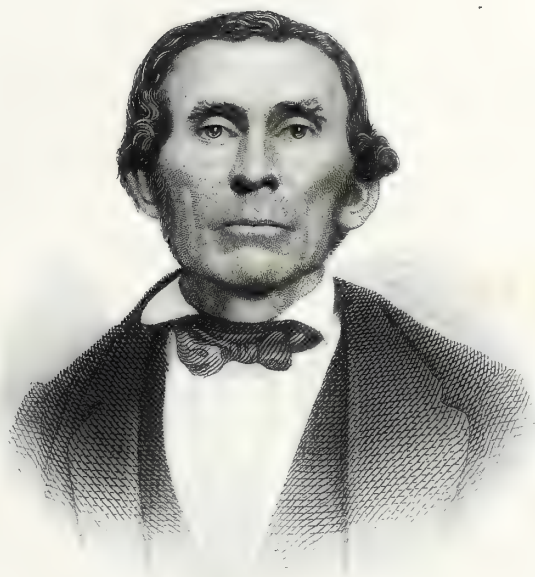
CORD, WILLIAM HOUGH, Lawyer, was born May 9, 1822, in Natchez, Mississippi. His father, Garrett Cord, was a native of Harford County, Maryland, and was a tailor by trade. In 1815, he came to Kentucky, and settled in Fleming County; in 1818, he went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he remained until 1826; in that year, he returned to Fleming County, and there died, in 1847. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and witnessed the death of Gen. Ross, the British commander, in the battle of Bladensburg, near Baltimore. The Cord family were descendants of the Huguenot Cords, and settled in Maryland at a very early day. The mother of the subject of this memoir was Martha Hendon (Prewett) Cord, a na-

tive of Sumner County, Tennessee; and daughter of Bird Prewett, an emigrant from South Carolina, and of Scotch origin. The subject of this sketch received a good education, and, at the age of sixteen, began school teaching, at Elizaville, in Fleming County. At his leisure hours, he read law, under the direction of Thomas Throop, a distinguished lawyer of Flemingsburg. In 1840, he entered the law department of Transylvania University; attended two courses of lectures, and graduated in the following year. Among his classmates were John C. Breckinridge, Bland Ballard, John I. Rodgers, and others, who became prominent as statesmen, jurists, and soldiers. In 1841, he began the practice of the law at Flemingsburg, in connection with Thomas Throop. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Throop, in 1847. He has practiced largely in the Court of Appeals, as the reports of that court for many years show; and has, through his long professional residence of over thirty-five years at Flemingsburg, mainly devoted his attention to his large and valuable legal practice. He was, however, elected County Attorney for Fleming County, in 1862, and served four years; was, also, postmaster of Flemingsburg for four years; and, in 1852, was candidate on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the Court of Appeals. In this race the party was split, and he was defeated. His first Presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk; and, although at the election preceding the opening of the rebellion, he voted for John C. Breckinridge, he now belongs to the Republican party, or, at least, is in sympathy with that party. He has given considerable attention to general literature, and few men are found more universally and thoroughly well informed; yet he has been, by natural talent and inclination, greatly devoted to his profession, and upon it has spent his best thoughts and greatest energy. He is the author of the "Legal and Equitable Rights of Married Women," a work published by Kay & Brothers, Philadelphia, in 1861; and is now preparing for publication works on other departments of law. He is a man of powerful constitution and great energy, and utilizes all his great forces in study and business. His professional habits are exceptional, and his legal methods are business models; is a writer of unusual ability; is decidedly scholarly in his tastes, and, although devoting his time mainly in the direction of his profession, is thoroughly well read in general literature; his social traits are admirable; and his position is deservedly among the front ranks of the profession. Mr. Cord has been twice married: first, in May, 1849, to Miss Virginia R. Dupuy, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, daughter of Jesse L. Dupuy, formerly a merchant of Petersburg and Norfolk, Virginia; she died in 1855. In 1861, he was again married, to Miss Mary F. Dupuy, sister of his first wife, and both sisters of Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, the authoress.

BRANSFORD, BENJAMIN, Retired Merchant and Tobacco Manufacturer, was born December 1, 1819, in Cumberland County, Virginia. His family is of English origin, his great-grandfather being the first to emigrate to America, settling probably at Jamestown, Virginia. The family subsequently removed to Buckingham County, where his father, Benjamin Bransford, was born, who afterwards removed to Cumberland County, where he married Miss Lucy Hatcher, daughter of an old Virginian family, and was a planter by occupation. Benjamin and Lucy Bransford raised a large family of children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. His ancestors on both sides were long residents in, and respectably connected with the first families of, Virginia. His education was acquired in the common-schools; and, rejecting his father's offer, to pursue a collegiate course, he left Virginia and came to Kentucky, with the view of engaging in the tobacco business. His cousin, W. H. Bransford, had erected a tobacco factory at Owensboro, in the Spring of 1838, and there he joined him, bringing from Virginia a number of experienced stemmers. He actively assisted in the management of the establishment until the factory was destroyed by fire, in 1850. He then accepted a salaried position with H. Kerr & Co., in the same business; in the Fall of 1852, he took charge of the factory of J. A. Dunlap & Co., remaining until 1856, when he formed a partnership with Samuel W. Wing, with the purpose of carrying on a general dry-goods and tobacco business; he managing the tobacco interests of the firm. In 1862, he embarked in the tobacco trade on his own account, continuing with energy and success until the year 1873, when he retired to private life. His career as a business man has been one of great credit to himself; and, during his long connection with the tobacco business, he witnessed great development in the trade, there being at the time of his arrival in Owensboro but one factory in operation, where there are now nineteen, and in this growth he bore a prominent part. In 1872, he was elected Mayor of Owensboro, discharging the duties of that office with great credit and acceptability. At various times he has served as a member of the Town Council; was instrumental in organizing the Ohio Telegraph Company, and was its only president during its existence; was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Evansville, Owensboro, and Nashville Railroad, and in various ways has been conspicuous in developing the growth of Owensboro and surrounding country. At the beginning of the civil war, when the schools of Owensboro were in a sadly demoralized condition, he founded Bransford Female Institute, and, at an expense to himself of about thirty-five thousand dollars, built the institution, and kept it in successful operation for six years. In politics, he remained with the old Whig party

till its final dissolution, and was actively interested in the election of Gen. Harrison, in 1840; but, after the commencement of the civil war, he identified himself with the Democratic party, and, while sympathizing with the South, took no active part in the rebellion. He is connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has always been prominently interested in all enterprises looking to the substantial benefits of the community. His life has been characterized by great liberality, integrity, and public enterprise; deservedly meriting and receiving the confidence and esteem of the community, of which he has long been a valuable member. Mr. Bransford was married, in 1846, to Mary E. Athey, a native of Louisville, whose parents removed to Daviess County in 1844. They have raised a large family of children.

MACKLIN, ALEXANDER WALKER, Farmer and Manufacturer, was born May 7, 1799, on the waters of North Elkhorn, in the north-eastern part of Franklin County, Kentucky. His father, Hugh Macklin, was a native of Ireland, and, emigrating to this country when quite young, first settled in Virginia; afterwards, removing to Kentucky, settled in Franklin County, where he died, in 1831, at an advanced age. Alexander Walker Macklin received an ordinary English education, such as was then afforded by the country schools, and, when quite young, learned the carpenter trade in Frankfort. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked at his trade for several years, and, in 1825, married Miss Jane Macklin, and moved to Woodford County, where he rented a farm on Glen's Creek, and remained there several years, a great part of the time engaged in teaching a country school, when he returned to his native county, and bought a small farm. About that time he was elected constable of his district, which office he filled for years. He soon began trading in various ways, with great success, and, having accumulated considerable property, sold his small farm and bought a large tract of land, in Franklin County, on South Elkhorn, to which he removed in 1836. He now commenced trading on a large scale, and, in connection with Philip and Jacob Swigert, of Frankfort, under the name of Macklin & Co., he began the manufacture of hemp bagging and rope, shipping their goods to New Orleans for sale. In 1840, this firm was dissolved, and he built a large factory on his own land, at the forks of Elkhorn, for the manufacture of bagging and rope on his own account, in which he continued, with great success, up to the time of his death, owning nearly all the slaves, to the number of one hundred and twenty, employed upon his farm and in his factories. In the



A. W. Marklin
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same year, in partnership with W. F. Ferguson, he bought a large tract of land in Arkansas, and commenced cotton-planting, which, for want of his personal attention, was not a success. In 1846, he bought property near Frankfort, on the Kentucky river, on which he built a large slaughter-house, in which he was joined, in 1850, by his second son, George B. Macklin. This business was carried on, largely and successfully, under the name of A. W. Macklin & Son, during the remainder of his life, the products, to a very great extent, being shipped to New York for foreign markets, and to Cuba by way of New Orleans. As opportunity offered, he continually added to his landed estate, until, at the time of his death, he owned twelve hundred acres of the finest land in that region, which was divided among his children. In 1844, he commenced to erect a large merchant and custom flouring-mill on his land on the Elkhorn, which he completed soon after, and put into successful operation, with the capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day, being the only water-power mill in the country that could be operated during the entire year. In this enterprise he was joined by his oldest son, Beponi Macklin, who, at the age of twenty, took entire control of the mill, leaving his father, as in other cases, to manage the financial interests. In this mill he made many improvements, until it is now probably the most complete water flouring-mill in Kentucky. At his death, this valuable property went by gift to his son Benoni; and, at his death, in 1867, became the property of his child and only daughter, who was then only seven years old. He had long had in view the building of a cut-stone mill-dam on the South Elkhorn, which should last as long as the stone of which it was built, and be an ornament to his industry and energy. In 1863, he began quarrying and preparing the stone; and, in the Fall of that year, completed the finest and most durable piece of work of that kind to be found, at least in Kentucky. He was a man of great energy and industry, and possessed of will and perseverance which could not be overcome by ordinary obstacles. He was somewhat delicate in constitution, and, during the last years of his life, suffered from poor health, although he rarely failed in attention to his complicated business, and even in his last sickness was confined to his room only five days. He was elected by the Bank of Kentucky, located at Louisville—being one of the oldest and most prosperous banks, from its formation until the present time—to the very responsible position of one of its directors for the branch at Frankfort, to which position he was annually elected until his death. He took no very active part in politics, but was decided in his opinions, being a member of the old Whig party until its dissolution; and, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, his sympathies were with the South. In religion, he was an ardent member of the Baptist Church, which he joined in 1825,

remaining a pillar of his Church throughout his life, and hardly ever missing one of its meetings. He accumulated a large fortune, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, which was divided equally among his seven children, after paying his indebtedness. He also made a donation of eight thousand dollars, for the purpose of educating young men for the ministry, to the Georgetown College, under the control of the Baptist denomination; that sum was paid into the hands of the trustees of the college by his executors. He raised seven children—three sons and four daughters—all of whom reached majority, and six of whom are now living. His second son, George B. Macklin, is now largely engaged as a commission and coal merchant, at Frankfort. Mr. Macklin died December 5, 1863, and his remains lie in the grave-yard near his former residence, five miles east of Frankfort. He survived his two sisters several years; and his brother, John Macklin, died in 1865. He was a man of fine personal habits, an advocate of temperance, and a patron of all worthy causes in his community; and was, throughout his life, one of the most active, intelligent, useful, and successful business men of the country.

GRIMES, OWEN W., was born July 7, 1799, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, Chas. Grimes, was one of the wealthiest men of that county, owning four fine farms, a grist-mill and saw-mill. Owen W. Grimes passed his early boyhood in working upon his father's farms and in his mills; serving faithfully day and night, according to his father's will and command. When sixteen years old, he entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, where, six years later, he graduated with honor. Among his classmates were some of the subsequently most distinguished and learned men of the State: Col. James Taylor, of Newport; Manlius V. Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Kentucky (now deceased); Charles S. Morehead, Governor of the State; and Judge Wm. Bodley and Judge Bullock, now eminent lawyers of the city of Louisville; in all, the class of that year numbered forty-seven. He then studied law two years in the office of Robert Wickliffe, and was admitted to the bar. He married speedily, and went to farming in Jessamine County, at which he remained one year. Moving to the Olympian Springs, in Bath County, he took charge of a hotel; and, for five years, during every Summer, had from three to five hundred Southerners as his guests. He then removed to St. Louis, Missouri; keeping, first, a fashionable Summer hotel, and afterwards, for two years, the Missouri Hotel. He then removed to Lexington, Kentucky, and became the proprietor of the Broadway

Hotel. From Lexington, he went to Frankfort, where he kept the Mansion House one year. In 1847, he removed to Paducah, and was five years landlord of the Marshall House, now known as the Richmond House. At the breaking out of the rebellion, his interests were of such a character as to be greatly affected thereby; and, at its close, he found himself broken up in fortune. In 1874, he was appointed State Librarian, and fulfilled the duties of that office for two years; being pronounced, by the lawyers and judiciary of the State generally, the best librarian the State ever had. At present, seventy-seven years of age, but hale and hearty, he lives in peaceful ease at the residence of Samuel F. Merrill, his son-in-law, who is interested with the firm of Buckner & Terrell, tobacco dealers, at Paducah, Kentucky. This firm does, perhaps, as large a business as any in the State, buying, in 1875, fourteen thousand hogsheds of tobacco. While keeping the Missouri Hotel, at St. Louis, Mr. Grimes invented a reaping-machine, the model of which he showed to one McCormick, a transient guest, who took advantage of this secret to obtain a patent of the machine in his own name. While first at Paducah, Mr. Grimes induced the citizens to have the telegraph extended from Cairo to Paducah, and subsequently from Paducah to Nashville. In doing this, two large rivers were spanned, the engineers in charge stretching the wires across the rivers upon supporters, which the steamers and drift-wood soon made away with. In this dilemma he urged a method which was found on trial practicable and successful, namely, to lay the wires upon the bottom of the river. He was thus, to some degree, the father of submarine telegraphy, for when, two years later, Cyrus W. Field and others were about laying two telegraph wires across the ocean, and failed therein, because the wires would not work, Mr. Grimes sent Mr. Field a model of his plans, and received in reply a letter from Mr. Field, stating that he had submitted his (Grimes's) plans and model to his associates, and that the same had been approved and accepted, and he (Mr. Grimes) would hear from them. But he never did hear from them, other than the general news that the third wire was fully successful. Mr. Grimes, when twenty-three years old, was married to Eliza Matson, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and has four children, all living and married: Rebecca J., his oldest daughter, married James Moore, of Moore, Jenkins & Co., of New York, prominent wholesale grocers; Mary married Samuel F. Merrill, of Paducah; Margaret is the widow of the late Judge Murry, of Paducah; and James Thomas Grimes, his only son, is a farmer near Paducah, and married to Agnes, daughter of Alfred Boyd, brother of Hon. Lynn Boyd, Speaker of the United States Congress from 1851 to 1856, once elected Lieutenant-Governor, held many public positions, and was one of the most able and brilliant men of the State.

ATKINSON, GEORGE, Retired Merchant, was born in May, 1793, in Ireland. He emigrated to this country, in 1801, with his uncles, John and Edward Cunningham, in whose employ he remained as a clerk, in Richmond, Virginia, until 1817. In that year, he removed to Kentucky, and located at Henderson, where he began to trade in tobacco, and is said to have been the first man in the West who ever stemmed tobacco for the English markets; was engaged in that business and general merchandising, with great success, until 1856, when he retired to one of his farms near Henderson, and has since devoted himself to their cultivation. He has several fine tracts of land in Union and Henderson Counties. He established an extensive reputation among business men, and has been known as one of the most upright, discerning, and successful business men of the country. For over fifty years, he has been intimately connected with all the valuable interests of Henderson and the surrounding country. He located at Henderson when it was but a village, and the surrounding country, to a great extent, wild and unimproved, and has been throughout his life, actively identified with its material and social growth and prosperity. In politics he always took a lively interest, and originally belonged to the Whig party, and even yet never fails to vote and keep himself well informed on the events of the day, although he never sought political office. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church; has been characterized for his fine habits and the moral force of his character, and, after an unusually long, industrious, and valuable career, still walks with a firm step, and displays great mental and physical preservation. Mr. Atkinson was married, in 1819, to Miss Mary Dixon, sister of Hon. Archibald Dixon. Two children from this marriage now live. She died, in 1842, and, in 1844, he married Lucy Ann Gale, daughter of Maj. Edmund Holloway, by whom he had two children, one of whom is living. His children, by his first marriage, are: John C. Atkinson, Mayor of Henderson; and Mrs. Blanton Duncan, of Louisville. Edward Atkinson, the son of his second wife, is now a farmer of Henderson County.

GRUNDY, HON. FELIX, Lawyer, was born September 11, 1777, in Berkeley County, Virginia. His father was a native of England; settled in Virginia when it was a British province; removed to Pennsylvania, settling at "Old Fort," now Brownsville; in 1780, removed to Kentucky, settling in Washington County, and suffered, with his family, in the dangers and hardships incident to the times; he died while the subject of this sketch was young. Felix Grundy was educated under the

supervision of his mother, who used every means in her reach to satisfy his desires for a liberal education. He attended Bardstown Academy under the celebrated Dr. Priestly, and had among his classmates, John Rowan, Pope, Harrison, Allen, Daviess, and others afterwards distinguished in the State. He was the seventh son of his parents in regular order; and, probably from the old whim on this point, was destined by his parents for the medical profession; but, early evincing great talent for public speaking, and, overcoming his excellent mother's inclinations, studied law, completing his professional preparations under George Nicholas, one of the first lawyers of the West; entered into practice at Springfield, in Washington County; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1799; distinguished himself as a debater; favored the Circuit Court system in the State; was elected to the Legislature from Washington County, in 1800; was re-elected, in 1802; in 1804, was sent to the Legislature from Nelson County; was re-elected; brought forward his plan for a Circuit Court persistently, until he saw its establishment, and was acknowledged as its founder in the State; in 1802, had his celebrated debate with Henry Clay, on his motion to repeal the charter for the Insurance or Banking Company of Lexington; December 10, 1806, became a judge of the Court of Appeals, the supreme court of the State; in the following Spring, became chief-justice of that court, by the appointment of Chief-Justice Todd to the Supreme Bench of the United States; resigned, in 1807, to follow the more lucrative and active duties of his profession; at that time, removed to Nashville, Tennessee, and soon rose to the first rank in his profession; excelled as a criminal lawyer, being unsurpassed for twenty years in his State; his services being in great demand, also, in several adjoining States; in 1811, was elected to Congress; served on the Committee of Foreign Relations, and favored war with Great Britain; supported the Administration through that struggle; for a time, returned to private life; in 1819, was elected to the Tennessee Legislature; was several times re-elected; was appointed, with William L. Brown, a commissioner to the Kentucky Legislature, to negotiate with that body as to the difficulty then existing concerning the boundary line between the two States; was highly successful in his mission; introduced some important measures into the statutes of Tennessee; was elected United States Senator, in 1829; was re-elected in 1833, serving in that body until 1838; in the latter year, became Attorney-General of the United States, under Martin Van Buren; resigned, in 1840; was again elected to the United States Senate, but did not take his seat. In politics, he was a Democrat, and was one of the most able lawyers in the Western country. He died, December 12, 1840, at Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Grundy married a Miss Rodgers, of Greene County, Kentucky, while he was

residing at Springfield. He was a man of medium height, and heavily built; was an attractive conversationalist, and was a man of unaffected and agreeable manners.

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CANTRILL, CAPT. JAMES EDWARDS, Lawyer, son of Edward F. and Susan E. Cantrill, was born June 20, 1839, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. The ancestors of this distinguished member of the bar were natives of the Commonwealth of Virginia, from which they emigrated at an early day; his grandfather settling in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His father was a farmer in this fertile region of the State, and is still living, being a resident of Jessamine County. He married Miss Susan Edwards; six children were born unto them—this subject being the second child. He attended a common-school in the neighborhood of his home, until about sixteen years of age. He then entered Georgetown College, graduating at that institution in the year of 1858. After leaving college, he commenced the study of law, in the office of Mr. Polk, in a class consisting of Rev. J. C. Morris, of Louisville; Hon. J. R. Ward, of Cynthiana; William R. Webb, and two or three others. Leaving this class, he was admitted to practice law by Judges Stites and Duvall, and entered upon his profession, in 1859, at the age of twenty years, in St. Louis, Missouri, remaining there in the pursuit of his calling until the breaking out of the war, in 1861. Upon the opening of hostilities, he immediately returned to his native State, and, espousing the Confederate cause, at once joined the army. Enlisting under Col. Humphrey Marshall in West Virginia, about the time when Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith were invading the State, he succeeded in raising a company, and with it joined the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, D. Howard Smith's regiment, Buford's Brigade. He participated in the Kentucky campaign of that Summer and Fall, taking an active part in the terrible battles of Perryville and Stone River, besides being in several minor engagements. After these battles, Bragg fell back to Tullahoma, Tennessee, and Rosecrans took position at Murfreesboro; these positions being retained by the two generals for the remainder of the Winter. About this time, Captain Cantrill was detailed with a company for scouting service, at the front of Gen. Bragg's army. He served faithfully in this arduous and dangerous duty during that Winter; never, in all that time, sleeping within the picket lines. In the ensuing Spring, his regiment was assigned to Gen. John H. Morgan's command; he serving with that general until his death, except a short period while a prisoner of war. He was in the vicinity of Greenville when the daring Gen. John Morgan was killed. He also participated in the West Virginia campaign, with Gen. Breckinridge. At

the close of the war he returned to his home, to take up the pursuits of civil life. Resuming the practice of his profession, in January, 1866, he was soon recognized as one of the most successful members of the Georgetown bar. He soon obtained an extensive and lucrative practice, embracing many of the most important cases arising in Scott County. Among the many prominent cases in which he has taken part may be mentioned the celebrated Glass Will Case, in which he was engaged as principal counsel for the defendants; the suit being decided in favor of his clients. He has also successfully conducted a considerable number of criminal cases. He is a life-long Democrat. He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature in August, 1867, and served creditably in that body. He is a Mason of high standing; also a member of the Knights Templar, and Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky. He was married, January 5, 1869, to Miss Jennie Moore, the accomplished daughter of the late Chilton C. Moore, of Fayette County, Kentucky. They have one child, James Campbell Cantrill. Captain Cantrill is in the prime of life, and a man of superb physique, standing six feet two inches in height, and well proportioned. He is known as a ready and forcible speaker, on public occasions, and also as a writer of merit; and stands high as a citizen, and professionally.

URPHY, JOHN SANDERS, Banker and Farmer, was born October 6, 1814, in Wayne County, Kentucky. His father, William Murphy, was a native of the Commonwealth of Virginia, having been born, and passed his youth, in the county of Rockingham of that State. He came to Kentucky at an early day, settling in Wayne County, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, at the ripe old age of seventy-two years. John was born, and brought through his tender years, upon his father's farm in Wayne County. Owing to the very poor educational facilities in his vicinity in those early times, he was obliged to commence his career in life with but a very limited store of knowledge. His learning, therefore, was necessarily confined to the plain rudimentary branches, and the study of these could only be pursued in the spare time snatched from the more pressing duties of the farm. When he had reached the age of eighteen, he was bound as an apprentice, for three years, to a tanner, receiving as his compensation for his services the bare necessities of life—his food and raiment. After being released from his apprenticeship, he followed the tanning business, for a short time, in Monticello, Wayne County. In 1840, thinking he could benefit himself by the change, he resolved to leave the tanning business,

in that county, to try his fortunes in the more exciting walks of a city life. With no other capital than a well-knit frame and a willing heart, he came to Stanford, Kentucky, where he soon found employment with Martin A. Stemins, a respectable tanner of that town, now a resident of Paris, Kentucky. He remained working under this man, in the tanning business, for nine months, and in a short time had acquired a practical knowledge of the business in all its details. After leaving Mr. Stemins, he entered into partnership with Henry Myers, in the tanning business; Mr. Myers investing fourteen thousand dollars in the concern, while Mr. Murphy gave his services. This firm did a thriving business, and its members were rapidly advancing to prosperity, when, in 1859, it met with a serious check to its progress, in the death of its honored senior partner, Mr. Myers. At the time of this unexpected bereavement, the partners had, by their industry and business sagacity, accumulated the sum of sixty-eight thousand dollars. Mr. Murphy was appointed the administrator of the deceased partner's estate, and faithfully discharged his duties, in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. After this, he continued to carry on the former business in his own name, at the same time he began to invest largely in real estate, purchasing several large farms and other property in and about the town of Stanford. In 1862, he decided to retire from the business in which he had been so long and successfully engaged, for upwards of twenty years, to remove to one of his farms near the town. Here he set about with his characteristic energy to make a success of his newly chosen occupation, and soon became one of the most extensive and successful farmers of his county. He grew rapidly into popularity and influence, and in a short time was considered one of the most prominent and leading men of his county. In 1859, he with Joseph McAllister and H. S. Wethers were the incorporators of the Deposit Bank of Stanford, and, a few years later, it was chartered as a National Bank, with Mr. Murphy as its president, which position he has occupied since its incorporation. As an instance of the high esteem and regard in which he is held by the community, he secures the respect of all parties concerned. He has always been public-spirited, and has been one of the most active promoters of the internal improvements of his county; aiding, with his influence and means, the establishment of railroads, turnpikes, and other improvements. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Pauline Myers, the daughter of his employer and partner in business, and had nine children, of whom six are now living. He lost his first wife in 1865, and was remarried, to the widow of Mr. J. Johnson, of Frankfort, Kentucky. His two daughters, Elizabeth and Tabitha, are married; and his other children remaining with him are named, respectively, William H., J. H.,

John S., and Nora C. Murphy. Mr. Murphy's present high standing in the community has been achieved solely by his own untiring energy and perseverance. Coming to the town a penniless and friendless boy, he embarked in business, and, by his industry and integrity, rapidly advanced in prosperity, and has finally become one of the most popular and leading citizens of his town, and is very highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

 OHNSTON, PHILIP PRESTON, Lawyer, was born at Shiloh, King George County, Virginia, April 4, 1840. His family, of Scotch-Irish descent, had lived in the same county for many generations, and followed the occupations of farmer, merchant, and mechanic. He was the youngest of several sons, and received such educational advantages as the crippled resources of his father enabled him to give; and, at an early age, left his home to be the builder of his own fortune. From the avocations open to young men without fortune or influential friends, he chose that of marble cutter; and entered, as an apprentice, with the well-known firm of Bevan & Sons, of Baltimore, and finished his apprenticeship with Hugh Sisson, of that city. Mr. Johnston has always preserved the most friendly and agreeable relations with these gentlemen; and looks back with gratification to the four or five years of patient, disciplined application which made him a skilled workman, and gave a sense of confidence, independence, and security. The splendid and inexpensive advantages offered to young men in Baltimore, for self-improvement, were not wholly neglected by him during his stay in that city. In 1861, after having finished his apprenticeship, he left the workshop for the military camp, to carry out a well-matured resolve, the proper time for the execution of which had been somewhat impatiently awaited. His first military duty was performed with the Baltimore City Guards. The sentiment of Maryland, at the time, was overwhelmingly Southern; and it was then believed that she would be one of the Confederate States, and the principal battle-ground; but, while the authorities hesitated, and talked about constitutional rights, a cordon of steel had been silently drawn around the little State. Her young men then left their homes in the hands of the invader, to join the Southern army, Johnston among the number. He was formally mustered into the service at Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1861; and his, with other companies from Maryland, was soon after formed into the First Maryland Infantry Regiment, Col. George H. Stuart commanding. He served as a private in this command, participating in the first battle of Manassas, and other minor engagements, until

May, 1862; when he (being in the service as a Marylander, and, consequently, exempt from the operations of the conscription act), with other Marylanders who had enlisted for one year, was discharged. The same month he re-enlisted, in Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Horse Artillery, under Capt. John Pelham, of Alabama. In this command, he held every position, from private to major commanding the battalion. During the four years' service, he had no furlough, except two given by the enemy; the first from his artillery, the second on the 8th of May, 1864, in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, when his battery was charged by Grant's infantry. The small cavalry support, which, with the battery, awaited the shock, was ordered to retire soon after the action commenced, having received considerable damage without being able to inflict much on the enemy. The charging column numbered several thousand. Maj. James Breathed (Gen. Fitz Lee's Chief of Artillery) was present, a man of unsurpassed courage, who had learned to fight under Pelham, and shared his fame. The leaden hail from over five thousand muskets had wounded a number of the artillery-men and horses, while the artillery in turn had opened many fatal gaps in the blue line. The enemy, however, quickly closed them up, and rushed on, hoping to capture the pieces; to prevent this, after fighting the guns to the last moment, the order was given to retire one gun at a time, commencing on the right. The maneuver was executed with deliberation until the time came for the left gun to move; while in the act of starting it, the two lead-horses were killed, and two of the three drivers shot down. Almost at the same moment, Capt. Johnston received a musket ball in his right shoulder. Major Breathed, whose horse had been killed under him, commenced cutting the dead horses loose with his saber. Before he succeeded, the last driver was shot from his team, and the two middle horses killed. That solitary gun, with every thing around it either killed or wounded, except one single man and the two wheel-horses, was now the target for an army. Breathed's courage rose equal to the occasion. With more than mortal energy, he separated the living horses from the dead, mounted one of them, and drove the gun safely from the field, followed by the audible curses of the disappointed enemy. The desperate conflict had accomplished its purpose. The Confederate infantry had come up and formed behind the hill, in the rear of where the battery stood, and its line opened to let the hero pass through with his gun, and closed up to receive the maddened Federals, who charged heedlessly on. In the Fall of 1864, Capt. Johnston was recommended by Gen. Jubal A. Early—under whom he had fought for several months in the valley of Virginia—for distinguished gallantry and efficiency, and soon after received his commission as major of artillery; after which he was as-

signed to duty with Major-General Lomax, as chief of the artillery of his division, where he served until the close of the war. In the course of his military career, he had won expressions of approval, on the field, from such distinguished soldiers as Early, Breckinridge, and Lomax; fought with the gallant Pelham, under Stuart; received promotion at their hands, and was honored with their friendship. At the close of the war, he went to Texas, and engaged in trade with satisfactory success; left there, in the Spring of 1867, and located in Lexington, Kentucky, and commenced the study of law, under Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, and graduated from the law college of Kentucky University, in the class of 1868. He has practiced law, in a desultory way, at the Lexington bar, ever since. In 1870, after a warm contest, he was elected city attorney—a position, at that time, of considerable pecuniary value. In 1873, he was given the Democratic nomination for Representative, from Fayette County, in the Kentucky Legislature, but was defeated by Col. Prall, his Republican opponent. In 1877, he received, without opposition, the nomination of the Democratic party for State Senator, and was elected by a majority of between twelve and thirteen hundred votes. In 1870, he married Miss Chiles, of Fayette County, and is now the father of three boys.

 CAMPBELL, COL. CHURCHILL GIBBS, Merchant, is of a family of Scotch descent, who settled in Virginia before the Revolution; and was born May 3, 1824, in Culpepper County, Virginia. His uncle, Col. William Campbell, was an officer of the Revolution, and commanded at the battle of King's Mountain. His father, John Campbell, was a farmer of Bourbon County, Kentucky, for many years, where he died, at the age of seventy-nine. His mother was Miss Frances Green, through whom he is related to the Pendletons and Greens of Virginia. He received a good education in the county schools; at the age of twenty-four, joined a company that was raised in Bourbon County, to serve in the Mexican War, of which he was elected first lieutenant, and Col. W. E. Simms captain; and was placed in the Third Kentucky Infantry, which re-enforced Gen. Scott, in the City of Mexico. After twelve months' service, peace was declared; and he returned to Bourbon County, and entered into the dry-goods business, in Millersburg; started, in January, 1853, to California; but, when three days out, the ship in which he sailed was wrecked, in the Caribbean Sea. He made his way back to New York, intending to embark on the next ship that went out; but, meeting a friend, Edward Lambert, a large silk merchant of New York, accepted a position with him as salesman; remained there two

years; then went to Philadelphia, where he established himself in the wholesale notion business; in 1858, came to Versailles, Kentucky, where he started and carried on a retail dry-goods store till 1862. After Bragg's entry into Kentucky, he raised, in one day, a company of one hundred and eighteen men; joined the regiment under Gen. Buford, and was with the force that covered Bragg's retreat; was with Gen. Buford in the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone river; in March, Buford being sent South, he was assigned to Gen. Morgan's command, and was with him in all his raids, including the raid into Ohio and Indiana; was with Morgan and his seventy officers in the Ohio Penitentiary; while there, had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and was advised to take the oath of allegiance, and save his life; but he refused, and, in October, 1864, was exchanged, and sent to Richmond as beyond hope of recovery; was able, however, to again enter the service, January 1, under Gen. Duke; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served as such till the close of the war, when he was paroled, at Washington, Georgia; returned soon after to his business, at Versailles, where he has since remained. He was a brave soldier, and is a man of high and honorable principles; and, as an instance of his integrity of character, and conscientious conduct in the army, it is related that, while Gen. Duke was stationed at New river, he was sent out to obtain a supply of horses; and, while on the expedition, his own horse, worth one thousand dollars, was stolen; he, however, executed his commission, delivered the horses, retaining one, for which he gave his note of hand, payable at Versailles on sight, and has since redeemed it in full. He is an active member of the Christian Church, and a man of worth and influence in his community.

 HARRIS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, son of William A. Harris, was born January 4, 1837, in Indianapolis, Indiana. He received a good English education, but, his father dying when he was six years old, he was early compelled to start in life on his own responsibility. In 1852, he went to Lexington, Kentucky, where he began clerking in the dry-goods house of T. W. White & Co., previously having taken a course of commercial instruction in Cincinnati. In 1856, he returned to Indianapolis, remaining in the dry-goods business until the following year, when he commenced railroading in the employ of the Bellefontaine Railroad Company. In 1861, he became agent for the Louisville & Nashville Road, and removed to Louisville, Kentucky. At the breaking out of the civil war, he was appointed quartermaster in the Federal army, serving chiefly at Louisville, but a part of the time at Nashville, at Pitts-

burg Landing, and at Huntsville, Alabama, resigning at Louisville, after three years' service. He then became Superintendent of the Louisville Transfer Company, also of the Memphis and Nashville Transfer Companies. In 1869, he commenced the ice business in Louisville, and soon after engaged, under the style of Payne, Harris & Co., in the manufacture of sleeping cars, and is now Director of the Pullman Southern Car Company. With all these corporations he is still actively connected. For the first two years, he conducted the ice business alone, but, after some changes, he finally united with John P. Cromie, under the style of Northern Lake Ice Company, of which he is president. He is also President of the Louisville Transfer Company. Although actively engaged in his own extensive business, he has taken a lively interest in the affairs of the city, and is one of the most enterprising, active, successful, and valuable business men of Louisville. He is a man of great executive and shrewd financial ability. Starting without means, he has risen rapidly, and taken a position among the leading business men of the city. Mr. Harris was married, September 23, 1863, to Miss Mary Daugherty, of Lancaster, Ohio. She died in January, 1875.

AN WINKLE, JOHN SALLEE, Lawyer, was born March 8, 1829, in Wayne County, Kentucky. He is a descendant of a Dutch family, who migrated with Gov. Stuyvesant, in 1647, from the Netherlands, to New York. His grandfather, Abraham Van Winkle was a prominent citizen of Wayne County; he held the offices of sheriff and justice of the peace of that county for a considerable period of his life. His father, Micajah Van Winkle, was a respectable and intelligent farmer of his county, of more than mediocre ability, who was also chosen to the offices of sheriff and justice of the peace of his county. John's academic education was received in his native county, at the town of Monticello; and, after completing his education, he commenced the study of the law, in that place, in the office of his brother, the late Hon. E. L. Van Winkle. After passing through the necessary study, he graduated in the law department of the University of Louisville, and was licensed and admitted to the bar, in 1854, and opened an office in his native town. He remained in Monticello in the pursuit of his profession until 1863, when he removed to Danville, Kentucky, which place continues to be his residence up to the present time. His first step in public life was made in 1861, when he consented to run for the State Legislature as Representative. He was elected, and served creditably for a term of two years. He was appointed Secretary of State, in 1866, under Gov. T. E. Bramlette's administration, and, when he received the

appointment, he removed to Frankfort. At the expiration of his term of service in this office, he returned to Danville to resume the practice of his profession. Here his ability and legal tact soon placed him in the front rank of the legal profession of his town; and, with his many estimable qualities, he became one of its prominent and leading citizens. In youth and early manhood, he was identified with the old Whig party in politics, and, on its dissolution, was associated with some of the organizations which sprang out of its dismemberment, in opposition to the Democratic party; and so continued until the civil war, during which he was a decided conservative Unionist, but did not take up arms, because of feeble health, and the fact that much of that period he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, where the delicacy of the duty performed, and gravity of responsibility which rested on each member, were quite as onerous to the individual, and perhaps important to the country, as those of a soldier in the field. He was married, in 1858, to Mary Buster, daughter of Gen. Buster, of Monticello, Kentucky. He lost his first wife, and was remarried, in 1867, to Miss Louisa T. Dillon, and has a family of five children. Mr. Van Winkle comes through a long and eventful career of public life with a character absolutely without blemish and above reproach; in his profession, he has won the admiration of all with whom he has been brought in contact; public-spirited and of unquestioned integrity, he has been an honor to the community.

ETCHER, JOSEPH P., M. D., was born June 6, 1807, at Lancaster, Garrard County, Kentucky, and was the eighth child of Benjamin Letcher and his wife, Mary Robertson. His father was a native of Goochland County, Virginia; and followed agricultural pursuits, and was also Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrard County, Kentucky, from the formation of that county, in 1796, until his death, in 1823. He was related to the distinguished families of his name in Virginia, from which State he emigrated in 1786. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and daughter of William Robertson, who was one of the first delegates from Mercer County, Kentucky, to Virginia, when this State was a part of the Old Dominion. She was sister of Chief-Justice George Robertson, one of Kentucky's most distinguished men. Dr. Letcher was liberally educated, at Lancaster Academy, and in other good schools of the country. While pursuing his literary studies, he engaged, more or less, in assisting his father in the duties of the clerkship of the Circuit Court, and for four years acted as deputy clerk. He read medicine, and, in 1838, graduated from the

medical department of Transylvania University. He was engaged actively in his profession, at Lancaster, until 1844. From that time until 1867, he practiced at Nicholasville, and, in the latter year, located at Lexington, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the duties of his profession. He has never sought nor held public office of any kind. He cast his first Presidential vote for John Quincy Adams, and his last for Bell and Everett, and was identified with the Whig party until its dissolution. He is now a Democrat. During the war he was an ardent Union man. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian.

NEWCOMB, HORATIO DALTON, Merchant and Manufacturer, son of Dalton Newcomb, a distinguished farmer of Massachusetts, was born August 10, 1809, at Barnardston, near Springfield, Massachusetts. He received a good practical education, and, after working on his father's farm for a time, he taught school in his native State, but, being dissatisfied with his prospects in that direction, took the agency for a book, and traveled through several of the States, finally locating at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1832. He engaged, for a while, as clerk in a small business house; afterwards, in various mercantile enterprises, by which he accumulated some means; entered the commission house of E. E. Webb; was soon after admitted to partnership, and began a career of remarkable mercantile success. In 1837, he went into the liquor business; and subsequently established a large grocery trade, with his brother, Warren Newcomb, under the style of H. D. Newcomb & Bro., becoming one of the largest grocery establishments in the West. In 1863, his brother retired from the business, and a few years afterwards died in New York, a millionaire. The house soon became Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., devoting themselves entirely to operations in whisky. In 1850, after the projection of the Cannelton Cotton Mills, at Cannelton, Indiana, by J. C. Ford, Hamilton Smith, and others, when the enterprise was on the eve of failure, he came forward with a large secured capital, placing the establishment on a sure foundation, and, although his commercial interests were valuable, a great part of his fortune was made in his connection with the Cannelton Mills. In 1856, in connection with his brother, Dwight Newcomb, he leased the Cannelton Coal Mines, from which he retired after several years' successful operation. In 1871, having amassed a large fortune in the legitimate channels of trade, he abandoned active commercial pursuits for his own interests, and devoted himself, with great energy, to the cause of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and was its most influential and substantial friend. He took large stock in the road; worked

hard for its success, loaning his own credit for the establishment of that of the company; for sixteen years was one of its directors; at the death of Hon. James Guthrie, in 1859, became its president; as such carried the road through its financial embarrassments; and, for some time, bore the financial burdens of the company. Mainly through his great business ability and inexhaustible resources, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was made the most successful and powerful railroad enterprise in the South. While actively engaged in business pursuits, he never lost sight of the interests of the city. After the burning of the Galt House, through his instrumentality, chiefly, the present magnificent hotel was built. He was one of the organizers of the Louisville Board of Trade, and was its first president; erected some of the finest buildings, and was variously concerned in most movements of importance to the city of Louisville. He was a man of marked peculiarities, as well as marked talents. He was a clear-sighted financier, steady and self-confident rather than aggressive, at all times conservative and safe; was valued among his acquaintances for his liberality and kindness of disposition; his tastes were always upward, and, although not ostentatious in his patronage, he was concerned in all art and public improvements; possessed of extraordinary gifts, he had few equals in the business world, and the withdrawal of such great resources as he possessed, was a loss to his adopted city. He died of apoplexy, at his house in Louisville, in 1874, and probably left behind him no enemies, for he was a man singularly without malice. Mr. Newcomb was twice married; first, in 1838, to Miss Cornelia W. Read. The only remaining child of this marriage is H. Victor Newcomb, of Louisville, Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. In 1871, he was married to Miss Mary C. Smith, eldest daughter of John B. Smith, of Louisville, a lady who has ever been distinguished for her beauty of person, and brilliancy of mind and manners.

RUSSELL, JAMES ALEXANDER, Lawyer, was born October 1, 1815, at Russellville, Kentucky. His family was of Scotch origin, his father, David N. Russell, removing to this country in 1808; he engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits, but, in 1821, took up his residence at Russellville; was a man of fine mind, and exerted a considerable influence in his community. James A. Russell received his education at Elkton, in the seminary conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; and at the age of nineteen he began the study of the law, under the Hon. F. M. Bristow, and, in 1837, was admitted to practice, in connection with his preceptor. He continued in that relation until 1840,



H. D. Newman

since which time he has formed new associations in his business. In 1855, he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term, and, although frequently urged to accept political position, he has persistently declined, preferring to devote his energies to his profession, in which he has deservedly taken a high place. In politics, he is connected with the Democracy, and, being a fine popular speaker, is often called upon to advocate the interest of his party before the people. He was originally a Clay Whig. He has been for many years concerned in most of the leading causes at law in his district. He is an advocate of uncommon strength; has been characterized through his life for his sense of honor and social integrity; possesses many admirable personal and social qualities; and not only as a lawyer, but also as a citizen, occupies a high place in his community. Mr. Russell was married, in 1838, to Miss Mary L. Russell, a native of Kirkaldy, Scotland, and sister of the distinguished scholar, Rev. James L. Russell. They have reared a family of seven children, all of whom fill honorable places in the community.

PRICE, A. D., M. D., was born September 1, 1839, in Clarke County, Kentucky. His grandfather, Moses Price, a Virginian by birth, settled at Lexington at an early day, and served, for a number of years, as Marshal of the State of Kentucky. The Price family is of English origin. His father, Dr. Andrew B. Price, was a physician of some note in Clarke and surrounding counties. He married a Miss Watkins, and their third son is the subject of this sketch. Dr. A. D. Price received his education in the common-schools of his native county, at Harrodsburg High-school, and at Kentucky University, then located at Harrodsburg. In 1861, he commenced the study of medicine under his father, at Harrodsburg; in 1863, went to New York, and attended lectures in the New York Medical College; attended two courses of lectures in that institution, and graduated; took one course in the medical department of the University of Louisville, under the presidency of Hon. James Guthrie; and, in 1865, commenced the practice of his profession in Harrodsburg, where he has since resided. He is a member of Mercer County Medical Society, of the Central Kentucky Medical Association, of the Kentucky State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association; has been President of the Mercer County Medical Society; is now President of Central Kentucky Medical Association; has been a delegate to the conventions of that and the State society; has been a frequent contributor to the literature of the profession, his articles being occasionally copied in the medical journals; and has already taken a prom-

inent and enviable position in the medical profession of the State. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church; and, although passionately devoted to his profession, takes an active interest in every thing relating to the public welfare. Dr. Price was married, March 9, 1871, to Miss Linnie Henry, of Mobile, Alabama.

BLACKWELL, JAMES S., A. M., was born November 30, 1844, in Henderson County, Kentucky. His father, James J. Blackwell, an educated farmer, was a native of Lunenburg County, Virginia, and was a lineal descendant of John Blackwell, who was appointed Governor of North Carolina, under Charles II of England. His mother's maiden name was Jeffries; she was also a native of Lunenburg County, Virginia, and was a descendant of the celebrated Jennings family. James S. Blackwell was educated mainly at Hanover College, Indiana, where he graduated, with the highest standing of his class, in 1868. He was, shortly afterwards, elected President of Ghent College. In 1870, he became associated with Rev. B. H. McGowen, in the Faculty of Forest Academy, near Anchorage; and, in 1872, was appointed Professor of Languages in Kentucky Military Institute, with the rank of major. In 1871, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Hanover College. In 1876, he was prevailed upon to purchase an interest in Forest Academy, and is now engaged in that institution, associated with Dr. McGowen and Col. Jasper N. Current. In 1876, he received the degree of Ph. D., from two institutions of learning, in recognition of his remarkable attainments as a linguist. Although scarcely in the prime of life, probably no man in the State is acquainted with so many languages, or has carried his studies to such a vast extent in that direction, speaking readily French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, and Danish, and reading Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, and twenty or thirty other languages, ancient and modern. Few men of the country have displayed such ability in the acquisition of language, and have reached such a degree of accurate scholarship at so early a period in life. He is a writer of ability, usually confining his writings to articles for the "Christian Observer"—the representative Presbyterian paper of the South—and to magazine articles, in connection with his researches in the languages, having little time for extended work with his pen. He has the power to sustain any amount of mental labor; has a good physical organization; possesses splendid personal habits, and, it would seem, has before him a career of singular literary eminence. Prof. Blackwell was married, July 8, 1870, to Miss Mary Eva Smith, grand-niece of Hon. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana.

BARTH, GOTTLIEB F., Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture, was born April 13, 1823, in Würtemberg, Germany. His father, S. F. Barth, a miller and manufacturer of breadstuffs, had ten children, the subject of this sketch being next to the youngest. His parents died when he was at the tender age of five years, and he was reared by the hands of kind friends. He had been called Gottlieb when an infant, but, in honor of his providential escape after a fall from a second-story window, he was baptized in the Lutheran Church under the name of "Gottlieb." He attended school in his native town until fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed for three years to learn cabinet-making. In 1845, he left the old country, and, after a passage of eighty-five days, on a sailing vessel, landed at New York. About a year later, he shipped as sailor-boy from New York to New Orleans, at which latter place he remained a year, working at his trade. He landed at Louisville, April 13, 1847; began working for Mr. Dodge on Fourth Street, continuing for seven months; then worked for Mr. Moore, on Third Street, and, subsequently, for a year, on Walnut Street. In 1850, he commenced business for himself on Market Street; but, after six months, sold out and worked at his trade for a time; was then connected with John Stokes, as a silent partner; carried on business until 1854, on Walnut Street, when they dissolved; G. F. Barth removing to Green, between Clay and Shelby Streets, and carrying on until October, 1856, a large furniture establishment; then sold out, visited his native land, returned after four months, and resumed business at No. 271 Green Street, where he is still located. Mr. Barth has by his business activity acquired a comfortable fortune. He married Annie Barbara Hackman, of Louisville, and has by this union five children, one of whom is deceased. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, having been baptized and confirmed therein in his boyhood. Gottlieb F. Barth is a gentleman of a charitable disposition, and noted for the hospitality of his house, and the uprightness of his life.

WILLIAMS, AARON FUQUA, Educator, was born September 6, 1835, in Franklin, Simpson County, Kentucky. He is a descendant of David Williams, one of the patriots who assisted in the capture of Major André. His father, Robert Williams, was a native of Buckingham County, Virginia; and was a minister of the Baptist Church. He was widely known and universally respected for his talents and virtues. Aaron Fuqua Williams received a very liberal education. Having early formed the resolution of becoming a professional teacher,

he devoted his whole energies to thoroughly qualifying himself for his profession. His earlier years were passed under the instruction of John D. Tyler, of Montgomery County, Tennessee; and, after undergoing a thorough preparation, entered Union University, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Here he pursued the study of the higher branches of education, making rapid progress, and, in 1855, received the degree of A. M. He at once entered upon the duties of his profession, taking charge of a school at Bell's Chapel, Todd County, Kentucky. He remained at this place for three years, acquiring an enviable reputation as a teacher. He was next chosen as Principal of the Masonic Institute, at Cave City, Barren County, Kentucky. In this capacity, he gave entire satisfaction to all concerned; and his exemplary conduct, varied talents, and accomplishments won for him the confidence and esteem of the public. After a period of seven years' service as the head of this institute, he resolved to establish a seminary—to be organized and conducted under his own control. In accordance with this determination, he purchased the property of the Green River Academy, located at Elkton, Kentucky, where he has since been very actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession; having, by his own untiring energy and perseverance, obtained a well-earned name for excellence in his calling. He has always been known as an entertaining and gifted extemporaneous speaker, and, though his profession necessarily demands the larger portion of his time, he still is occasionally found on the rostrum. He has delivered lectures upon various topics in all the principal towns of his own and adjoining States, being everywhere favorably received. When the war broke out, he joined the Confederate cause, and served through some of the prominent battles of the rebellion; he was present at Fort Donelson, participated in the famous engagements of Shiloh, Stone river, and Belmont, and, when peace was declared, laid down the weapons of war, to return to his home and resume his former vocation. He was married, December 22, 1857, to Miss Chloe E. Downer, daughter of John S. Downer, of Todd County. Five children have been born to them, the eldest daughter, Bessie, being a highly talented and accomplished young lady, thoroughly educated and conversant with all the branches of modern culture. Mr. Williams has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church since the age of sixteen years, and has for ten years been deacon of the Church. He is a most zealous worker in the cause of religion, and his labors have not been without a salutary influence. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty years, and has delivered some valuable lectures before his craft. When the Grange movement was begun, he became one of its active supporters, and gave his labors and influence to the advancement of the interests of this organization. Though yet a com-

paratively young man, he has not only reached a flattering degree of success in his chosen profession, but has also attained eminence in paths aside from his regular pursuit. He possesses an irreproachable character, and is of a most genial and happy social temperament; is an indefatigable worker, and makes his mark in all his undertakings.

MILWARD, JOSEPH, Farmer and Retired Merchant, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, August 22, 1803. He was the only son of a respectable merchant of Baltimore; his father died a few months before the birth of his son. When he had attained the age of four years, his mother removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where she remarried, and continued to reside until the date of her death. Joseph Milward attended the common-schools of his home, and obtained a sound, practical knowledge of the most useful English branches. Obligated to leave school at the age of sixteen years, to commence the battle of life, he was bound to Thomas B. McGowen, of Lexington, as an apprentice in the furniture business. After mastering his trade, he left Lexington, to follow his trade as a journeyman in other places. He went to Cincinnati, working there for some time; from here, he came to Richmond, Kentucky; but, not being able to accomplish any thing, he left, and soon found his way back again to his native town. With the small capital of thirty dollars, he resolved to embark in business for himself; and, accordingly, opened a shop in the furniture business, on Broadway Street, in Lexington. Here he struggled along, encountering numerous obstacles, and meeting with many discouragements, until about the years 1836-7, that period of universal bankruptcy among merchants throughout the country, when he found himself about three thousand dollars in debt. With this heavy load to carry, in the depressed condition of trade on all sides, his future prospects did not look the most encouraging. But, taking heart, instead of being discouraged at the magnitude of the task before him, he set diligently to work to redeem himself from all obligations. In this work he was eminently successful; for, in ten years' time, he had not only paid every dollar of his indebtedness, but had accumulated ten thousand dollars clear profit, by his industry. With this increase of capital, he began to enlarge and extend his business, which continued to grow more and more extensive with each year. He changed his location, removing to Main Street, where he could have better accommodations for his increasing business, and finally removed to the spacious and commodious building now occupied by his enterprising sons, who have taken charge of their father's business. When the war commenced, his sympathies were with the Union cause,

and his sons entered the Union army; one of them, Charles Milward, losing his life in the defense of his country. In 1865, after an active business life of nearly half a century, he purchased a farm near his native town, and decided to retire from business, leaving it in the hands of his sons, and seek the quiet and repose of a life in the country. In his politics, he was a member of the old Whig party up to the time of its disbandment and the organization of the Republican party, when he became an active supporter of that party. By his first wife, he had eleven children, of whom seven have reached the age of maturity, and are honored members of society. He was remarried, in 1858, to Mrs. Keturah H. Grenell, daughter of Gov. Metcalfe. Two of his sons, Joseph and William, in partnership with a cousin, Joshua P. Shaw, are engaged in carrying on the original furniture business of their father in Lexington. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lexington, having joined it in 1834, and has always given his influence to the advancement and moral improvement of the community. Mr. Milward's path through life has been strewn with many difficulties, but, by his indefatigable industry and unbending determination, he has surmounted all obstacles, and may in his declining years look back with pride upon a career which is a shining example of what sterling integrity and perseverance may achieve, unaided by any brilliant inherent qualities or auspicious surroundings. He is a man of firm convictions and sound judgment; devoted to principle, he is always found on the side of justice, and his career has been marked by an unwavering adherence to right in all his transactions with his fellow-men.

SELECMAN, WILLIAM EUGENE, Lawyer, was born April 28, 1844, in Nelson County, Kentucky. His parents were John F. and Lucy Selecman; the former a native of Prince William County, Virginia; and the latter, of Nelson County, Kentucky, and daughter of William McKay, a farmer of that county, also a Virginian by birth. His father came to Kentucky in 1819; at first, located in Washington County; in 1832, removed to Nelson County; followed agricultural pursuits; and died in 1852. William E. Selecman was raised on the farm, and educated in the good select schools of the country. In 1865, he began to read law at Bardstown, under the direction of E. E. McKay, a prominent lawyer of that place; was admitted to the bar, in 1867, and at once entered on the practice of his profession at Springfield, Washington County, where he has since resided. In 1870, he was elected County Attorney of Washington County. In politics, he is a Democrat. Religiously, he is connected with the Baptist Church.

Mr. Selecman was married, October 28, 1873, to Miss Sallie Robertson, of Washington County, and daughter of Wm. J. Robertson, a merchant of that county.

KIRWAN, EDWARD E., Lumber Dealer, was born August 4, 1831, in Kilkenny County, Ireland. His father, John Kirwan, was a member of the celebrated family of that name, which attained great prominence in Ireland by their learning and talents. He was an extensive farmer in Kilkenny County, and possessed marked ability, and wielded considerable influence in his neighborhood. His wife, Catherine Nolan, was a descendant of the distinguished family of this name, whose members were among the most eminent and learned priests and bishops the Catholic Church has ever produced. Her uncle, Edward Nolan, being such a gifted rhetorician that he was known as the "Silver Tongue of Ireland." Edward E. Kirwan passed the early part of his life upon his father's farm. He received such an education as could be procured, while spared from the duties of the farm, in the common-schools of his locality. When he had reached his twentieth year, he resolved to leave his native land, and become a citizen of the United States. Upon his arrival on this side of the Atlantic, he decided to take up his residence in the great West; and, making Kentucky his State, settled in Louisville, then a rapidly growing town. He was successful in soon finding employment, taking a position in a hotel called the Galt House. He kept this situation for two years; and, having shown ability and judgment in the discharge of his duties, was, at the end of this time, selected to take charge of the celebrated Mammoth Cave Hotel. About this time, the great excitement which followed the discovery of gold in California began to spread throughout the country; and he, with a few companions, concluded to emigrate thither, and try their fortunes in the search for the precious metal. After undergoing all the difficulties and perils of the long journey, they at length reached the gold-fields; and at once purchased what was known as the "Indiana Claim," and began the laborious operation of mining. Their labors were rewarded, after a time, with tolerable success; and, after a stay of about six years, he had accumulated a sum of considerable amount. He now resolved to leave California, and returned to Kentucky to engage in business. Upon his return, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Van Seggern, an extensive owner and manager of saw-mills; and entered into his service. He remained in this business for a period of ten years, within which time he enjoyed a visit to his native land. In 1866, he became a member of the firm, which carried on the

business of lumber dealers and manufacturers of house-building material, under the style of Hyde, Kirwan & Campbell. This was one of the largest concerns to be found throughout the South and West; and did an extensive and prosperous business. The term of agreement expiring, the other partners withdrew, and he was left sole proprietor of the establishment. In 1872, he entered into partnership with Mr. John Henry in the lumber business; and has continued, under the firm name of Kirwan & Henry, in this trade, up to the present time. He was married to Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, and has five children. Mr. Kirwan's career is a bright example of what indomitable perseverance and untiring industry, unaided by any auspicious surroundings, may achieve; coming to this country poor, and without friends and means, he has, by his assiduous attention to business, reached a degree of success which reflects the greatest credit upon his efforts. He has just reached the prime of life, and is a splendid specimen of manhood; stands well in the community, and is an upright and conscientious citizen.

SIMON, JACOB THEOPHILUS, Lawyer, was born September 9, 1846, in Grant County, Kentucky. His father, Francis Simon, is a native of Normandy, in the north of France; has through life followed agricultural pursuits; emigrated to the Island of Martinique, in the Lesser Antilles, about the year 1823, where he resided till 1834, when he came to the United States and settled in Grant County, Kentucky. He is now a thrifty farmer of that county. Eliza (Musselman) Simon, the mother of the subject of this brief sketch, is a native of Grant County, and daughter of Jacob Musselman, one of the pioneers of that county, and a soldier of the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on the farm, and was mainly educated in the private schools of the country. His nineteenth year he spent in Commercial College, at Covington; and, in 1866, began reading law at Owenton, under the supervision of Hon. H. P. Montgomery. In 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of his profession at Williamstown. In the following year he located at Falmouth, Pendleton County, where he has since resided, actively engaged in a large, growing, and reputable practice. In 1874, he was elected County Attorney for Pendleton County. In 1875, he was elected City Attorney, and re-elected in 1876. In politics, he is a Democrat. Religiously, he is associated with the Methodist Church. He is a man of fine personal habits; of exceptional business and professional ability; is greatly devoted to his profession, in which he is remarkably successful; and, altogether, is one of the most able and

worthy self-made men in his section of the State. Mr. Simon was married, September 17, 1872, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Maggie T. McClure, a lady of great intellectual and moral worth, sister of John T. McClure, Ex-Sheriff of Grant County, and of the widow of the late Hon. W. S. Rankin, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Northern Kentucky, and daughter of John A. McClure, one of the oldest, most worthy, and successful farmers of Grant County.

THIERMAN, HENRY A., Wholesale Liquor Dealer and Rectifier, was born January 8, 1836, in the village of Lohe, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. His parents are now residing, in venerable years, upon the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born. He received a common-school education from his seventh to his fourteenth year; he then assisted his father in farming till May, 1855, when, in company with two young men, neighbors, and of about the same age, he sailed for America, landing at Baltimore the 20th of July following. They came to Cincinnati, where, finding his uncle removed to Louisville, Kentucky, he bid his companions farewell, and started for that city. His uncle gave him work on a dairy farm for about a year, when, being dissatisfied, he was taken into the liquor house of Kinderman & Thierman, remaining with them as clerk till 1861; he then bought an interest in the dairy of a brother, who had followed him to this country, doing moderately well in this investment. In December, 1861, he visited his parents in Germany, and has since twice visited them. Returning in the Spring of 1862, he remained in the dairy business till 1863, when he accepted a position in the liquor store of Thierman & Webber. In 1865, he and Henry Leisman bought out the interest of Webber, the firm becoming H. A. Thierman & Co.; in October, 1866, he and Leisman sold out their interest, and commenced business under the firm name of Thierman, Prante & Co.; upon the decease of Leisman, in 1868, the firm became Thierman & Prante; and, in 1872, Prante retired, the firm then becoming H. A. Thierman & Co., under which name they still continue. This firm has been very successful, and is ranked as one of the finest liquor houses of the Falls City. At the age of fourteen, he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, and has always been a devoted member of that religious society. In May, 1871, he made a trip, with his entire family, to his parents and the home of his childhood. He married, May 9, 1865, Louisa, daughter of John Simm, of Louisville; and has one deceased and three living children. Mr. Thierman is a member of the Knights of Honor and the United Workmen; is a man of warm feelings; and is prompt and upright in all

business relations, and is one of the most active and influential men among his countrymen residing at Louisville.

HARGIS, JUDGE THOMAS FRAZIER, Lawyer, son of John and Elizabeth (Weddington) Hargis, was born June 24, 1842, at Jackson, Breathitt County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Washington County, Virginia; was a lawyer, and never has changed his profession; came to this State in 1826; first located in Pike County; in 1839, went to Breathitt; in 1856, removed to Rowan, where he now resides, at Morehead, in the practice of his profession. He was for twelve years Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts of Breathitt County; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849; was Assistant United States Marshal, in 1850; and has been, for eight or nine years, County Attorney for Rowan County. His grandfather, Samuel Hargis, was of English origin, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The mother of this subject was also a native of Washington County, Virginia, of German origin, and daughter of Jacob Weddington, an early settler of Pike and Morgan Counties of this State, and a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and was educated in the private schools of the country. During the Fall and Winter of 1860, he studied law, while looking after his father's mercantile interests at Morehead. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifth Kentucky Confederate Infantry, under Col. John S. Williams. He served with this regiment until its time expired. After the battle of Princeton, West Virginia, in May, 1862, he was promoted to brevet second lieutenant, for gallant conduct in action, as a leader of the skirmish line. During this service he was engaged in the battle of Middle Creek. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Col. Jack May's Tenth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, as a member of Company E; remained associated with the regiment until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Blue Springs, Blountsville, siege of Knoxville, Big Creek, Crocket's Cove, Cynthiana, Mt. Sterling, and various smaller engagements. He was wounded in a skirmish at the foot of Card Ridge, in the Fall of 1863, by a minie-ball; was wounded, by a ball in the right shoulder, at the battle of Cynthiana, June 12, 1864, and captured; on the following night, escaped; was wounded, by a musket ball, in the left knee, and taken prisoner, in Gen. Sheridan's fight with Early, in Virginia; was sent to Harper's Ferry; escaped, and was soon after recaptured; sent to Old Capitol, at Washington, and afterwards removed to Johnson's Island, where he remained until the close of the war. April 8, 1863, he was made First Lieutenant of Company E; on June

9, was promoted to the captaincy, and, in Early's campaign against Sheridan, in 1864, he commanded his regiment. Immediately after returning to his father's, at Morehead, he resumed the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar, in the Spring of 1866; and entered into practice in Rowan County, in connection with Judge John M. Elliott, now Appellate Judge. In the Fall of 1868, he located at Carlisle, Nicholas County, where he has since remained, actively engaged in his profession. In 1869, he was elected County Judge of Nicholas County; re-elected in 1870, without opposition; resigned in 1871, and was elected to the State Senate, and served until 1875. During the entire term, he served on the Judiciary Committee. From 1870 to 1874, he was Master Commissioner of Nicholas County. He is a Democrat. Religiously, he is associated with the Christian Church. Captain Hargis was married, June 23, 1869, to Miss Lucy S. Norvell, of Nicholas County, daughter of William Norvell, a lawyer of Carlisle, who represented the county in the Legislature, in 1833 and 1834; was, for two terms, judge of the county; filled other prominent trusts in the community, and died September 5, 1875. While a member of the Senate, Captain Hargis engaged in the exciting debate on the University Bill; and the "Woodford Weekly," and other papers pronounced his the finest speech on the subject. He also made able legal arguments on negro testimony, and on the Licking river bills, which were published.

IXON, HON. ARCHIBALD, Lawyer, and once Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, April 2, 1802. His grandfather, Henry Dixon, was a colonel in the Revolutionary army; and his father, Wynn Dixon, entered the service at the age of sixteen, as an ensign; and was promoted for gallantry at the battles of Camden, Eutaw, and Guilford Court House. In 1805, Wynn Dixon emigrated from North Carolina to Henderson, Kentucky, where his distinguished son resided up to the time of his death. At the age of twenty, he began the study of law, and, at twenty-two, was admitted to the bar; at once attracting attention, and in a few years rose to the highest rank in the profession. Although coming in competition with many jurists of the first talent and learning, he maintained a leadership at the bar in Southern Kentucky until he retired from the practice, during the civil war. His influence with the courts was great, for he was learned, able, and upright; and his power over a jury was unsurpassed. As an advocate, he has had few equals in any country. In his early life, he twice represented Henderson County in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature; and once represented Hen-

derson, Hopkins, and Daviess, in the Senate. In 1840, he was nominated by the Whig party for Lieutenant-Governor, and outran his ticket, which was elected. In 1844, he was chosen, by Henderson County, without opposition, a member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky; and took a most useful and distinguished part in its proceedings. Perhaps no member of that body was more active or more influential. In 1851, he was called, by his party, to make the race for Governor, against his neighbor and fellow-townsmen, the late distinguished Lazarus W. Powell; and, after an exciting canvass, was defeated by less than a thousand votes. The result was attributable to the division in the Whig party, created by the candidacy of Cassius M. Clay, who ran as an Emancipation candidate. The succeeding Winter, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Clay; and entered upon that office in December, 1852. There, as in all other positions of life, he made himself distinguished. His connection with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, provided for in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, introduced by Judge Douglas, of Illinois, has become a part of the history of the country. Before the expiration of his term of service, his health became seriously impaired; and, thereafter, he neither held nor sought any further political office. But his patriotism was unabated to the last. During the exciting and distressing months which preceded the outbreak of the war between the North and the South, he was unceasing in his efforts to preserve the peace and the Union. He was a member of the Border State Convention, and favored the neutrality of those States; hoping that they would form a break-water to stay the tides of sectional fanaticism from the North and South, which threatened to destroy the Constitution, and which plunged the country into civil war. Failing in this, he remained steadfast to the Union, but did all in his power to mitigate the horrors of fraternal strife. Perhaps no man was more active in aiding the victims of arbitrary arrest than he was, and many a Southern soldier in confinement, and some under condemnation of death, looked to him as their last hope. And never was he appealed to in vain, and his name will be held in grateful remembrance by many who were served by him most faithfully, without other reward than the enjoyment of a good conscience. Since the war, he has been at all times opposed to those measures of the Republican party which, in his opinion, had the direct tendency to humiliate the South, to degrade the States, and to aggrandize the Federal Government. As much as he loved the Union of States, he loved the Constitution more, being wise enough to perceive that the Constitution was the soul and spirit of the Union. When the armed forces of the Union were made to overthrow the



Simon Stenton

State government of Louisiana, in a time of profound peace, he published his views upon the act—his last publication of a political character. It exerted a wide influence on the public mind. He was twice married. In 1834, to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Pollit, and of their marriage five children survive; and, on the 29th of October, 1853, to Miss Sue Bullitt, of Jefferson County, who, with her three children, survives him. He died April 23, 1876, lamented by his neighbors and fellow-citizens. A sketch of Gov. Dixon's life would be incomplete without an allusion to his personal appearance and individual characteristics. He was of delicate organization, but of most commanding figure. No man could see him without being at once attracted. He was of dauntless courage, and, in the early days of Kentucky, when he was young in his profession—and, in fact throughout his life—so bore himself that no man dared attempt to influence him through his fears. Indeed, he seemed not to know such a feeling. He was of a fiery temperament, and, as a speaker, he blended with sound logic an eloquence impassioned and irresistible. And, with all his qualities as a lawyer and statesman, he had what is the richest of all the elements that make up a great man—an integrity incorruptible, and a sense of honor which would brook no reflection upon his character.

ENTON, GEN. SIMON, Pioneer of Kentucky, was born April 13, 1755, in Fauquier County, Virginia. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother was of Scotch descent, her ancestors having early settled in Virginia. Until the age of sixteen, he was engaged on the farm, in raising corn and tobacco. At that time, he left home unceremoniously, on account of a difficulty with William Veach, a neighbor; crossed the Alleghany Mountains in April, 1771; at Ise's Ford, changed his name to Simon Butler, better to enable him to escape, if pursued on account of Veach, whom he supposed to be dead; in company with three others, proceeded to Fort Pitt; there became acquainted with Simon Girty; afterwards descended the Ohio, in company with Yeager and Strader, to the mouth of the Great Kanawha; spent the Winter in hunting on the Elk river; returned and remained the following Winter at the same camp; in the Spring of 1773, their party was broken up and one of their number killed by the Indians; he returned to Fort Pitt; was employed as a spy against the Indians by Lord Dunmore, in 1774; served afterwards in the same capacity under Col. Lewis; soon after, with a small company, settled near Maysville (Limestone), in Mason County, Kentucky; built Kenton's Station; there planted the first corn raised in that territory, north of the Kentucky river; in the following year, he joined Gen. George

Rogers Clark; Kenton's Station was soon after abandoned; he took part in the siege of Harrod's Station, where his former companions, from Mason County, had gone for safety; again became a spy for Gen. Clark; accompanied him on his expedition to Kaskaskia; was then sent to ascertain the strength of Vincennes; performed his mission, and returned to Harrodsburg; attended Boone on several expeditions against the Indians; in 1778, accompanied George Clark and Alexander Montgomery on a trip to Chillicothe, Ohio, to supply themselves with horses; captured a fine lot of horses; were overtaken by the Indians at the Ohio river, and Clark escaping, Montgomery was killed, and he was captured; was treated with great barbarity; ran the gauntlet at Chillicothe; was sentenced to die at Zanesville; was there saved by Simon Girty, who had become identified with the savages; spent some time with Girty in a wild roving life; was again taken into custody by the Indians; was conveyed to Sandusky, but finally, through the intervention of the chief, Logan, was delivered to the British as a prisoner of war, at Detroit; in the Spring of 1779, with Bullitt and Cofer, through the assistance of the wife of Harvey, an Indian trader, he escaped, and in July they reached the Falls of the Ohio in safety; he soon after joined Gen. Clark at Vincennes; commanded a company of men, chiefly from Harrod's Station, during the British and Indian invasion of Kentucky, in that year; disbanded his company, and remained in the employ of the various stations until 1782; at that time, hearing of the recovery of William Veach, resumed his real name; was in an expedition against the Indians on the Great Miami; settled on Salt river, after returning to Harrod's Station, where he had acquired some valuable lands; visited his parents and friends in Virginia; returned to his settlement, where he remained until 1784; removed to Maysville, and afterwards formed the first permanent settlement north of the Licking river, and there his great skill in Indian warfare was in constant demand for the protection of the settlement. In 1793, General Wayne coming down the river with his army, he was made a major, and served with distinction. The troubles with the Indians being at an end, he began to turn his attention to the care of his lands, now about to be snatched from him by the numerous settlers flocking to the new country, and who, taking every advantage of his confidence and ignorance, soon stripped him of all his possessions, which would have made him one of the wealthiest men of Kentucky. About 1800, sick of misfortune and bad treatment, he left the State he had largely aided in founding, and took up his residence on Mad river, in Ohio; in 1805, was made brigadier-general of militia; was a member of Governor Shelby's military family, in 1813, joining the old Governor at Urbana, on his march; accompanied Shelby and Harrison to Malden; and was engaged at

the battle of the Thames, where he ended his military career. Many years afterwards the Government awarded him a pension. In person, he was over six feet in height, weighing two hundred pounds, and of admirable appearance; was pleasing and companionable in manners; was absolutely honest, and believed other men to be so; was a man of great intrepidity and endurance; was one of the most hardy and valuable among the early pioneers; and possessed many admirable and noble traits. His declining years were spent in quiet with his family; and, in the full consolation of the Christian religion, at a ripe old age, he died, April 29, 1836, in Logan County, Ohio.

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GUTHRIE, HON. JAMES, Lawyer, was born December 5, 1792, near Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky; and was the son of Adam Guthrie, a Scotchman by descent, who came to that county at an early day from Virginia; was distinguished in the early Indian warfare, and, after the organization of the new State, represented his county several times in the Legislature. James Guthrie was educated at Bardstown, and, before reaching manhood, engaged in what was known as the Mississippi produce trade, in which he displayed fine business ability; subsequently studied law, under Judge John Rowan, and began the practice of his profession at Bardstown. In 1820, he was made Commonwealth's Attorney; in the same year, established himself for the practice of the law in Louisville; soon secured a good practice, and laid the foundation of a large fortune; in 1827, represented Jefferson County in the Legislature; was re-elected, and also represented the city of Louisville in that body; was State Senator from 1831 to 1840; was a member of the Convention of 1849, which framed the present Constitution of the State, and was its presiding officer; was Secretary of the United States Treasury from 1853 to 1857, in the Cabinet of Franklin Pierce; was a candidate for the Presidency, in 1860, at Charleston; was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, of 1864, at Chicago; in 1861, was a member of the celebrated Peace Convention, at Washington City; in the same year, was a member of the Border State Convention, assembled at Frankfort; was elected United States Senator, in 1865; was compelled, on account of failing health, to resign, in 1868; was an earnest Union man during the war, and was a member of the Union National Convention, in 1866, held at Philadelphia; from 1860 to 1868, was President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and under him it became very prosperous. He was, probably, more than any other man instrumental in building up the prosperity of Louisville; was president, or leading member, of some of the most

important incorporated companies of the city, and exercised great influence over their affairs; was a man of great financial and executive ability; accumulated a large fortune, and was probably the most wealthy man in the State; he was an able lawyer and an independent thinker; had fine social qualities; was possessed of large sympathies and charities; of unyielding perseverance; was a man of fine impulses and attainments, though not, strictly speaking, a scholar. Mr. Guthrie was a fine speaker, without being extravagantly ornate in his style; confined himself with great earnestness to the subject under discussion, aiming directly at the conviction of his hearers; was methodical and precise in his manner of treating his subject; was well versed on all law points, and, as an advocate, had few equals; had a combination of faculties, making him uncommonly strong in his general executive ability; enjoyed, to the highest degree, the confidence of those receiving his professional services, as well as the very high consideration of the people of the State, and men of all political parties through the country. He was a man of strong and unyielding will, and allowed no obstacle to daunt or turn him from his purpose. He was greatly attached to his friends, and never failed to share with them his fortunes; and, in his private and personal life, bore the same reputation as in his public, and exhibited freely the admirable traits of the genuine man. But, whether in private or public, there was no concealment in his life—acting out at all times his present and highest sense of duty, conviction, and right; and few men of his day wielded a greater influence in the State, both by his great wealth and his intrinsic worth as a man. He died March 13, 1869. Mr. Guthrie married Miss Prather, an accomplished and wealthy lady of Louisville.

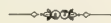
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MAXWELL, DANIEL ALEXANDER, M. D., was born November 30, 1825, in Caldwell County, Kentucky. His family was of Scotch-Irish descent; and his father, James Maxwell, was a farmer in Caldwell County for many years. Dr. Maxwell received a good English education; and, at the age of seventeen, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, serving three years in learning that trade. He subsequently entered Cumberland College, at Princeton, Kentucky, where he completed his literary training in 1845. He then entered the office of the Clerk of Trigg County, designing to prepare himself for the practice of the law. After two years engaged in that capacity, he abandoned that idea, and began the study of medicine with Dr. L. H. Jones, of Paducah, and graduated in 1851, at the University of Louisville. Immediately afterwards, he entered upon the practice of his profession, in connection with his preceptor, at Pa-

ducah, continuing in that relation until the death of Dr. Jones, in 1856, and subsequently successfully alone, until the commencement of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate army as staff-surgeon, under Gen. Lloyd Tilghman. He remained in the capacity of surgeon until the close of the war, being present at the engagements at Fort Donelson and at the great battle of Shiloh. Toward the close of the conflict, on account of failing health, he was transferred to the hospital branch of the service, and was stationed at Atlanta and Macon. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the South-western Medical Association. Dr. Maxwell was married, in 1856, to Miss Louisa C. Jones, daughter of G. V. Jones, of Union County, Kentucky.

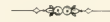


RATCLIFF, RICHARD SMITH, Merchant, Lawyer, and Banker, was born in 1817, in Virginia. He received a good education, and spent the early part of his life as a merchant in Paducah, Kentucky. He subsequently studied law, was admitted to the bar, and engaged for some time in the practice of his profession. He was elected county judge, and, by his learning and ability gave dignity to that office. He was actively identified in every thing looking to the advance of the public welfare; and, believing Paducah favorably situated to become an important center of trade, used all his influence to advance its interests in that direction. He was largely concerned in the establishment of the bank which afterwards became the City National Bank of Paducah, his business ability and integrity lending character and security to the enterprise. He was made president of the bank, and held that position until his death. He was independent in his habits of thought; adhered firmly to his convictions; was popular in his social relations; was a forcible speaker, and a lawyer of ability; and was one of the most energetic, useful, and valuable men of his community. He was twice married. After the death of his first wife, Miss Mary Kirkpatrick, he was married to Miss Ellen Smith. By his first marriage, he left one child; and, from his second marriage, several children, who occupy valuable places in the community.



BRUCE, JAMES MORRISON, M. D., was born September 26, 1823, in Lexington, Kentucky, and is the son of John and Margaret Bruce. His father was a native of Northumberland-shire, England; came to America, in 1808, and located in Lexington, Kentucky, where he engaged as a manufacturer until his death, in 1836. His mother was of Spanish origin, and was a native of Gib-

ralter, Spain. Dr. Bruce received a liberal education, mainly at Transylvania University. In 1843, he began to read medicine; and, in 1845, graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University. In the same year he went to Europe, and, after spending two years in the hospitals of Paris and other cities, completing his medical studies, located at Lexington, Kentucky, and entered upon the successful practice of his profession. He has since resided at that place; and, although serving as Demonstrator of Anatomy in Transylvania University, in 1854 and 1855, he has mainly devoted himself to the duties of his private practice. He was originally a Whig, voted for Bell and Everett, in 1860, and, during the war, was a Union man. He is now identified with the Democratic party. Religiously, he is an Episcopalian. Dr. Bruce was married, in 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Norton, daughter of Stephen Norton, of Kentucky.



BBROWN, JAMES EMMETT, M. D., was born September 25, 1839, at Brandenburg, Meade County, Kentucky. His family are of Scotch-Irish origin. His mother was Miss E. Murray, daughter of James Murray, of Greene County, Kentucky; and his father, Dr. E. O. Brown, is one of the old, influential physicians of Louisville. His grandfather Brown, and two of his brothers, were physicians, in Pennsylvania, and some of his family have been distinguished in the legal profession. He received a good education, and commenced the study of medicine under his father, while serving an apprenticeship in a drug-store. He finished his medical studies, and graduated in the University of Louisville; soon after locating, for the practice of his profession, in Cloverport, Kentucky, where he has since been actively engaged. He was appointed examiner for pensions, by President Lincoln. In politics, he is a Republican; is associated with the Methodist Church; is prominent in some social organizations; is energetic, persevering, and restless in disposition; and is thoroughly up with the times in his profession, in which he stands deservedly high. Dr. Brown was married, January 7, 1862, to Annie M. Satterfield.



AARTHUR, JESSE, Lawyer, was born January 14, 1846, in Keershaw District, South Carolina. His father, John W. Arthur, and his grandfather, Jesse Arthur, were natives of Richland District, South Carolina; the former born in 1797, and the latter in 1771; and were of English and French Huguenot extraction. Jesse Arthur received a good education, but, owing to the breaking out of the civil war, did not complete his college course.

He entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant in a company belonging to the Fourth South Carolina Regiment. He subsequently resigned his commission, and enlisted as a private in the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry; was a prisoner of war at Point Lookout during the Winter of 1864; was exchanged, and was surrendered with Lee's army. He spent 1865 and 1866 in the University of Virginia; studied law at the Cincinnati Law School; was admitted to the bar, in Campbell County, Kentucky, in the Spring of 1871; has since resided at Dayton, in that county; has served as City Attorney, and been actively identified with the interests of his town; is now assiduously engaged in the practice of his profession, associated with Judge J. R. Hallam, of Newport. He stands well in his profession; is a good business man; is a Democrat in politics; and has a career of success before him only limited by his ambition.

BAGBY, EMMET WOOTEN, Lawyer, was born June 7, 1845, in Glasgow, Kentucky. His father, Albert K. Bagby, was a native of Virginia; was of Scotch and Irish descent, and a mechanic by occupation. His mother, Martha J. Wooten, was a native of Barren County, Kentucky, of Virginia parentage. E. W. Bagby received a good English and classical education, which he finished at Urania College, in his native town. He studied law with his uncle, Hon. John C. Bagby, at Rushville, Illinois, who is now Congressman in the Tenth District of that State. In 1866, he took charge of the First Ward School of Paducah. After occupying that position for two sessions, in connection with John W. McGee, he was placed at the head of the Paducah High-school; and, in the mean time, engaging in the study of law, under Hon. Q. A. King, was admitted to practice, in 1867, at the bar of Paducah, but did not enter regularly into the practice of his profession until 1869. In 1868, he began his political career as a speaker in favor of Seymour and Blair. In 1870, he entered the ranks of the Republican party, believing the principles on which that organization is based to be conducive of the greatest good in his section, and to the country at large. In 1872, he made the race for City Attorney of Paducah, and was defeated by seventy votes. In 1874, he again made the race for that office, and was successful by a majority of ninety votes. In 1872, he was Republican Presidential County Elector; and, in 1876, was Elector for his district, on the Republican ticket, exerting himself earnestly in favor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. He is just in the outset of his active career; is a man of fine education; is an able and elegant public speaker; possesses many strong and admirable qualities of mind; is advanced and broad in his

views; is controlled by manly and upright principles; is decidedly prepossessing in person and manners; and has, to a marked degree, all those traits which would render him popular and successful in life. Mr. Bagby was married, in 1873, to Miss Ellen D. Saunders, daughter of Dr. Reuben Saunders, of Paducah, one of the most worthy physicians of Western Kentucky.

TINSLEY, RICHARD L., Merchant, was born near Eminence, in Shelby County, Kentucky, August 8, 1824. His parents were of Scotch descent, but were Virginians by birth; his father, John Tinsley, emigrated to Kentucky at an early date, and lived, until his death, at the remarkable age of ninety-four, in Shelby County. R. L. Tinsley received a fair country school education, and at the age of sixteen left home and commenced life as a clerk in a store, at Bedford, Trimble County. For eight or nine years, he remained a clerk in different places. At the age of twenty-six, through the assistance of Morris Thomas, he started a store near Eminence, and was for several years connected with Mr. Thomas. During this time they carried on stores in different parts of the country, and were very successful. During his connection with Mr. Thomas they built one of the first business houses ever erected in Eminence. In 1852, having disposed of his interests in the country houses, he located in Eminence, continuing business there in connection with B. F. Guthrie, now of Louisville. After a year, Mr. Guthrie retired, when Mr. Tinsley continued actively engaged in various connections, doing the largest business in the county. In 1874, he sold his interests and mainly retired from active business. He has been member of the Board of Town Trustees, and held other offices in the community. In 1876, he was elected Mayor of Eminence, and now holds that position. He is a Democrat in politics, but, during the rebellion, remained on the side of the Union. He has been an active and successful business man, able to see, at once, the strong and favorable points in trade, and quick to take the benefit of them. Yet, with a long mercantile career, his deep sense of right and justice was never lost sight of, and with pride he may be able to refer to a record alike beneficial to the community and honorable to himself. He has for many years been a member of the Christian Church, and, as in his business so in private life, he has been a man of unexceptionable rectitude of character. He takes an active interest in every thing looking to the general good, and is still one of the most energetic men of his community. In 1852, Mr. Tinsley was married to Miss Lizzie Goodrich, of Henry County. They have two children, grown, a daughter and a son.

LEVIS, JOHN TALBOT, was born in 1805, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. His father was a paper manufacturer and farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, of English extraction. John T. Levis received a common-school education, and, at the age of seventeen, began to learn cotton manufacturing. In 1830, he came to Covington, Kentucky, and took charge of a cotton factory, with which he was connected until 1852. At that time he became associated with the Kentucky rolling-mill, and continued as one of its proprietors for several years. He was then connected with the Kentucky Central Railroad, and, from 1856 to 1859, was president of that road, and, after its sale to R. B. Bowler, he continued in charge of the road until 1864. He was a director of the branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Covington, from its organization, in 1836, until the organization of the First National Bank of Covington, of which he also remained a director until 1875, when he resigned. He has been actively identified with most movements of interest to Covington, and has been a most active and influential citizen. Mr. Levis was married, in 1833, to Miss Harriet Whitehead, of Covington, a native of England. Of their nine children, three only are living—one son and two daughters.

FAULDS, DAVID P., Piano Dealer and Music Publisher, was born March 28, 1828, in Dundee, Scotland. His father settled in New York City while David P. was a boy, and there engaged as a merchant and manufacturer. D. P. Faulds was educated in New York, and Louisville, Kentucky, removing to the latter city when he was thirteen years old. He was a clerk in the Galt House for ten years, and subsequently, for three years, was one of its proprietors. Severing his connection with that house in 1854, he started business in the music trade. The adventure was fortunate, his trade meeting a demand in Louisville and the South, and growing rapidly into great value. He has for many years engaged very successfully in publishing music, has been largely engaged in the sale of pianos and other musical goods and instruments, and has taken a prominent place not only among the publishers and music dealers of the South, but is to some extent identified with the music trade of the entire country. He was for four years president of the music board of trade for the United States, being the only member of that organization from the South. He is a man of regular and systematic business habits; has now in his employ the men who first began with him in the business; is a careful financier; weathered the troublous times of the war, and stands on safe ground, having slowly but surely reached a comfortable result for his perseverance, judgment, and labor. Few men occupy a better position

socially or in the business community than he; and few men deserve more of the community. Mr. Faulds was married, in 1851, to Miss Virginia Sheridan.

BACON, JEREMIAH, Merchant, was born April 20, 1811, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Isaiah and Harriet Bacon. His father was a native of Pennsylvania; was of English parentage, and a farmer by occupation. He was raised on the farm, and received a common-school education. In 1834, he opened an auction store in Louisville, Kentucky, and, after four years of successful business in that line, began his career as a dry-goods merchant. He commenced in a small way, with small means; gradually increased his patronage, and standing as a business man; from time to time enlarged his resources; built additions to his business property; and is now, after thirty years of continued success, one of the most extensive dry-goods merchants in Louisville, his house on Market Street being one of the largest and most complete of the kind in the country. His record is one furnishing a remarkable instance of business success. Commencing life with a limited education and without means, by great perseverance, industry, and adherence to correct and honorable principles of trade, he has taken a place among the notable self-made merchant princes of the country. He has been a resident of Louisville for forty-four years, and has long been prominently identified with its leading social and business interests. In 1837, Mr. Bacon was married to Miss Mary Fisher, of Breckinridge County, Kentucky; and has five living children, several of his sons being associated with him in business.

BOUDE, JOHN H., Lawyer, was born May 1, 1825, in Augusta, Bracken County, Kentucky. His parents were Samuel and Susan C. Boude. His father was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; was brought to this State in childhood; followed agricultural pursuits; and died, in Bracken County, in 1857; was the son of John Boude, who first settled in Fayette County; in 1802, removed to Bracken County, and afterwards to Ohio, where he died, in 1832. His mother was a native of Mason County, Kentucky, and a daughter of Duvall Payne, one of the pioneers of that county from Virginia, and an officer in the war of 1812. John H. Boude was educated at Augusta College, Augusta, Kentucky, from which he graduated, with the honors of his class, at the age of seventeen. In 1842, he began reading law, at Maysville, in the office of Thomas Y. Payne; after

a thorough preparation, was admitted to the bar, in 1846; at once entered on the practice of his profession at Brookville, where he remained in active and successful business until 1873; in that year, removed to Augusta, and continued the legal practice, with his usual skill and success. In 1861, he was elected County Attorney for Bracken County; resigned in 1864, to take the office of County Judge, to which he had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge G. W. Hamilton; in 1866, was re-elected, holding the office six years; in 1875, was elected Mayor of Augusta; and was re-elected in the following year. His first Democratic vote was cast for J. C. Breckinridge, in 1860. He was formerly a Whig, and gave his first Presidential vote for Gen. Scott. For over twenty years, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a man of fine professional and social habits, and great integrity of character. Mr. Boude was married, January 18, 1849, to Margaret W. Rudd, a native of Bracken County, and a daughter of Peter H. Rudd, of that county.

MITH, GEORGE WILSON, Miller and Grain Dealer, son of John Smith, of Virginia, was born in 1813, at Louisville, Kentucky. His father was one of the early settlers of the State; built a hotel, where the Louisville Hotel now stands, and carried it on for many years. The son attended private schools until his thirteenth year, when, visiting Shelbyville, he began clerking for the dry-goods firm of Malone & Co.; when, several years later, this firm removed to Louisville, he continued with them as clerk, finally buying them out, and succeeding them with the firm of Smith & Courtney. In 1837, he engaged in the grocery business with Ferguson & Co., remaining with them till 1846. He then bought out the Louisville City Mill, on East Market Street, and operated the same up to the time of his death. He was, for several years, a school trustee. In politics, he was an ardent and active Republican. He joined the Methodist Church in his youth; but, in 1861, withdrew, to unite with the Second Presbyterian Church, under the ministration of the Rev. Stuart Robinson. His young son united with this Church at the same time. In 1839, he married Ellen, daughter of Hugh Ferguson, of Louisville; by this marriage, he had eight children, of whom three are living; in 1869, he was again married, to Mrs. Laura S. Johnson, daughter of William Sale, of Louisville; and had, by his second wife, three children, one being deceased. He died March 16, 1875. In business, he was very active, attentive, and successful; but real estate speculation lost him much of his money during his latter years. His dealings were so fair that his son still has many of his father's first customers, who always

dealt with the firm. Mr. Smith was liberal and charitable to all benevolent enterprises, and especially towards the poor; and was a worthy and esteemed citizen, a kind and affectionate husband and father.

EECH, JAMES HENRY, was born October 15, 1824, in Livingston County, Kentucky. His father, James C. Leech, removed to that county at an early day, from Rockbridge County, Virginia, and was a respectable farmer. His mother, whose maiden name was Malinda M. Glen, was a native of Lyon County, Kentucky, and of Irish descent. At the age of twenty, with an ordinary education, obtained at the country school, he was made Sheriff of Livingston County; held the position two years; spent several years in merchandising, and was for five years a clerk at Hopewell Iron Furnace, in Livingston County; also engaged for a time in steamboating on the Cumberland river; but has been, during the greater part of his life, engaged in farming, trading, and discharging many important trusts, to which he has been appointed, in his community. He was a magistrate for twelve years (from 1850 to 1862) in his county; has administered on over one hundred estates; been guardian for over one hundred children; has been assignee of forty-eight bankrupts; and has never had a lawsuit on his own account. He has been identified with most of the valuable interests of his county; led a most active life; and has been noted for his just and upright character. During the civil war, he supported the cause of the Union, and was formerly a Whig. He is now identified with the Democracy, but is not a politician. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is one of the most valuable men of his community. Mr. Leech was married, October 15, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Glen, of Caldwell County, and has three children—one son and two daughters.

OWRY, REV. WILLIAM JOSEPH, D. D., was born June 7, 1838, in Greensboro, Georgia, though at that time his parents were residents of Louisville, Jefferson County, in that State, where he was brought up and received his early school education. He is of Presley descent, a family noted in the annals and history of the Associate Reformed Church. He received his collegiate education at Erskine College, Due West, South Carolina, and graduated at that institution, when about twenty years of age. His father is now a professor in the Alma Mater of his distinguished son. He prosecuted his theological studies at the same place, that being the princi-

pal seat of learning of the Associate Reformed Church in the South, and was licensed to preach in 1859. On going into the ministry, he entered it in the Church of his fathers, and spent the first year of his ministerial life as a missionary or evangelist of the Associate Reformed Church, in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee; but he subsequently transferred his connection to the Southern Presbyterian Church. His first pastoral relation was with the Lebanon Church, in Wilcox County, Alabama. He subsequently became the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Selma, of that State, where he remained for about ten years, not only beloved by the people of his own Church, but endeared to those of all creeds in that city. While the pastor of that Church, he was frequently called to other prominent Churches in the South and South-west, but declined all of the proffered calls, feeling not only attached to his Church, but bound by duty to remain. But, when called to the pastorate of the First and Seventh Street Churches of Louisville, Kentucky, he felt that the time had come when it was his duty to enter a new field, promising more labor, but a greater field in the good that it was his mission to do. And thus he came, only two years since, among us, a people already prepared to receive him with open arms and open hearts. He was found here more than equal to expectations; and the field demanded a life earnest, laborious, and faithful; and such a life he gave to it. In 1873, the University of Alabama conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was twice married: to his first wife, Maggie M. Bell, daughter of Col. Robert Bell, of Mississippi, August 13, 1861, and from this marriage three children survive; after her death, he was again married, January 23, 1874, to Mary C. Dixon, daughter of Dr. R. K. Dixon, of Louisville, Georgia. Dr. Lowry's qualities and power as a preacher are known to the public at large, so many thousands of whom have heard him from the pulpit. Even there his genial and sympathetic nature manifested itself, and shone with a warm and gentle light on all. But those who have been thrown with him in social life, and in seasons of adversity, know well the depth of his warm heart, and the sincerity with which he believed the consoling truths of the religion which he preached. He preached it well, because he believed it well and lived it well. He was a minister of great popularity, possessing to a very high degree those noble elements of mind and person which secure public favor; was a man of broad sentiment; possessed great depth of feeling; was warm and earnest in his manners; had unusually attractive powers as an orator; his efforts in the pulpit were always of a superior character; was firm and settled in his convictions; and, though holding and presenting his doctrinal views with the energy and force of one who believed thoroughly what he preached, and feared not to preach

what he believed, he won the hearts of those who differed from him in his views by his sincerity, and by that loving manner that could not offend or repel. Dr. Lowry died November 10, 1877, at his residence in Louisville, Kentucky, after much suffering, from cancer in the face; and, under many demonstrations of respect, his remains were conveyed to his old home, at Selma, Alabama.

MORRIS, REV. THOMAS A., Late Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born April 28, 1794, in Kanawha County, Virginia, and was the son of John and Margaret Morris, both Virginians. His parents early settled on the Great Kanawha, subsequently removed to Cabell County, and died, at a good old age, in 1818. Bishop Morris passed his youth on his father's farm. His opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, but he attended school of Winters, where he laid the foundation of a respectable education. In after years he greatly improved his stock of learning, and, although he was never a profound scholar, he acquired the Greek language while traveling on his circuits; was always a hard student, and ranked among the most thoroughly read men of the Methodist Church. At the age of seventeen, he became a deputy in the office of his brother, who was county clerk, serving in that capacity for four years. This, probably, led him to contemplate studying law for a profession, but, in 1813, he joined the Church, and, in the following year, was licensed to preach. He was diffident and nervous, and appeared hardly suited to the ministerial calling. He made his first effort in preaching at his father's house, and, although he did not fail, it does not appear that it foreshadowed any thing brilliant for his future in the ministry. After leading his "class," and preaching to it several times, he was finally recommended to the Conference. In 1814, he was appointed, by the County Court, as Commissioner of the Revenue, or Assessor, for Cabell County. He subsequently built a cabin in the woods, and tried farming and teaching. On January 23, 1814, he was married to Miss Abigail Scales, a member of his "class," and a lady of great piety and worth. He had also been licensed to preach, and, his farming and teaching not proving satisfactory, during the Fall and Winter, he itinerated with Rev. Mr. Dew; was admitted to the Ohio Conference, on trial, in 1816; was ordained deacon at Steubenville, in 1818; was sent to the Zanesville Circuit; was made an elder at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1819.

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River District; and, although his circuit extended over a thousand miles, and he was obliged to buy a new horse, for which he paid eighty dollars, his receipts for one year of unwearied, constant service were sixty-two dollars. The seven or eight years he stayed in Kentucky were years of hardship, self-denial, and poverty; but at that day little else awaited the Methodist preacher anywhere; even in Cincinnati, years afterwards, he received but four hundred and fifty dollars a year, and lived meanly and miserably, but uncomplainingly, like a Christian. His brother had preceded him to Kentucky, and had purchased a small tract of land for him; but, although this was, to some extent, the cause of his transfer to this State, it does not appear that it amounted to much finally, as from the proceeds of its sale he was enabled to purchase only six hundred dollars' worth of town lots in Lebanon, Ohio. In 1824, he was appointed to the Red River Circuit, in Middle Tennessee, extending from Clarksville to Nashville; was Presiding Elder on the Green River District; was afterwards stationed at Louisville; was transferred to the Ohio Conference, and stationed on the Lebanon Circuit, in 1828; in 1830, was sent to Columbus, where he spent a useful year; and was then sent to Cincinnati; was appointed Presiding Elder of the Cincinnati District, in 1832; took charge of the "Western Christian Advocate," and became one of its most popular editors; and, in 1836, at Cincinnati, was elected bishop; and, soon after, entered upon the work of his new office. His work in the Conference, for many years, was mainly in the Southern States; in 1838, he made ministerial trips to Indiana and Kentucky; in 1840, earnestly asked to be relieved of his episcopal trust, but his request was not favorably entertained by the General Conference; in that year, issued his book of Sermons; in the following year, his noble wife, and their only daughter, Mrs. Jane B. Rust, died; made a special preaching tour through Kentucky, in 1845, preaching at Maysville, Lexington, Louisville,

and other points; and, in the same year, attended the Southern Convention held at Louisville, which resulted in the formation of the Southern Church. From that time, his Conference duties in the South were mainly handed over to Bishop Soule, he traveling only occasionally in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Western Virginia. In 1855, he held a Conference at Maysville, Kentucky. In 1860, he removed to Springfield, Ohio, having resided, during the former part of his episcopacy, at Cincinnati. When the civil war began, he took strong grounds in favor of the Government; and never faltered in his attachment to the cause of his country, or in his belief in the ultimate triumph of its arms. In 1863, he presided over the Kentucky Conference, at Covington; from 1864 to 1868, was compelled, by the condition of his health, to remain comparatively inactive, at his home in Springfield; in the latter year, took his seat again in Conference, at Chicago; in 1874, attended his last Conference, at Springfield; and, soon after, died. On June 25, 1844, he was again married, at Louisville, to the widow of Dr. Merriweather. She survived him. Bishop Morris was a man who made no great display, even in his most exalted and favored days; and was, throughout his life, characterized for his want of pretension, for his modesty, unassuming manners, and deep piety. He believed in letting his fruits reveal him before men. He became very corpulent, especially in latter years; and, although probably not decidedly prepossessing in person, he wore a smiling countenance; had an open, agreeable style of intercourse; and was, altogether, rather attractive. He was regarded as an able writer; was possessed of great mental resource; had great firmness; was a fine presiding officer; had a great store of practical good sense; and, while not being, to a marked degree, brilliant as a preacher, was one of the best bishops, and most valuable men, of the Methodist Church, justly entitling him to a high place among its great names.

being deceased. He died March 16, 1870. He was very active, attentive, and successful; but estate speculation lost him much of his money during his latter years. His dealings were so fair that his son still has many of his father's first customers, who always

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Doern, George P.	135	Gallup, George W.	151	Harney, John M.	355	Jackson, John D.	104
Doniphan, Joseph	80	Gallagher, W. D.	650	Hart, Joel T.	58	Jacob, Richard T.	249
Drane, George C.	30	Gano, Daniel	129	Hart, Nathaniel	168	Jacob, John I.	321
Drane, James H.	232	Gano, Stephen F.	632	Hart, N. G. T.	193	Jacobs, John A.	380
Ducker, J. S.	555	Gant, H. C.	404	Hart, H. C.	206	Jacobs, John A.	392
Dudley, Thomas P.	57	Gardner, W. H.	749	Harrison, James O.	140	James, A. J.	314
Dudley, Ambrose	57	Gardner, W. W.	589	Harrison, James	215	James, John	506
Dudley, Benjamin W.	205	Garrard, James	531	Harris, J. McC.	531	Jameson, R. C.	570
Dudley, Ethelbert L.	270	Gathright, J. T.	578	Harris, J. N.	738	January, A. M.	139
Dudley, Maurice J.	287	Gazley, A. W.	529	Harris, W. F.	768	Jarvis, W.	591
Dudley, Ambrose W.	356			Harrod, James	94	Jessup, Thomas S.	348
Dudley, William A.	399						

Johnson, Madison C.....	146	Littell, H. H.....	553	McMillan, W. H.....	493	PARSONS, CHARLES B.....	112
Johnson, William.....	146	Lockhart, G. C.....	350	McMichael, Robert.....	711	Parsons, E. Y.....	113
Johnson, James.....	230	Logan, William.....	69	McMurtry, R. P.....	758	Paton, James.....	52
Johnson, Richard M.....	297	Logan, Benjamin.....	243	McNary, Thomas L.....	700	Patton, Joseph.....	654
Johnson, J. W.....	338	Logan, James V.....	692	Means, Thomas W.....	236	Patton, W. M.....	371
Johnson, William.....	350	Long, N.....	517	Means, John.....	387	Patterson, James K.....	326
Johnson, George W.....	377	Long, S. C.....	616	Means, Hugh.....	284	Patterson, J. T.....	525
Johnson, John T.....	424	Longmoor, W. W.....	605	Meikle, Thomas.....	739	Patterson, W. K.....	557
Johnson, Francis.....	437	Lovel, R. B.....	128	Menefee, Richard H.....	256	Payne, Devall.....	163
Johnson, Thomas.....	450	Love S. P.....	154	Menzies, John W.....	450	Payne, William H.....	631
Johnson, J. P.....	534	Loving, William V.....	279	Merriwether, W. A.....	437	Pearson, L. D.....	279
Johnson, S.....	693	Lowry, J.....	530	Metcalf, Thomas.....	41	Peers, Benjamin O.....	276
Johnson, R. W.....	654	Lowry, William J.....	786	Middleton, Jesse R.....	683	Pendleton, C. N.....	712
Johnston, George W.....	178	Lyle, J. R.....	521	Miller Samuel F.....	46	Pennypacker, Galusha.....	68
Johnston, Thomas.....	178	Lyon, Matthew.....	283	Miller William C.....	95	Pennington, Aaron.....	643
Johnston, J. C.....	462	Lytle, J. A.....	340	Miller, John.....	95	Perkins, B. T.....	641
Johnston, A. S.....	551			Miller, W. H.....	304	Perkins, Benjamin T.....	184
Johnston, P. P.....	707	MACHEN, WILLIS B.....	253	Miller, H. M.....	623	Perkins, E. T.....	590
Johnston, C. A.....	502	Mackie, George W.....	242	Milliken, C. W.....	601	Perrin, George H.....	180
Johnston, J. Stoddard.....	754	Mackoy, John.....	690	Mills, Benjamin.....	287	Perrin, Josephus.....	180
Jones, John.....	258	Macklin, Alexander W.....	760	Milward, Joseph.....	775	Perrin, W. J.....	189
Jones, Thomas L.....	649	Madison, George.....	468	Miner, S. S.....	272	Perrin, S. C.....	189
Jones, C. L.....	585	Maffoffin, Bariah.....	12	Mitchell, William.....	246	Peter, Robert.....	240
Jones, J. B.....	728	Major, S. I. M.....	552	Mitchell, S. D.....	594	Peters, Belvard J.....	402
Jouett, Matthew H.....	255	Mallory, Robert.....	597	Mitchell, Thomas.....	746	Peyton, Samuel O.....	178
Jouett, John.....	255	Manakee, E.....	597	Mizner, Samuel S.....	477	Peyton, A. H.....	615
Jouett, G. P.....	260	Manly, Basil.....	422	Monks, Joseph.....	165	Phillips, William.....	459
		Mann, Russell.....	739	Monroe, T. B.....	547	Phister, Elijah C.....	401
KALFUS, J. W.....	258	Marcum, T. M. D.....	370	Monroe, B. J.....	548	Pickett, Thomas E.....	83
Kalfus, H. F.....	495	Marble, Sumner.....	611	Monroe, T. B., Jr.....	548	Pickett, Joseph D.....	312
Kavanaugh, Hubbard H.....	170	Marshall, John J.....	47	Montgomery, James.....	195	Pickett, James C.....	456
Kavanaugh, Williams.....	170	Marshall, Charles A.....	311	Montgomery, A. B.....	210	Pickett, J. T.....	593
Kaye, William.....	313	Marshall, Thomas.....	311	Montgomery, T. B.....	586	Pilson, Samuel S.....	367
Kearns, Charles.....	229	Marshall, Martin.....	313	Moore, T. H.....	698	Pirtle, John.....	665
Kearny, J. W.....	515	Marshall, E. C.....	464	Moore, Laban T.....	28	Pirtle, Henry.....	682
Keller, J. McD.....	60	Marshall, Thornton F.....	480	Moore, Thomas P.....	187	Pope, Worden.....	115
Kelly, C. W.....	355	Marshall, W. J.....	642	Moore, William T.....	464	Pope, Curran.....	115
Kendall, Amos.....	107	Marshall, Humphrey.....	648	Morehead, Charles S.....	589	Pope, Hamilton.....	173
Kennedy, Jesse.....	61	Marshall, Thomas A.....	648	Morehead, James T.....	601	Pope, John.....	207
Kennedy, Franklin.....	359	Marshall, Humphrey.....	678	Morgan, John S.....	231	Pope, P. H.....	649
Kennedy, S. W.....	615	Marshall, Robert.....	683	Morgan, John H.....	714	Porter, Thomas P.....	260
Kenney, Joseph B.....	679	Marshall, Thomas F.....	705	Morrison, James.....	108	Porter, Doctor N.....	493
Kenton, Simon.....	781	Martin, John P.....	153	Morris, John D.....	361	Potter, Pleasant J.....	254
Ketchum, Charles.....	713	Martin, T. J.....	483	Morris, George V.....	405	Powell, Lazarus W.....	749
Kincaid, James D.....	198	Martin, John M.....	636	Morris George W.....	504	Prall, John A.....	657
Kinkead, George B.....	163	Mathews, C. M.....	106	Morris, Thomas A.....	787	Pratt, William M.....	344
Kinkead, W. B.....	190	Maxwell, Daniel A.....	782	Mortou, John P.....	257	Pratt, John T.....	357
King, Gideon.....	97	McAfee, A. L.....	624	Morton, J. B.....	107	Pratt, C. J.....	724
Kirker, J. G.....	593	McAfee, Robert B.....	458	Morton, M. B.....	360	Prather, William V.....	417
Kirwan, Edward E.....	776	McArthur, James M.....	734	Morton, John G.....	428	Preissler, H. O. W.....	483
Kleeborg, Levi.....	220	McBrayer, W. H.....	290	Moss, James W.....	193	Prentice, George D.....	644
Knott, J. Proctor.....	347	McBrayer, S.....	149	Mulligan, Dennis.....	582	Preston, William.....	354
Kouns, John C.....	107	McBrayer, J. A.....	391	Murphy, J. S.....	766	Pretlow, Richard.....	166
Krack, John A.....	70	McBrayer, James A.....	456	Murray, Eli H.....	275	Prewitt, Richard H.....	425
Krippenstapel, W.....	315	McBrayer, Z. P.....	580	Murray, L. C.....	417	Price, Samuel W.....	719
Krim, John M.....	438	McCreary, James B.....	45	Murrell, H. C.....	577	Price, A. D.....	773
Kyle, John G.....	687	McCreery, Thomas C.....	264			Proctor, John W.....	679
		McChord, James.....	55	NEB, H. G. C.....	561	Pryor, William S.....	28
LAMBERT, JOHN.....	104	McClain, J.....	738	Neely, Charles.....	515	Pryor, G. R.....	613
Landram, John J.....	47	McClung, William.....	260	Neff, G. W.....	294	Puryear, Thomas H.....	108
Landram, William J.....	343	McClung, John A.....	503	Nelson, William.....	67	Pusey, Robert B.....	327
Lane, J. Stark.....	202	McClelland, J. A.....	520	Nelson, J. H.....	194	Pyles, Madison.....	173
Langstaff, George.....	288	McCloskey, W. G.....	554	Newcomb, E. B.....	562		
Leachman, W. T.....	571	McCallister, J. E.....	603	Newcomb, Warren.....	734	QUIGLEY, THOMAS.....	606
Leaf, John.....	211	McDowell, Ephraim.....	36	Newcomb, Horatio D.....	770		
Leathers, J. H.....	543	McDowell, Hervey.....	38	Newman, John E.....	122	RAFINESQUE, C. S.....	473
Lee, Phil.....	266	McDowell, Lucien.....	383	Newman, W. H.....	640	Randall, W. H.....	185
Lee, Henry.....	154	McDowell, W. P.....	492	Nicholas, George.....	11	Ratcliff, Richard S.....	783
Lee, C. H.....	598	McDonald, Henry.....	471	Nicholas, Samuel S.....	680	Ratcliff, R. B.....	600
Lee, N. H.....	610	McDermott, T. L.....	612	Noble, John C.....	50	Ray, Edwin.....	316
Leech, James H.....	786	McFerran, J. B.....	699	Noble, E. P.....	50	Ray, John.....	498
Leslie, Preston H.....	660	McGarvey, John W.....	91	Noble, Thomas S.....	339	Ray, W. R.....	731
Letcher, J. P.....	769	McGoodwin, P. B.....	433	Noel, G. W.....	601	Read, William B.....	40
Letcher, Robert P.....	649	McGoodwin, W. H.....	709	Norton, W. F.....	486	Read, Joseph B.....	734
Levi, G. W.....	199	McGill, J.....	597	Nuckols, J. P.....	588	Redman, W. G.....	381
Levi, B. C.....	494	McHenry, Barnabas.....	402			Reed, C.....	602
Levis, John T.....	785	McHenry, John H.....	439	OCTERLONY, JOHN A.....	114	Reeves, Willis L.....	269
Lewis, M. L.....	97	McHenry, Henry D.....	455	Ogden, Benjamin.....	701	Reeves, W. I.....	206
Lewis, J. W.....	336	McHenry, J. H.....	580	O'Hara, Kean.....	444	Reid, Walker.....	132
Lewis, Joseph H.....	426	McKee, William R.....	275	O'Hara, Theodore.....	445	Reiley, Edward.....	282
Lewis, John A.....	737	McKee, Samuel.....	275	O'Reilly, J. J.....	622	Reutinger, A.....	710
Lightfoot, R. A.....	278	McKee, John L.....	288	Orm, John.....	730	Reynolds, Dudley S.....	521
Lightfoot, G. C.....	305	McKee, Samuel.....	145	Orm, John.....	185	Rice, James M.....	316
Lincoln, Abraham.....	661	McKee, James.....	145	Orr, A. D.....	336	Rice, Nathan L.....	205
Lindsay, William.....	111	McKee, A. R.....	528	Owen, Abraham.....	140	Rice, David.....	551
Lindsay, Daniel W.....	468	McKee, S.....	528	Owen, G. P.....	428	Richart, W. S.....	179
Lindsey, Thomas N.....	265	McKay, E. E.....	472	Owen, J. H.....	600	Richardson, Robert.....	203
Lindenberger, J. H.....	568	McKinley, John.....	298	Owens, William.....	713	Richardson, R. B.....	511
Linebaugh, J. T.....	482	McKnight, W. H.....	582	Owsley, M. H.....	406	Richeson, William W.....	452
Linthicum, T. P.....	581	McLean, Alney.....	173	Owsley, Joel.....	406	Ritter, B. C.....	178
Lithgow, James L.....	118	McLeod, H. C.....	640	Owsley, F. B.....	637	Ritter, J. P.....	246
Littell, William.....	318	McManama, O. D.....	161	Owsley, William.....	652	Robinson, Stuart.....	14

Robinson, J. T.	620	Slaughter, Harvey	75	Thomas, George M.	249	Ward, A. H.	421
Robinson, James F.	753	Slaughter, James	75	Thomas, John R.	479	Warder, Joseph W.	154
Roberts, W. H.	271	Slaughter, D. S.	302	Thomas, J. H.	494	Warfield, W.	563
Roberts, W. B.	242	Slaughter, Gabriel	366	Thomas, Edmund P.	365	Warr, J. W.	626
Robertson, George	537	Small, James	487	Thomas, Samuel B.	379	Warren, C. N.	461
Robertson, A. W.	537	Small, George W.	729	Thomas, Charles F.	416	Watterson, Henry	16
Rodes, Clifton	718	Smith, Gustavus W.	69	Thomas, Edwin	425	Watts, J. R.	361
Rodman, John	31	Smith, D. Howard	84	Thomas, D.	602	Watts, D. A.	612
Rodman, John, Sr.	136	Smith, Z. F.	239	Thomas, W. M.	611	Weir, Isaac N.	277
Rogers, Coleman	136	Smith, Benjamin B.	257	Thomson, D. D.	730	Webb, Benjamin J.	334
Rogers, Lewis	325	Smith, John B.	294	Thorne, W. P.	244	Weir, James	115
Rogers, George C.	175	Smith, J. Lawrence	294	Thornley, James	337	Weir, Edward R.	433
Rogers, Edmund	204	Smith, Thomas	188	Thornton, George W.	336	Welch, John C.	193
Rogers, C.	460	Smith, Green Clay	203	Thornton, David	359	Wells, Elisha F.	349
Root, Ira	504	Smith, John Speed	358	Thornberry, W.	507	Wells, Lewis W.	498
Root, O. W.	327	Smith, John	492	Thornberry, James W.	640	Welman, F. C.	613
Ross, W. P.	414	Smith, J. E.	605	Throop, Thomas	312	Welsh, G. W.	745
Rousseau, Lovell H.	41	Smith, A.	612	Thruston, Charles M.	458	West, R.	614
Rowan, John	421	Smith, George W.	786	Thruston, John	469	Wharton, G. C.	65
Rowan, John	427	Snapp, L.	553	Thruston, C. M.	564	Wheat, Z.	186
Rowland, A. A.	717	Snead, John S.	727	Thurman, Robert	688	Wherritt, P.	624
Rowland, D. C.	256	Southgate, Richard	140	Thurston, John B.	346	Whitley, William	25
Rucker, J. J.	758	Soward, T. H.	281	Tilghman, Lloyd	166	White, H. C.	151
Rucker, H.	290	Spalding, Alfred	233	Tinsley, Richard L.	784	White, Robert L.	168
Rudd, James	216	Spaulding, M. J.	625	Tobey, T. W.	360	White, Daniel P.	667
Rufert, C. C.	27	Spaulding, Daniel	637	Todd, John	183	White, W. P.	732
Rule, G. R.	691	Spears, Noah	68	Todd, O. D.	189	Whitaker, Aquilla	669
Rumsey, Edward	242	Speed, Joshua F.	174	Todd, Thomas	195	Whitaker, James S.	697
Russell, William	102	Speed, Philip	312	Todd, Hugh B.	382	White, Benjamin M.	96
Russell, J. L.	138	Speed, James	400	Todd, Robert S.	432	Wickliffe, Charles A.	25
Russell, W. E.	326	Speed, J. B.	472	Todd, Charles S.	518	Wickliffe, Robert	66
Russell, J. A.	230	Spencer, Samuel A.	697	Todd, L. B.	748	Wickliffe, Nathaniel	128
Rust, Jacob W.	770	Spilman, C. H.	107	Torbitt, J. P.	132	Wickliffe, John C.	131
Ryan, William	282	Spilman, James	335	Tosso, Josie	553	Wickliffe, Daniel C.	348
Ryland, Robert	203	Standiford, Elisha D.	672	Toulmin, Henry	233	Wickliffe, Robert N.	495
	638	Stanton, Richard H.	101	Trabue, Robert P.	267	Wilgus, John B.	728
SAFFELL, JAMES.	346	Stanton, Henry T.	230	Trabue, S. F. J.	408	Wilkinson, Robert L.	269
Salmons, R. D.	497	Stark, Anthony B.	292	Trapnall, Philip	368	Wilkinson, James	586
Sandford, Thomas	128	Steele, John A.	570	Trice, Stephen E.	692	Wilkins, J. C.	302
Sanders, Lewis	527	Stephens, N. B.	67	Trimble, John	167	Willett, William W.	138
Sanders, George N.	518	Stephens, Leonard	67	Trimble, David	293	Williams, George W.	98
Satterwhite, Thomas P.	721	Stewart, James E.	149	Trimble, Robert	354	Williams, John S.	177
Savage, G. S.	528	Stevenson, Edward	366	Trimble, Lawrence S.	447	Williams, Charles E.	106
Sayre, David A.	399	Stevenson, John W.	651	Triplett, G. W.	747	Williams, W. C.	473
Schmitt, J.	393	Stirman, W. D.	710	Triplett, G. W.	747	Williams, J. A.	619
Scott, Horace	129	Stitt, Alfred G.	477	Trounman, Frank	184	Williams, A. F.	774
Scott, John	143	Stoll, G.	579	Trumbo, Andrew	61	Willis, Benjamin G.	417
Scott, John L.	220	Stone, Barton W.	469	Tucker, J. T.	503	Wills, John F.	643
Scott, Robert W.	222	Stone, J. K.	543	Tucker, James E.	699	Wilmot, Robert	222
Scott, Joel	222	Stratton, S. S.	747	Turner, Thomas	328	Wilson, David	111
Scott, Preston B.	226	Struck, A. N.	713	Tyler, Benjamin B.	369	Wilson, J.	591
Scott, John O.	226	Sublett, L.	571	UNDERWOOD, JOSEPH R.	271	Wilson, P. H.	217
Scott, C.	537	Sullivan, John T.	708	Underwood, Eugene	122	Wilson, William M.	698
Scott, Samuel S.	670	Sweeney, William O.	462	Underwood, Warren L.	327	Wilson, Robert	722
Scowden, R. T.	167	Sweeney, Jacob N.	637	Underwood, John C.	505	Wing, Edward R.	369
Seadenfelter, J.	694	Swigert, Jacob	116	VAN NATTA, S.	373	Wing, Charles F.	95
Sehon, Edward W.	299	Swigert, Philip	440	Van Segger, H. G.	395	Winn, W. H.	547
Selby, Ben	580	Symmes, A.	485	Van Winkle, J. S.	769	Winslow, William B.	78
Selby, Benjamin	580	TALBOT, ISHAM	130	Varnon, T. W.	267	Wintersmith, H. G.	169
Selecman William E.	775	Talbot, Albert G.	383	Vaughan, William	161	Wintersmith, R. L.	174
Seymour, G. S.	588	Tate, James W.	572	Von Borries, J.	562	Wise, Theodore N.	106
Shackelford, John	93	Taylor, Harrison	215	WADDILL, O'WAY	700	Withrow, Charles H.	190
Shackelford, T. O.	348	Taylor, James	300	Wadsworth, W. H.	538	Witherspoon, John A.	207
Shanks, Thomas H.	293	Taylor, James	309	Waggener, Leslie	305	Witherspoon, John	391
Shanks, John H.	731	Taylor, James	309	Waide, E. F.	639	Wolfe, Nathaniel	650
Sharp, Solomon	396	Taylor, L. W.	362	Walcutt, John	436	Woolley, Aaron K.	418
Shawhan, Henry E.	278	Taylor, Harrison D.	448	Walden, Jesse	642	Wood, Hunter	666
Shelby, Isaac	11	Teager, M. M.	196	Walker, Elijah	61	Wood, Henry C.	111
Shelley, T. H.	497	Temple, J. B.	581	Walker, Hiram P.	174	Wood, Thomas M.	208
Shields, Charles P.	209	Tenney, O. S.	228	Walker, Charles J.	406	Woods, John D.	770
Shinkle, Amos	243	Terrell, John A.	723	Wallace, William R.	200	Woodward, George W.	450
Shuck, M. S.	412	Tevis, Milton	266	Waller, Jonathan C.	218	Wormald, James	479
Shultz, Christian	335	Thierman, Henry A.	777	Waller, George	218	Wright, Thomas B.	150
Simms, William E.	558	Thompson, Pinckney	103	Waller, John L.	344	YANDELL, L. P.	35
Simon, Jacob T.	776	Thompson, J. W.	289	Waller, William S.	474	Yandell, L. P., Jr.	400
Simpson, John	143	Thompson, Thomas W.	314	Walling, George H.	229	Yeaman, George H.	440
Simpson, James	469	Thompson, J. B.	370	Walling, W.	504	Yerkes, Stephen	221
Singleton, R. H.	631	Thompson, J. A.	371	Wall, W. K.	556	Young, John D.	428
Skillman, Henry M.	162	Thompson, E. P.	509	Walters, H. C.	507	Young, J. M.	510
Skillman, Thomas I.	162	Thompson, C.	601	Walton, C. J.	666	Young, John C.	542
Slack, James B.	97					Young, L.	504
Slaughter, George C.	75						

